











annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH  
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,  
BARRISTER AT LAW.

---

“Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur.”—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

---

*SECOND EDITION.*

VOL. IV.

DUBLIN:

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1856.

DUBLIN :  
Printed at the University Press,  
BY M. H. GILL.

annala ríoghachta éireann.

# ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1373.

Αοιρ. Crioρτ, mīle, τpí chéδ, pεachtmoγat, a τpí.

UILLIAM mac carmaic episcop Aρd achaid paoí i neccna, γ i epabaδ do écc.

Αοιm ó cianám cananaδ γ Saoí Seanéσθα do écc i hορ γαβαίλ.

Ionopoiγiδ do ταδοιpε do γallaib mīde don Anγoile. Ruadoρi mac caτοil uí pérγoil γ a mac do mapbaδ doib don cup pín, γ Soéaδe dá muuηtip mailli pú. Donnchaδ ua pérγoil γo hion a éionóil dia lñmáin, γ mapbaδ móp do dénaim laip oppa. Uipcop do poiγiδ do buain don áppio iappín, γ an maíom poime pop γallaib, γo ττοpéaip de, γ γup ppaomeaδ pop a muuηtip.

Uilliam ualataín γ Siρpian na mīde do mapbaδ le cenél pīachach γ lé hua maóíleaóloim.

Mac an peappúm meic peopair do mapbaδ lá τοιppδεalβαé puad ua cconcoδaip uáon hūlli cloiδm i cconmaene dúna mōip (tapép pell do

<sup>1</sup> *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“ Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mac Fieb.*”

<sup>2</sup> *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his *Irish Writers*, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

<sup>3</sup> *As he was routing,* γ an maíom poime.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, thus :

“ Donnchaδ O Pεpγail dá leanman, γ mopán do mapbaδ doib laip, γ en-upchup poiγde

dá mapbaδ pεin, γ po buδ maíom don epuaγ aile aέe muna beie in topéup pín : i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him ; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot.”

<sup>4</sup> *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath ; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the *State Papers*, the following description of Kinel-

# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

---

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-three.*

**W**ILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh\*, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan', a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fer-managh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them ; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routing" the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach'. and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Conor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicene-Dunmore" (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :

" Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in breadth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley ; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country ; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country."

" *Conmaicene-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicene Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

τέναϊν δοῖβ αἰρ, γ δέ αῖς τεαχετ α κομμαϊνε cúile) γ é pén υἰμτέαχετ  
 θαμνδεόιν αλορ α λάιμε ιαρρῖν ó na eapccapau, γ é beó λοιτιόε. Ανδριαρ  
 mac cionaoiṛ do mapbaḡ doῖβpoin ara haitle, ιαρ na págbail do τοιρρθεαλ-  
 baḡ aca i ngeall pe na poḡa fuarḡailte dpaḡháil ap an tan po feallpau  
 paur pén ponne.

βαρρπουḡ inḡean uí Ruairc bñi doḡnaill mec τιḡfínáin do écc.

Seaan mac conmapa aptaupeach [árhotaupeach] cloinne cuiléin γ ταḡs  
 ócc ó dupḡin do écc.

saḡb inḡñ cathail uí éoncoḡaur bñi plaitbḡitaḡ uí Ruairc [do ecc].

Raḡnall mac copbmaic meḡ Raḡnail do mapbaḡ la mac Meḡ naipciḡ i  
 pell.

Maioleacloinn Connaḡtach ó néill do écc.

Μαḡιρτιρ Νιοcól Μαḡ τεcheaḡam oipicel cluana do écc.

ḡpian óḡ mac bḡian uí ḡubḡa do mapbaḡ la baipéḡachaib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí céo, Seachtmóccḡat a cḡḡaur.

Senicín Saḡaoir do mapbaḡ la maḡ aonḡura.

Doḡnaill ócc ó doḡoḡtauḡ (.i. mac Seaan) do écc.

Cucoicpíce ócc maḡ eoḡaccáin taupeac cenél pḡachach do mapbaḡ i  
 bpell ap nḡul dó lé heppucc na mḡde ḡo háṡ luam, γ an Sionnac mac mḡfáin  
 (do muirteir uilliam ḡalaṡín) ḡa mapbaḡ ḡaon bñile pḡeigi, γ é pḡín do ṡar-  
 paing o apoitc ιαρ pḡin γ boill beacca do denaḡn ḡa copp α ccionaoḡ α mḡḡmḡa.

\* *Conmaicne-Cúile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

† *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on the part of the Mac Feorais. This passage is very badly given by the Four Masters, who appear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws of historical narration :

“ Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly assailed in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore, through which he had to pass, by Mac-an-Pharson Bermingham ; but Turlough was determined to fight his way, and coming to personal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him with one powerful stroke of his sword, and then escaped from his assailants by the strength

from Conmaicne Cuile<sup>x</sup>), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded<sup>y</sup>. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duinnin, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Connor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlín Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Chuain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge<sup>z</sup>, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-four.*

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge<sup>a</sup> was slain by Magenmis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath: it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain<sup>b</sup> (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.—On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death.”

<sup>z</sup> *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Senicin Savadge*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that “the literati were left *orphans* by his death.” Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac.

Τεαβόω α βύρε οίγχε μεϊς υίλλιαμ δὸ μαρβαδ δυῖβ μαϊνε.

Μαῖδμ λα Νιάλλ ὁ νέλλ πορ γαλλαῖβ, δαρ μαρβαδ ἀν Ριδίρε ποῖδρεαχ, βοερα να εαυρρε, ἀν Σάνδαλας, ἀν βυρεας, ἡ υίλλιαμ βαλε δαλατ εααν ἀνδφέλε εριονν, ἡ ιλιμαδ ναὲ νάριμτῆρ.

Ταδεε μαε Ρυαῖδρι μεε εαῖαλ ρυαῖδ υῖ ἐονκοδαιρ, δέγχαδβορ υῖ ἐονκοδαιρ δὸ ἐεε.

Μαοιλεαδλομμ μαε διαρματα υῖ ρεαρζαλ δὸ δυλ ἀρ εοκαδ ἀρ ἀν ἀνγαλε ζὸ μυντιρ μαοιμορδὰ δὸ ἐυρ ι ναγχαῖδ γαλλ. Ταδὸρ τρέν ἀμνυρ δὸ ἐυρ εατορρα ἡ ζοιλλ ιαρ ριν δάρ μαρβαδ ποῖν ἡ Σοχαῖδθε οίλε.

Ταδεε ὅεε μαε ραγναλλ δὸ λοτ δορδὸρ δὸ ροῖζιζ δὸ νερβαῖλ δε, αχτ νίρ βρεαρ α δεινν εια δὸ τελεε ἀν τυρδὸρ. Μυντιρ βινν δά ἐυρ πορ ελομμ μυρδέρταῖζ, ἡ ελαμμ μυρδέρταῖζ δά ἐυρ ορραροῖν μαρ ἀν ἐεδνα, ναρ ἀρ ετορρα βαοί ιορζαλ ἀν ταν ριν. Εοκαδὴ δερζι τρεμωρδὸδε εδῖρ εολαῖκαῖβ ἡ μυντιρ βινν.

Εορβμαε μαε τομαλταῖζ υῖ ρεῖζαλ δὸ μαρβαδ.

Ρεαρζαλ μαε πλαῖδβρταῖζ υῖ Ρυαῖρε δὸ μαρβαδ δὸ πιλίβ.

Τιζήρμάν μαε βριαν μεζ τιζεαρμάν δὸ ἐεε.

Μαοιλεαδλομμ Ρυαδ ὁ δυβζήρμαν ραοι ι ρήνκυρ, ἡ Μαθηζαῖμαν ἀν χηνδ μαε δοῖνναλλ μεε Μυρδεαρταῖζ υῖ Ρυαῖρε δὸ κοῖντυτμ ρέ ἀποίλε.

### Αἰὸς CRIOST, 1375.

Αἰορ Crioρτ, ινλε, τρι chéd, ρεῖτμοζατ, αῶνζ.

Δομμεαδὴ εαομαναὲ μαε μυρκαδὰ ριζ λαῖζν δὸ μαρβαδ λα γαλλαῖβ ι βpell ιαρ ταδβοιρτ ὀσέλαῖτρεῖδε δὸ ζὸ μεμε ροῖμε ριν ορρα.

Meram. O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11: "επε Μαζ Εοδζαγαν δὸ μαρβαδ δὸ.—MS. L."

<sup>c</sup> *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmond.

<sup>d</sup> *Bogsa na-Cairrge*.—Bocks of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile Dolat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene.

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

<sup>f</sup> *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period *anbfele*, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

<sup>g</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagittæ*.

<sup>h</sup> *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tíu-Briuin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.



Theobald Burke<sup>c</sup>, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsa na-Cairrge<sup>d</sup>, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat<sup>e</sup>, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland<sup>f</sup>, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maelmora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin<sup>g</sup>, and died of the wound ; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn<sup>h</sup> charged the Clann-Murtough<sup>i</sup> with it ; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn ; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais<sup>k</sup> and the Muintir-Birn.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-five.*

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain<sup>l</sup> by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

<sup>l</sup> *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : “ per Bulentan de Catherloch,—*O'Mulcourg*.”

<sup>m</sup> *Desolation*.—The literal translation is : “ after he had often before brought extermi-

Μαθηγαναιν μαε μαγληναρ υν concobair do écc iar mbuaid nánig, 7 neangnamha.

Caipén Ropa comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirt do toirpdealbác puad ar maille pe comadhaid oile.

Mac artann uiprí cenel faghartaig do marbaid 1 bpeil da bratair fén mac gille térhoim do artann.

Macdm móri do taboirt lá Niall ó néll for gallaid dúm da léglar. dú 1 toirchoir Sir pemur baile atha thid (no alaidh) fñ ionaid Rígh Saxan. bucad camlinne, 7 iliomat naé náirimtear.

Cúlad mag maéganma tánoiri oirgiall décc do émpilim.

Art mac mecc uóir aon bá lán deneach 7 dpele do écc.

Diarmuid mag paénaill do dul diompaigid for corbmac na mbiri. 7 domnachd mac concobair an coráin do marbaid don toirc rin, unmaille pe hiliomat do daomib oile maille rin, 7 édaia mora do denam toib [recte do].

Maoleacloinn ua domnallan ollain píl muircaidig do paupaid le tán. 7 apd paóí Érionn beór ip in ealaóain céda, décc dpiolán.

Caiprie, 7 eoéan, dá mac Mécc tigeapnáin do taboirt ionnpaigte for gallaid go líon a ttióil. Fñ da munipir fén do dénam pelle oppa, 7 dá cepec le gallaid ar ionmair. Goill do épuimughad na ttiócal iar na mbraih dóib; clann mécc tigeapnáin, 7 cuicfir ar piót do maith a muirprie do díceannad ar én látoir annpim do gallaid.

Seapppaid mac giollananaom uí fñgail dfgaidbor tighna na hangoile ar enead, ar ehpit, ar éaombéraib, do écc iar mbuaid nongeta 7 naithrige.

Sir emann albanaic mac uiliann bápc do écc iar mbuaid naithrige. Tomár a mac do gabáil tigeapnair tap a ép.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

<sup>n</sup> *Mahon, the son of Manus*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "a. mac maghna mic aoda bpeirig.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

<sup>o</sup> *Roscommon and Ballintober*.—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

<sup>p</sup> *Kinel-Faghartaigh*, now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

<sup>q</sup> *A great victory was gained*.—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 111.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-atha-thid*, now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

<sup>s</sup> *Camlinne*.—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manus<sup>a</sup> O'Connor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Connor; and Ballintober<sup>c</sup> was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh<sup>p</sup>, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoim Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained<sup>q</sup> by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid<sup>r</sup> (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline<sup>s</sup>, and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain<sup>t</sup>, was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlin O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of Fiolum<sup>u</sup>.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh<sup>w</sup> Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

<sup>t</sup> *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

<sup>u</sup> *Fiolum*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

<sup>w</sup> *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

“ Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Ορεορι mac Αιρτ μεζ υιοιρ υο μαρβαδ υο cloinn domnéad méz υιοιρ.

Domnach mac ταιδς mic concobair an corán υο μαρβαδ la muntri binn.

Tomár mac peopair tigeapna átha na Ríς, 7 Seann mac loclainn cñn a pme pén dές.

Cathal óς mac caτail oiz mic caτail móir mic domnaill uí concobair υο μαρβαδ la cloinn Riocair, 7 lochlainn mac domnach uí dubda υο gabail don cup pin.

Brían ó brian tigeapna tuadmuinan υο mðarbad la toirpdealbac mac Muirceartaig uí brian, 7 le cloinn Riocair.

Coccad eitiz Ruairi ó concobair Rí connacht, 7 Maolpeaclonn ó ceallais tigeapna ua Maime sup po gab ua concobair nñit pop υib Maime.

Cathal mac Maghura meic diarmaida dές.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Οριοτ, mile, τρι céd, Sechtmocchat, aδé.

Ταδς ó Ruairc tigñina bpepne, aon lán deneac 7 upéle, dallad, 7 doirdearcup, beτip na mbpepneac, 7 leóman lethe cumn dέcc. Tigñinán a mac υο gabáil tigñinar bñpne na deóidh.

Αοδh ó tuatail, tigñina ua máil υο μαρβαδ υο gallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleaclonn uí briom, ceann eniz 7 eangnaia laigñon υο gum da ppop pevin, 7 a écc po cédóip.

Αοδh mac Seadan uí pñrñoil υο écc, 7 bá tioppa go ττοδpúctaδ a péle 7 a paipnize υο cliaipib Eriom go coitcñon ó aoir a macdhacta go pin.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of pñolún.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Niall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

<sup>y</sup> O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in II. 2. 11 :

"Tadaus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanius filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an romaipe collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oglaoic instauratur.—*Mac Firb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

<sup>z</sup> *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Inail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of

Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin\*, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died<sup>y</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-six.*

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail<sup>z</sup>, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh<sup>a</sup>, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imaal. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

<sup>a</sup> *Dalcagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyn, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

bébinn inígean domnall uí duinn, bean uí diomairis do écc.

Rorbeard ua pñigail do écc iar mbuaid naithrige.

Cuarne ua concobair pailgi, dñgaboir tigeapna uib pailge do écc.

Concobair ua bechán paor Shínchadha, Ceallac mac cputín ollam tuadmúian lé pñichar, Éoin ua Ruamadha ollam mécc aongura lé dán, Maileacloinn ó maolínha ollam uí Catán, Domchad mac pñibrig dñg-pñicad, 7 Ruarcán ó hadhmaill ollam uí anluam 1 ndán do écc. Pñi tige aoidhead coitcionn gan diultad pé naon an Ruarcan po.

Cumoiri ó catán tigeapna oipeachta uí catán do gabail do gallaib 1 bpuir cíule Raíann, 7 a cup dóib go Carrpace Peargura 1 ngemlib.

Comitíonol gall mñde, ulað, 7 laigñ dochum na hançoile. Creacha pill do denam dóib ip in típ. Ua pñigail go líon a éionól dia paigíðroni iarrun poleit, eoir gallaib ulað 7 laigean 7cā. gur loirce a mbuigh 7 a mbailte, gur épeac a cepíoca, 7 a iompúð ar a haite go nédálalib aibli po buaidh 7 corcup.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1377.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mñle, τpí céo, Seachtmoghac, aSeacht.

An terpucc ó ceallais 1. earbacc Cluana pñita brénann, Seadan ó Rodacán comorba caillín Saor coitcionn, 7 an Deccánac mór mag muprigora do écc. Ism Róin écc an deccánaispñi.

Maimprip Earpa Ruad do loircead.

Uatep mac Sip dauit búic, Domnall mac pñigail mnc An manais uí gallcobar, Seapprao ó flannaccán taoipeac clonne catail, Domchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí éspñail tigeapna Ele, Diarmad bacac mac branán

<sup>b</sup> *Béinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O'Doyn, and wife of O'Dempsey, died."

Here he anglicises *bébinn* as if the second b were aspirated.

<sup>c</sup> *Cooy*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O'Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

<sup>d</sup> *Oireacht-Uí-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O'Kane. This place was also applied to O'Kane's territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>e</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11:

"Domchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn<sup>b</sup>, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlin O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooley<sup>c</sup> O'Kane, Lord of Oricacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>d</sup>, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories, and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-seven.*

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan<sup>f</sup>, Coarb of St. Cailin, a general scholar<sup>g</sup>; and Mac Morrissy, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach<sup>h</sup> O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbis; Tírfiachraí et Tíramalgadía Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit."—*Mac Fírb*. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 408.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Rodaghan*, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "ἰ πρὸδ-ναὺ Μοῖγε πεν," at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Roodaige, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

<sup>g</sup> *A general scholar*, *paol coitcín*.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a *paol*, or gentleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Son of the Manach*.—*Mic an manach*, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαὶ κορκαχλανδ, βachtua mac dauiui uí mórbu, γ ὅριαν ὁ πλατβήρι-  
ταῖς do écc.

Sluaḡeas la Riocair a búrc i clomú cuiléin γ Cuileuaḡ do tioneol nu  
Mac connara .i. mac mḡene uí dálaḡ. Ionmuaḡad do taboirt dóib ar  
clomú Riocair γur cuiprioḡ mauiom oipra, dári maibad Teabóiu mac uillec  
ceann na cethirne, trí meic ὁ neoin, γ móráin do maithib clomne Riocair  
arceana.

Ruaḡrí ὁ concobair do tabairt maithma i Rorcommam pop Mac uilliam  
búrc γ pop maileacclomú ὁ ceallaḡ tiḡearna ὁ manne, uí maḡ maibad  
Ripóir a búrc .i. deapbraitap meic uilliam, donnall mac Caḡail óicc uí  
concobair, Taḡ ὅḡ mac taḡ uí écallaḡ, ua mauiom .i. ταοιρεαὶ ποḡam,  
mac uibḡaill. gallocolaḡ, γ iomaḡ oile naḡ náiriniḡiopi.

Cuileín leapa arḡ abla do dénaḡ la Seuaḡ ὁ pḡpḡḡail tiḡearna na  
hAḡoile.

Coccaḡ eḡir mac diaḡmata γ Ruaḡrí ὁ Concobair. ḡo ttaimcc deḡiḡe  
magh luipḡ do milleaḡ γ do loḡcaḡ eḡir ḡoḡtaib γ poipḡneama. Sochaide  
do maibad eaḡopra leaḡ pop leiḡ. Síḡ do dénaḡ dóib pó deóid, γ comhḡa

<sup>1</sup> *William Alaius*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*, William the comely.

<sup>2</sup> *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the Lane. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Dermot Bacach died at Rome.

<sup>3</sup> *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been two days and two nights encamped in the territory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daughter, assembled his forces to attack them. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. Mac Nemara and they of the contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clanrickard, were killed."

<sup>4</sup> *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor. O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Mainnin, in the same barony, where he had a castle of considerable strength; and his territory originally comprised the greater portion of the barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in this engagement. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. The field of Roscommon was fought between Rowrie O'Connor and [Mac] William Burke and Melaghlyn O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, where Richard Burke, Donnell mac



William Alainn<sup>i</sup>; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh<sup>j</sup> Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne<sup>k</sup>, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin<sup>l</sup>, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh<sup>m</sup>, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhla<sup>n</sup> was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations<sup>o</sup> from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in II. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. capti *O'Mulconry*). Somarlius O<sup>g</sup> Mac Dubhgaill, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Cam, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farrell et alii multi."

<sup>n</sup> *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name Lisardawla, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of Lisardawla, in the Analie, was built by John O'Ferrall this year."

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised Lisardawla. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

<sup>o</sup> *Considerations, comtha*.—The word *comtha* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylurg was altogether wasted, spoiled, preyed, and

ἔφαγαιλ δὸ mac διαρματα δὸ εἰονη na πίοθη δὸ δέναι, ἡ ἰ μοναδ α δίογ-  
βάλα ὁ Ruadhí ὁ concobair.

Matghaimh mac Seann meic conmapa δὸ ἔcc.

Αν δανα Ριγδφρ δὸ γάβαιλ μιογᾶχτε Saxon .21. Iun.

Ῥορπαδ mac Αἰθαδ νί Raḡallaiḡ δὸ μαρβαδ la cloinn an chaoic νί  
Raḡallaiḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mule, τρι ceδ, Seachmōgatt, a hocht.

Caiphe ua feargail Eppucc Αἰθᾶχανδ, eaduing congḡala an epábad.  
ḡlún oileanina na heccno, Soitech dépece ἡ δαonnaécta epíde, a ἔcc ipm  
Róim iari mbreitḡ buada δὸ δεanna ἡ δοίμαι.

Μόρ ingean νί feargail bfn Mécc paḡnaill .i. Διαρματα. δὸ ἔcc, ἡ α  
haðnacul ἡ celuan conmaicne ḡo honópac.

Υατερ mac uilliam búpc δὸ μαρβαδ la muntri máille.

Feaḡal maḡ paḡnaill δὸ μαρβαδ la conn mac muirc ḡptaḡ meḡ paḡnaill.

ḡollacpopt ua Ruairc mac τιḡearna bpeipne δὸ ἔc.

Ῥορρθεalliac mac Smbne apðcompbal Connaéct, Tadecc mac loclann  
meḡ Conmapa ταιορεαδ cloinne cuilén δὸ μαρβαδ la mac ingine νί δάλαḡ.

Doimall mág bpádaḡ ταιορεαδ cínle bpighðm, ἡ τεallaiḡ ccḡpbaill, Saoí  
coitcìonn, Seann ὁ pialám deḡpḡr dána, ἡ dubcoblaiḡ mḡln Mecc paḡnaill  
bfn νί Maolmachaḡ δὸ ἔcc.

Ionðpōiḡið δὸ ταḡapτ δὸ maḡ paḡnaill (ḡona bpáctpib ἡ ḡona oipeach-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for con-  
descending to that agreement before it was con-  
cluded."

<sup>p</sup> *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

<sup>q</sup> *Clann-an-Chaoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

<sup>r</sup> O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadaei Mac Donogh, uxor Tor-  
delvachi óḡ O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mul-  
couny.*"

Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace. and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.<sup>p</sup> became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich<sup>q</sup> O'Reilly<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-eight.*

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee<sup>s</sup> of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot). died. and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne<sup>t</sup>.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable<sup>u</sup> of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>x</sup>, and of Teallach Cearbhaill, a general scholar; John O'Eialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall. with his kinsmen and people, by

<sup>s</sup> *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*"

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>m</sup> under the year 1253. p. 349, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *High constable*.—*Ἀποκονιστὰς* is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

"Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died."

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanrickard in 1377.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under that year.

<sup>x</sup> *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

tauib, do dá clomh aodha, 7 úrfrgal ó Ruairc) ar catál puað mac pagnall. Catál do tionol a comhbpaéireac, 7 a clínnasoh (in diarmad mac diarmada) go hén ionaó ar a cionnromh. Maóim do tabairt doib for mace pagnall. Frfgal mág pagnall deigheap rona ranobir, 7 Mac Snilaoic, Mac Siolla duib, 7 Soéaóe nac nárimíteap do mabhaó don imreapccan rin.

Siollacpiort ó rgingín ollan cenél cconall i rfnóur do écc do fiolún.

Órian mac uóir .i. aóbar tigeapna rfrmanach, do mabhaó la clomh Airt meó uóir.

Frfgal ua maóimadauó taoipeac múintipe cfrballam deó.

Taó mac aóhaóán ollan breitínian iochtar connaét raió gan mairí-  
pan gan oirbínnaó, 7 rfr thige naóóeac coitchimó ua óac aen do éó.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1379.

Aois Crioit, mile. trí chéu, Seachtmóccat, anaóí.

Eapreob na móe, .i. an paltach do écc i Saxaib.

Séimur ó conóalaó ppióir danmuri, Plaitheóitach ó monóán Aipelm-  
deac Rur airtir décc.

Pilib mac mocoil, .i. an dalatúnach tigeapna iapthair móe décc.

Rfrbirig mac rfrbirig raió rfnchaóa décc.

Dauid ua dunn taoipeach na Riagán do mabhaó la mac ceapball ní dunn.

Riocapn mac caihnaóil do mabhaó la pilib mág uóir, tigeapna fear  
manac, 7 la domnall ua néill.

Maóim na ópece do thabairt dua déill, .i. do mall móir ar pilib mág

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

<sup>7</sup> *Sons-in-law*, a clínnasó.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

<sup>4</sup> *Fiolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

<sup>5</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shammon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. They are of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the progenitor of all the Conmaicne.

<sup>b</sup> *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th

the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law<sup>y</sup>, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolan*<sup>z</sup>.

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-nine.*

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach<sup>b</sup>, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath<sup>c</sup>, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne<sup>d</sup>, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach<sup>e</sup> was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord of Westmeath*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died."

<sup>d</sup> *David O'Dunne*.—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn."

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Oregan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

<sup>e</sup> *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of



where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough Mac Milchon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich<sup>g</sup> O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cunara Gearr<sup>h</sup> i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen<sup>i</sup>.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly<sup>k</sup>.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.*

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach<sup>m</sup> (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly*.—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

<sup>l</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in H. 2. 11:

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo cæsus.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Cuconnaetus Maguir a Clann Donell Clomne Ceallaig cæsus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

<sup>m</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

ός) hi mbaile atha leatpam. Mac Siúptáin deχετρα τιγεapna atha lēcham, 7 Seon deχετρα do mapbaoh ann.

Ταός mac Mupceaptauigh uí brian do mapbaō la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ruadōri mac caēal mic aosa bpeipmicch uí cōncobair do tēacht ap griep ap mumpir Ruapc, 7 a mapbaoh la magmur ua Ruapc.

Μαδm mōpādēal do tbaōapc la mās aēgypa, Apc, ap gallaib, 7 ap oipēpab. O hanluam τιγεapna oipēap, 7 pochaōe mōp do gallaib do mapbaō don chup pū.

Αn μοipτιμépach do tēct i nepum mmaile pe mop chumachtaib (i. ma lypir) Uaple gaoiōeal do dul ma cñō m moğōanna epeann, i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluam, ó pēapgail, ó Rağallaiğ, ó Maoilmuaō, Mag eocharann, an Siōnōach, 7 apoile paopclanna.

Αpc mās aongypa τιγεapna ua neachōac ulaō do gābal tpe peill hi ttiğ an μοipτιμεpαιğ. Γaoiōil epeann 7 mopai do gallaib pñm do gābal eccla poime iapm pa beith apa iocht, ionmup gup chuppēt pompa gan tataiğe do denam ap.

Αpc mac gñaiε Caoimānaiğ do mapbaō la gallaib.

Μαδm mōp do tbaōapc la hua nōōimnall τοippōealēac ap cōncobap oğ mac Seacam mic cōncobair mic afoha mic domnall óiğ, ap ua nōocharitaiğ, ap clonn tpuibne du m po mapbaō mopán dá maithib. Oiap deapbriatthap meic Suibne do gābal ann, i. Eom 7 Mupchaō. Eoala aiōble do buan oioō deachaiō, ōapm, 7 dēiōō.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

" A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the Inferiour [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of Athlegghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of Athlegghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

" Upon the murder of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish manners and customs, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were subdivided into two principal branches, as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac William, the first in the county of Galway, and the other in the county of Mayo."

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-atha-leathain*, i. e. the town of the broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.



the town of Atha-leathan<sup>a</sup>, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach<sup>c</sup> O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer<sup>p</sup> came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Mageoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeny, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

<sup>a</sup> *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

<sup>p</sup> *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 135, writes:

"I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381."

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

"To give the administration greater dignity. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son" [son-in-law?] "to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Αἶτε mac γεαπαίτε mic tomáir pinn (.i. do cloinn murchada) do marbhad la Mac Murchada pí laígn.

Sloigeas la cloinn Muirceartaigh 7 la pilib ua Raigilligh i mbperrne uí Ruairc, 7 Tomáir mace doircheas do marbhad dóib. Ua Ruairc do bpeit oppa, 7 a ceip dó ar an tír go haíndeonach iap hragbáil eoda dá ndaoimib 7 da neachas dóib.

Cian mac Ruairi uí éirbail adbar dghéoirigh epiche éle do marbhad dasd mac Muirceartaigh uí maolmhuad dorchur poighde.

Sloigeas lair an Moirtemhach go hultuib gur milleas dúinte 7 baile ionda don toirce pin lair eirip ecclair, 7 túair, an upnaide, domnac mór, aipeacal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg mac carthach, Enrí mac domnall uí fíngail, Adh mac muirceartaigh muimhig megeochasáin, 7 Domnall mac dauid megeochasáin dée.

Domnall mac briam uí dubda tigeapna ua ppiácpach, 7 ó namalgaio pear copanta a epiche daíndeon gall 7 gaoideal batap ma agaid do ée ma baile buddéin an .3. Ma, 7 a mac Ruairi do gabail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

<sup>1</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourkes and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitta*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ernaidhe*, sometimes written Earnaidhe; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note x, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

<sup>5</sup> *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keecroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

<sup>6</sup> *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

<sup>7</sup> *Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda*.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Fírb*."

The Editor has not been able to discover the

Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough<sup>a</sup> and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorey; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin<sup>b</sup>.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe<sup>c</sup>, Donaghmore<sup>d</sup>, Errigal<sup>e</sup>, Clogher<sup>f</sup>, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muinhneach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda<sup>g</sup>, Lord of Tíreragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town<sup>h</sup> on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tíreragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duaid Mac Fírbis, he reigned but thirty-six years.

<sup>a</sup> *His own town*.—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 365, note <sup>f</sup>, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momoniæ tributa et munera .i. cior 7 comáda, exegerant.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb*.”

“Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loé tamnadae, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“Magnus filius Tadaí O'Róirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadaí filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Munimí O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Róirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Fírb*. et MS. L.”

“O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributi solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cæsi sunt.—*Mac Fírb*.”

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρί chéd, ochtínochatt, a haon.

Dealb nuipe chille móipe i nuib bhrúin do labairt co hiongiat.

Uilliam mac donnchaí muintis uí céallaigh tigeapna ó maine aon dume ro ba mó clú, aipeam, 7 oirpdearcur don chinead da mbaoi, 7 an fear tuig garraí coitcéinn eimig do chárait Eireann, 7 do díol iad do peir a noigriéire uile, do écc ma Shánoir chianaoirda iad mbuaí naéirige, 7 Maolpecláinn a mac do gabail a ionaid.

Ταυθ μισθ mac διαρμιαδα γαλλ γα mbaoi nplamur aipeiz do marbad la cloinn goirpdealbhaigh.

Διαρμιατε mág capéaigh ávβαr tigeapna deapmúinan do marbad dua maéγanna.

Ceindeoiz mac brian ó ccuanaí do marbad la gallaib.

Clann mic feolmíó uí concobair dionniad do Ruaidrí ó concobair 7 baile an tobair do buan díob.

Cathal mac Ruaidrí uí concobair do gabail la brian mballaí iarrm co epodha corcpach i mbeól an tachair, 7 daoíne maíthe muanlle rir im brian ua mbirín, 7 im lochlann ua nÁinlige dia mbatar occ pillead ó con-maíne dúm móir, brian da congbaí aige i mbraighdeur co bpuar a brite rín ó ua cconcobair 7 go nobhrat rít ar a haíthle.

\* *The image.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“ 7 miopbaile ionda do oenaim di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

† *To the schools,* do cluapaib.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

‡ *O'Mahony.*—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahonys of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Currier Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dumanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, Scool, Kilerohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-one.*

The Image<sup>y</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muinnhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools<sup>z</sup> of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony<sup>a</sup>.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>b</sup>, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felin O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober<sup>c</sup>.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following :

“O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west part of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them, they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveyed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed.”

Caipen atha luain do gabail don lapla (an Moirtemepac) ⁊ mac Ríocaird an tponnaig do marbað ann.

Caipen atha leathain do lgað do cloinn ndonnchaib ⁊ a choimla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhozaig.

Ua duinn do marbað dfríab ceall dia mbaoi ag denom cpeich opra.

Pilib ua cimeioig tigeapna upmumian, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmapa do écc.

Slóigeað la Niall ó néill i noirgiallaib, cpeacha mópa do denom dóib, ⁊ aigialla dia lnmian gur bpipeadap ap deipeað pluag uí neill, ⁊ gur bñpat eaid da cpeachab díob. Donnchað mac Maugnupa með maegaimna do marbað don taáap pin.

Sip émann moirtemep tigeapna gall epeann décc.

Dubcblaig ingean afda meic diaipmata bñ chaéal puad með paignall, Laparpíona ingn coirpdealbais uí Concobair bean með paignall, Pionnguala ingn conmaige ui chathán bean coirpdealbais meic Suibne, Saðb ingn uillie a bñpe bñ uí concobair, Dubcblaig ingn uí Choncobair paigig bñ Donnall mic teaboib uí maolmuaib, ⁊ Laparpíona ingn pñgal uí duibghnmán bean uí miðoém an bealaig décc.

Eoghan Sionnac tanairi muiripe taðgan do marbað do dalatínachab.

Aoð mac Muirpñtaig muimig mécc Eochagán do marbað do maolip mac teaboirt uí maolmuaib ap iompaiað do buille ga.

<sup>d</sup> *The castle of Athlone*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O’Ffox was killed therein.”

<sup>e</sup> *The son of Richard-an-tSonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuile, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac pícaipd an zonnaig; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an z-Sonnaig, of Sonnagh, for an z-Sionnaig, of the Fox, translates it “the sou fo

O’Ffox !” O’Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in II. 2. 11 :

“Jactu lapidis a præidiariis quos O’Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O’Mulconry*.”

<sup>f</sup> *Ath-leathan*.—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

“The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote.”

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

<sup>g</sup> *O’Dunne was slain*.—Mageoghegan trans-

The castle of Athlone<sup>d</sup> was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh<sup>e</sup> was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan<sup>f</sup> [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne<sup>g</sup> was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer<sup>h</sup>, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooley O'Kane, and wife of Turlough MacSweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnell<sup>i</sup>, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>j</sup>, died.

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain<sup>k</sup>, was slain by the Daltons.

Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke<sup>l</sup> of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Feara Ceall.

<sup>h</sup> *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

<sup>i</sup> *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallagh-boye [Ballyboy], died."

<sup>j</sup> *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

<sup>l</sup> *By the stroke*, so buille.—This passage is

Ua murchaḁa do mārḁaḁ la huiḁ cceimpealaḁ.

Dunḁalaḁ ua maḁaḁan do mārḁaḁ i mommruaccaḁ la clonm Riocairḁ.

Raḁnaulḁ mḁḁn mēcc bpaḁaiḁ bean meḁ doḁchaḁ dēcc.

Eoḁhan ó cuimn paioipeaḁ munnḁpe ḁiollḁn do écc.

Domnall ó Murchuḁa tiḁearna ó ppélmfoha do mārḁaḁ la huiḁ cceimpealaḁ.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceimnéioḁ tiḁearna uimḁmān, ḁ Ann mḁean meic connara a bean do écc ma noír.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, míle, trí chéḁ, ochtmocchaḁ, aḁó.

Tomár ua carmacan eppcop tuaḁmuman, Maḁha Maḁ murchaḁhaiḁ ḁmuoir cille moipe dēcc.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Morthagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horseback the prides of the Kalends of October.”

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullow-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullow ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna ḁinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“Fuair tiḁearnaḁ tapḁach tḁom  
O'Murchuḁa ap mún ḁeal pom.  
Cpíóc O'Féilme fuair an fear,  
Ap uaim feilḁe na rḁmpeap.”

“A lordship of heavy profit

O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,

The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained.  
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Morchoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Morchoe. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-



O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died<sup>a</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-two.*

Thomas O'Carman, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray, Prior of Kilmore, died.

district. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carnglas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fœdarunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muintir Mælnordhæe obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Ferakallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clanncathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connaciæ) Terdelvacus Og et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt ; sed Angli indicibus præmissis in præcinctu eos profligarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilielmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac mic Eochaóa moige fínd<sup>a</sup> [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christe O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulconry.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Fupogpa coircíonn ap aor ealaíon Epeann tpe doicéull.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. égrí 7 ollamán ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmore.

Διαρμανθ ό Δομναλλ, Μας ιρθε εοζαν (i. mac na hingne puaidε an t-  
 εοζαν hupin) mic aoda mic Δομναλλ ός αδβαρ τιζήρηα τρε conaill dέg.

Λαβράρ διήτο το μαρβαθ la cloinn tSeacan uí feargail, Murchad, corb-  
 mac, γ δομναλλ.

Feargail puad mac Donnchad mic Muirchertach nóir meθ εochagán  
 τοιρεαé chenel fiachach το μαρβαθ la fearanb ceall tre peill i ceill mona  
 ό Ραιé αοδha meic bpic ποir. Férgal ό masilmuad, γ mac teaóóu το  
 pinne an ionnhoigid, γ Masoir maitein po buail é.

Cuid το ετοιρεαχαb connaéεε το gabail le Ruaidrí o cconcobair ma  
 oipeéctur péu, i. ó hAnlige, ό bpin, γ mac cñterpnaig tre map fuair a pio-  
 opira co mbádar ag dénom capadpa ma agaid le cloinn mñc feólmud.

Ruópaige mac Seacan uí feargail dέg.

Clann Muirir dionnhoigid corcomotha, γ cpeaéεε το ueraii dóib opira. γ  
 na concñann το uol i τοποαιγεεéε na cpeiche, γ a μαρβαθ po cñoir. Con-  
 cobair όg mac διαρματα cona bpaétrib dionnhoigid cloinne Muirir iarpin, γ

<sup>1</sup> *Lughean Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1382. Fferall Roe mae Donnough mac Murtough More Mageoghegan, chieftain of the contrey of Kynakeaghe, the first of May the year aforesaid, was killed by these of Ffercall, in a place called Killmona, easterlie of Rathhugh mac Brick. Fferall O'Molloye and mac Theobald made the assault, and Myler Mantyn was he that killed him.”

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated with the text, on the different branches of his own family existing at the time he was translating, that is, in the year 1627 :

“ This Fferall Roe is the ancestor of the sept of Newtown called Sleight Ferall ; his brother Dermott, the ancestor of those of Moycashel, called Sleight Hugh Boy : their other brother, William Gallda, was the ancestor of the sept of

Comynstown. Their brother Johnock, ancestor of those of Clone, called Sleight-mic-Shane, and Cowchogry, their other brother head of the sept of Lismoyne, called Sleight Cowchogrie of the little head,” &c.

O'Flaherty gives the substance of this note in Latin in ll. 2. 11, and quotes “ *Goghagan*.”

The translator Connell, or Conla, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, was himself the head of this sept of Lismoyne, and had his residence at Lismoyne, now Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh ; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh, the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

“ Hac ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur Rath

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh<sup>p</sup>), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona<sup>q</sup>, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric<sup>r</sup>. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Conor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury<sup>s</sup>, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice<sup>t</sup> made an incursion into Corcomodha<sup>u</sup>, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aodha.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Briuin in regione Museraigie in Momonia, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnis peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30–1.

<sup>s</sup> *Rury*, Ρυρόριγε.—This is a different name from Ρυρόρι. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brees, gave name to the barony of Clannmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>u</sup> *Corcomodha*, a district in the barony of Kilkerrin, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 84, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcomoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note <sup>c</sup>, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.

ποβαδ δὸ ποχταιν πομπα, Clann Muiriy cona ττιονόλ δὸ beir puiotithe ap a ccionn. Iatpoin δὸ dūl δα naundeoín gup an mbaile, a lopcead doib eiōip pōipgnean ἡ apbar, ἡ δαοine δὸ μαρβαδ ma timcheal ἡ mteect δὸ concobap gona muntip ap haite tpe neap a nfhgnmhā gan uioḡbal δὸ denan dāon chuiō uioḡ.

Cpeachyluaḡead la Murchaδ uā mbriann go dshimūmāin gup pop lep-apce í.

Domnall mac maḡgaīna duinn uī cēimneitciḡ. ἡ Emann ócc mac emann buntilep δὸ écc.

Muircfrtaδ mac maḡgaīna maonmaḡe uī briann dēcc hī bppiofūn baile atha tpuum.

Domnall ó briann, Toirpdealbāc mac diarmata uī briann, ἡ briann mac diarmata uī briann δὸ cloinn briann puaid δὸ écc.

Ḥiollabpighue ó dḡuḡin atōap ollamān cīmél cconail δὸ écc.

Muircfrtaδ ócc mac meic maḡmupa tīpé tuatāil δὸ écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mīle, tīpí chéd, ochtīmoccat a tīpí.

An tabb mac dauiτ, .i. abb na búille Saoi ap dépc ἡ ap δaonachetτ δὸ écc.

Ταδḡ mac donnchaδ (.i. mac tomaltaḡ mic donnchaδ o paτfr clann udonnchaδ) tḡearna tīpe hoilealla pēap lān dḡéle ἡ demēac δὸ écc ane an cēpda ἡ a māc tomaltaδ δὸ gabail a ionaδh.

Sloḡead mōp le mall ó néill cona cloinn, ἡ go maḡtib cenél Eoḡann i tēpian Congail uionnpoḡiḡδ pop ḡallaib, gup loipḡead ἡ gup lomarpḡead iomat δa mbaltib. Ḥoill na cpice δὸ cḡuinnuḡad ap a ccionn. Aoδ ó néill,

\* *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

† To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Seappaió O'Duib Pēap ziḡe nauioe coit-cionn δὸ éḡ.—MS. L. *et Mac Fieb*."

‡ *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the

having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>w</sup>, died<sup>x</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-three.*

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough<sup>y</sup> are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail<sup>z</sup>, against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—*O'Mulconry.*"

<sup>z</sup> *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-fhinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorne, were situated.—See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

γ Raibilin Savaoir do ésgmair me apoile i monmuasadh mapcyluaid, da por-  
zom porphretmaria da ceptaíreacair do tabairt hi ceupraib apoile doib.  
Raibilin do dul beoíonta dia éig γ mac Eoin bipéd da athmarbad ann, γ  
Aod ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na lot tria bethin a gona. γ Mac Eoin  
birett do marbad la muintri Raibilin an trír lá iar marbad Raibilin rírin.

Murpeitach ua plannasain taoipeach éuaithe Ratha, γ Corbmac mac  
Airt mecc uóir d'écc.

Seaan mac garppaid γ Maighur mac dauidh do marbad in enló.

Airt mac Tomair Finn do éloinn Murchada ríoghdaína laigen do mar-  
bad do gallaib condaói locha garpman.

Pláigh anóbreach anóróill go comóitcinn Seachmon érimon.

Airt mag aonghura tigeapna ó neachdác ulaó éi porp emig epeann ma  
amuir, d'écc don pláig i mbaile átha triuin, γ é i láim occ gallaib.

Murchad na paitmigi ó brian, Mor inéin Murchada uí masadain bean  
meic uilliam Clonme Riocaird (i. Riocaird), Sioban inéin iarla urimúan  
bín taidg uí éspail tigeapna éle, déig di.

Murchad mac brian uí éinneidig, Donnchad an chúil mac matgáinna  
tígeapna corpa baircín, Eoghan mac donnchad meic Ruaidrí uí écallaig, γ  
Lundrapac baile átha buide d'écc.

Fonntach tige munna, γ Inéin uí brian bín uí éinneidig do écc.

Onara inéin uilliam bupc bín uí mechar. Mac giollapatraice tígeapna  
orpaige, γ Mac ceallaig meic giolla Patraice tanairi orpaige d'écc uile  
don pláig cédna.

Diarmait ó diomuraid tígeapna cenel masuilgria do marbad la gallaib.

<sup>a</sup> *Raibilin*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus :

“A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O’Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savage.”

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glinns of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M’Keon.

<sup>c</sup> *Roylanna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, “Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster.”

<sup>d</sup> *An-chuil*.—Mageoghegan translates this “of the neck,” in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King’s County.

<sup>f</sup> *Fonntach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>g</sup> *O’Meagher*.—He was Chief of Uí Cairin,

to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin<sup>a</sup> returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>b</sup> killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil<sup>d</sup> Mac Mahon, Lord of Coreo-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lunderasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe<sup>e</sup>, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna<sup>f</sup>, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher<sup>g</sup>; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague.

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra<sup>h</sup>, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>a</sup> *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. Cenel Maoilúghra, otherwise called Clann Maoilúghra, and anglicised Clanmalier, and sometimes, incorrectly, Glenmalire, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4

Donnchað o concobair tigeapna ciarpraige luachra, ⁊ Maileacáilinn  
mað Shampradain tanairi éallaið eachuacé décc.

Seatan mac Doimnall uí éirígal tigeapna na hangaile décc illiop Airð ·  
abla ⁊ a adhnacal manmirtir leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidrí uí chathán, Seatan gallda mac an iarla, Uiliam  
baróid, ⁊ Ruaidrí mac afoha óig uí maolínuað tigherna éiriceall do écc.

Ruaidrí mac Airt með uíðir do marbað la mac donnchað með mōir.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanairi maige luirce do écc.

Éirígal mac tomar með tigeapnam, taoipeacé tellaið dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac caéaoir uí concobair faige do écc.

Milíð mac oirdeib do marbað la cloinn fiaéra uí ploinn.

Ioimar ó hánliðe aóbar taoiríð éenél doðta do marbað la a émeaó éin.

Caéal mac Seppaí uí éirígal do écc.

Diarmait mac paghnall taoipeacé munntipe heolair do éenain éreice  
ar ua puarce.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1384.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, uile, τρι chéð, ochtmocchatt, a cethair.

Seon Mac giolla coirceh, maigirtir, aiphmdeacé, ⁊ peaprun arið  
bporcca décc.

Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbair uí concobair Rí comacht décc don pláig  
éfoha aóche ééi Catairiona iari ccacéin pé mbliadon déð ⁊ páthe i  
lámpíðhe comacé amail deapbur an pile Maolm uá maolconaire i nduam  
an péme moðpaíde.

Philip and Mary.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii.  
p. 47.

<sup>i</sup> *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leath-ratha*, *Leat Rata*, now anglicised Abbeylara; it is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was of very small dimensions.

<sup>l</sup> *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

<sup>m</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

"Murchadus O'Conor Anglos Midie et Clann Feorais depredatus est, unde tota patria vastata, *Mac Fírb*. (videtur esse filius Cathiri supra)."

"Gormlathia filia Donaldi filii Mureherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceðepn congábala domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-



Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlin Magauran, Tanist of Teallach Eachdbach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhlai<sup>l</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>k</sup>.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane; John Gallda, the son of the Earl; William Barrott; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fireall, died.

Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

Murrongh, the son of Cahir<sup>l</sup> O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-four.*

John Mac Gilla-Coisgli<sup>n</sup>, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosga<sup>o</sup>, died.

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry<sup>p</sup> testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland:

tur filius Cathiri supra) profligati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

" Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Gillchoisgle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

<sup>o</sup> *Airech-Brosga*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenny, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Maoilin O'Mulconry*.—Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of II. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Bacach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry:

Fuar Ruaidrí mógħda an ríate.  
 Ailé décc ar dífhráithe  
 Do éruachain aoi gan iorḡail.  
 Mac tacaiborb Toirbdealbaig.

Dá tligfí a do dñomh h conachtaib iarrin, i. Toirbdealbaic ócc mac Aoda mic toirbdealbaig do oirḡneas h tligfínur ua cheallaiḡ, do clonm Ríocair, do Donnall mac Muircéiraiḡ uí concobair, 7 do clonm nuonchaḡa archíua, 7 Toirbdealbaic ruat mac afoha mic pélim mic afoha mic Eóghain do oirḡneis h tligfínur mar an cefona do mac diaimata, do clonm Muircéiraiḡh munmugh, 7 do tairpeachtaib ril muirceadaḡ aréua, gur po fáir coceas h connachtaib uile h coitcinne iarrin co mbatar ar na coimmbuaioireas treimh.

Mag Raḡnaill (i. máḡ raḡnaill dub) i. Diaimait mac maoleaclaínn fártairpeac éinḡh 7 fḡghamha munḡipe heolair do marbaḡ tre peill la clonm Raḡnaill meḡ raḡnaill mḡorur tige Rírdet mecc Raḡnaill.

Muircheartaic ó concobair tligfíua ó bpaíḡe décc iar ccianair.

Tomaltaic mag doirchaḡ tairpeach cenél duaíam do marbaḡ la a péin péin, 7 é aḡ cur éru.

Comḡal oirceḡair eirip ua bpaíḡbearḡaiḡ 7 ua máille. Imrfíam do fḡḡe fḡorpa ua tḡorchar eoghan ó máille, corbmac ó máille (i. corbmac cruinn), 7 rochaḡe mmaílle ppu lá munḡip plaíḡbearḡaiḡ.

Carrac fḡḡḡura do loirceas la Niall ó neill, 7 nḡit mḡr do cor ar ḡailtaib do.

"Donnchaḡ baac mac Tanashe uí Maol-conaípe potius."

<sup>8</sup> *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Rathcroghan, the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>†</sup> Mageoghagan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague upon the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter, after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter, as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O'Molchonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of Connought in his verses. After whose death there grew discorde between the O'Connors for the succession : O'Kelly, they of Clann Rieard, Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, and the family of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew to the former King), King of Connought : Mac Dermott of Moylorge, the sonns of Mortagh Moyncagh O'Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh

Rory the Royal obtained the reins  
 For sixteen years and a quarter,  
 At Cruachan-Aoi<sup>a</sup>, without contention,  
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed<sup>r</sup>.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorey, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse<sup>s</sup>.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn<sup>t</sup>), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carriekfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought<sup>r</sup>; whereby ensued generall warrs in and throughout the whole provence of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

*Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagore*, pp. 84–87.

<sup>s</sup> *Shoeing a horse*, *ag cup épu*, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

<sup>t</sup> *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuconnact ua ffr̃gail (.i. mac aoda) tiğf̃r̃na m̃oige tpeağ̃a, 7 sepp̃raio ó ffr̃gail décc.

Uilliam mac S̃ip éimann a bupe, 7 Riocap̃o mac maioiucc mic tomin barpeo feich̃m coitcheonn na celiap̃ do écc.

Uig̃yem ua duib̃g̃m̃án ollam̃ c̃oñm̃ac̃ne pe f̃ñichur décc.

Ualğarcc ua Ruap̃e d̃f̃gað̃bar tiğ̃ear̃na b̃reip̃ne do bat̃hað ap̃ Loç gañna.

P̃ilip ua Rağ̃aill̃ğ̃ tiğ̃f̃r̃na muñtipe maol̃mop̃da do écc.

Maol̃ip̃ mac S̃ip uilliam bupe do m̃ar̃bað do earccap̃. S̃laan, 7 Ðauit ua mac ele meic uilliam bupe do écc don p̃laigh.

Mağ̃nar̃ mac Maol̃ecl̃ann uí ffr̃gail, Tomal̃taç mac carpp̃e uí ffr̃gail, 7 ffr̃gail mac cañail uí ffr̃gail do écc.

Sluac̃ceao la uoñr̃all mac muip̃c̃f̃r̃tağ̃ ðona oip̃eç̃taib̃ i maigh̃ luip̃ce ðo po loip̃ce long̃op̃te meic ðar̃m̃ata.

Ðoñnchað ó duib̃da do écc, a mac Muip̃ceap̃taç do gað̃ail a ionaid.

Ðoñnall mac p̃lañb̃f̃r̃tağ̃ uí puap̃e do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1385.

Αοιρ Cριop̃e, m̃ile, t̃p̃i ch̃eð, och̃t̃m̃oc̃chaττ, ac̃uğ̃.

Ðauit̃h mac Em̃ann mic Hoib̃ep̃o do gað̃ail la hua c̃coñc̃obaip̃, 7 a écc iapp̃in na b̃raugh̃oñur i m̃bañle an topaip̃.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Of the learned*, na celiap̃.—The celiap̃ were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

<sup>w</sup> *Conmaicne*.—He was chief chronieler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>x</sup> *Lough Gamhna*, now Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbrackan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the

Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>u</sup>; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned<sup>v</sup>, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Conmaicne<sup>w</sup>, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna<sup>x</sup>.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maehmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>y</sup>, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-five.*

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Conor; and he afterwards died in prison<sup>a</sup> at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

<sup>y</sup> *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221 :

"Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Conor Sligo.

<sup>z</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11 :

"Pól mac zetiſgan comarba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*"

"O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Firb.*"

"Odo O'Kelly et Feredaehus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublatis peste.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>a</sup> *In prison, ma bpaighoſnup*, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigead la hua Ruairc ⁊ la mac donnchaíð gona raorclannaib lfe ap lfe go mað luirg, gur loircceife longpore meic diarmata, ⁊ an tír uile ⁊ coitcínne, mac Seasain uí eaðra do marbhad ⁊ ttorraigeacht an tplaig rin, ⁊ a brathair uile do gabáil.

Feidlimíð clepeac ó concobair ⁊ concobair óg mac diarmada do dul ap pluaigead co tír noilella. Raibthe do rochtain rómpa, oirchill do dénoní pa ccomair. Iadroní do dul fon tír iarain, daoine, ⁊ muidle do marbhad doib nnti, luét iomchoiméda na epiche do bñití oppa iarain, tachorí dóib ppi apoile. Catál cairppreach mac donnchaíð do marbhad, Concobair mac diarmada do gabáil ⁊ feidlimíð ó concobair do lot.

Ionnpoigíð do éabairt do Muirchírcach mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruairí, do Taðg mac diarmata, ⁊ do chathal mac diarmata for Mág paðnaill puad, ⁊ for aodh ua cconcobair. A ngabáil diblinib doib, ⁊ a mbreit go cairpae locha cé da ccomíed.

Cathal ua fírgail dfgaðbar tigfírna na hanðail, ⁊ Cúmaige ó cathain tigearna oipecta uí éatháin do écc fo pinn airíne ⁊ oirpdearpar.

Ua concobair puad, mac diarmata, clann muircírcatg, ⁊ taoirgí con-naét do dul pluaig lanmór go huib maine. Baile mic emainn uí éallatg do loiccad doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtain do marbhad don chur rin.

Pir híepne, ⁊ muinir típe hoilella do theacht a ccomídal uí cconcobair

<sup>b</sup> *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Mac Donnogh and O'Royrek, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuite the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken.” Here he translates longpore by dwelling-house.

<sup>c</sup> *His brother.*—The word brathair is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of “kinsman.”

<sup>d</sup> *Preparations were made,* oirchill do dénoní. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repair'd to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly : many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded.”

<sup>e</sup> *Guards,* luét iomchoiméda.—Literally, “people of watching, or guarding.”

<sup>f</sup> *Incursion,* ionnpoigíð.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough<sup>b</sup>, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother<sup>c</sup> was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Connor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made<sup>d</sup> to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards<sup>e</sup> of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Connor wounded.

An incursion<sup>f</sup> was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Connor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Connor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Cooeey O'Kane<sup>g</sup>, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Connor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Connor Don<sup>h</sup>, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mac Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joyned together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveyed them to be safely kept, to the Carriek of Logh Ke."

<sup>g</sup> *Cooeey O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Cooeey na n Gall, i.e. "Quintin of the English." He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 405. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relievo.

<sup>h</sup> *Repaired to meet O'Connor Don*, do *éécé* a *ccomóáil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenie, and they of Tyreallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,





an incursion against [the people of] Corcoachlann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from him<sup>i</sup>.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach<sup>k</sup>, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele<sup>l</sup>; Nugent of Meath, Chambers<sup>m</sup> and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollav<sup>n</sup> of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lammas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Cluain Coirpthe.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors<sup>p</sup>.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Connor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his Fairy Queen.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

<sup>m</sup> *Chambers*, an *Seompach*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed."

<sup>n</sup> *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

"A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mullechonnrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in general, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre."

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Cluain Creanba, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonahee, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

<sup>p</sup> *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Απτ mac απτ μορ υί μαοιλεαόιοι. Δεαρηβορταλλ ινζεαν αάταιλ όιγ  
 βεαν υί αόνοδοαρ πυαδ, γ βεαν Μηιόε ινζήν μέεε ιαθηγαίνα βήν υί νελλ  
 δέεε.

Σιολλαοιορτ mac γιλλεφίννέιη ταιορεαχ ιμντιρε Ρθεοαχαη δέεε.

Ορεαχα μορα λα ελοηη ηδονηχαδ ι αάρα. Ολαηη ααηαη όιγ υί αό-  
 αοαρ δο βρείτ ορρα, δονδουαζ, γ μορ ποχαόε οίε ιμμαλλε πριύ,  
 Μαδμ δο αάβαρτ φορ ελοηη ηδονηχαδ, Μοραη δα ηδαοίμβ δο μαρβαδ,  
 γ ιαδ πέμ δο αοορ ιστεαχ ι αελλ αόδωβ αρα ηαηηε.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of  
 Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was  
 killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of  
 Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son  
 of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Odone O'Connor et Conchovaro Mac Der-  
 mott Manumissis.—*O'Mulconry*."

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these  
 two chiefs, Dr. O'Connor writes the following  
 remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the  
 Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Bela-  
 nogore*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the sub-  
 missions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard  
 II., he says :

"But these submissions of the old chiefs dis-  
 gusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's  
 arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Tur-  
 logh Roe O'Connor in arms against him. This  
 Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of  
 Felim, was supported against him by Mac Der-  
 mott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and  
 the Connaught electors, harassed by so many  
 contentions, came to a resolution of dividing  
 the government of Connaught between the two  
 cousins, naming the one 'Turlogh Don' [*recte*  
 O'Connor Don], "and the other Turlogh Roe"  
 [*recte* O'Connor Roe], "from the colour of their  
 hair (Ann. Con.)"

"With this distinction of O'Connor Don and  
 O'Connor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the  
 O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only  
 one family, having but one interest, and sup-  
 porting their power and dignity by union and  
 affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest  
 feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart.  
 The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful  
 account of the animosities prevailing among the  
 two cousin families of O'Connor Don and O'Connor  
 Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Tur-  
 lough Don, who was in reality the last King  
 of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of Decem-  
 ber, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest  
 son died about the same time, overwhelmed with  
 anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding  
 as King of Connaught, he was by the above  
 settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only  
 to the Domain of his father, as O'Connor Don."

<sup>4</sup> *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district  
 in the barony of Clanawley, county of Ferna-  
 nagh, extending, according to the natives, from  
 the mouth of the Arney river to the western ex-  
 tremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would  
 appear from written authorities that it also ori-  
 ginally comprised a small portion of the present  
 barony of Magheraboy.

<sup>5</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs  
 of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>6</sup> *Cothal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According  
 to the pedigree of the O'Connor's preserved in  
 the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three

Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain<sup>a</sup>, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough<sup>r</sup> in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge<sup>s</sup> O'Conor, the Stauntons<sup>t</sup>, and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh<sup>u</sup>.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felimy, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

<sup>t</sup> *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-Chondaibh*, now Kilconduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in II. 2. 11:

“Tordelvacus puaró O'Conor eadem et incendia agris Magoireehty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia .i. bean niumun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniæ capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Donnachadus O'Dowd, et Honoria uxor ejus filia Roberti Barrett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemosynis insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Cormaeus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na hancíðeaáza” [*alias clann cuam in regione de Keará*.—ED.] “dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis open ferret. Dominus Mac William cum secutus et non assecutus præsidarios e Castlebarry dedito eiecit. Clannodonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanneuaniam, prædasque ad montem Kearaegerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in stativis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Fírb*.” (De hoc infra.)

“Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid*.” [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murehadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note <sup>t</sup> under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancahill, a Muirheartach O'Donovan, son of Ragh-nall, son of Conchubhar, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muirheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-six*

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha<sup>w</sup>, on Lough Finvoy<sup>x</sup>, and was interred at Sligo<sup>y</sup>.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile<sup>z</sup>, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Unction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin<sup>a</sup>, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnain<sup>b</sup>, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda<sup>c</sup>. They took Lynott's castle<sup>d</sup>, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan<sup>e</sup>, and the orchard of Inis Cua<sup>f</sup>.

Heremon O'Melaghlin was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun Domhnain*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

<sup>c</sup> *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

<sup>d</sup> *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 236.

<sup>e</sup> *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

Donnchað. Cpeacha mo pa do thabairt a tír fiaéarach muaidhe dóib. A noul iarrin fori cpeacpuathar i clonm Riocairð. O brian do breit orpa go móppluasá maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam clonme Riocairð map an cefona. O concóbar puasð diompúð friú. Maíðm do tabairt do forpo, 7 Concóbar mac taððg mic concóbar uí brian do mapbas leo do puathar rin.

Socharði do gallaib orpaige do thuitim la mac Murchaða pí Laißen.

Domnall mág cochlám tiðearna delbna décc.

Ringin mac Ruairðri mag eochazain do mapbasð.

Sit do denum do connactair pe apoile a hantile a ccozað, 7 Mac uilliam bupe do ðul i teách meic uilliam clonme Riocairð, 7 tiðearnar do tabairt dó. Mac feopair do ðul ma teach on muð cefona.

Donnchað mac caba do mapbas la clonm Maðmura uí Raðallauð.

Cathal ó neétain do mapbas la hó cconcoðbar Ruasð.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, míle, επί chéd, ochtmocchatτ a Seacht.

Teach do ðnom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do píð ulað) do díol dáin éreann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note P, and map to the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tireragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

<sup>h</sup> *Great army*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough ; [they] tooke great preys from the familys of Tirefiaghragh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that contrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others.”

<sup>i</sup> *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

<sup>j</sup> *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, ðul ma éeac.

<sup>k</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“ Filii Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt : quare filii Joannis O'Farell eum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe<sup>s</sup>. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army<sup>h</sup>, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Connor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burke<sup>i</sup> went into the house<sup>j</sup> of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Birmingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly. Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Connor Roe<sup>k</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-seven.*

A house was built at Eamhain Macha<sup>l</sup>, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i. e. ædes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum capten nua dictum contra Thomam expugnant.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Connor filios Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irruit, et universas incendiis vastavit; palmamque de domino Mac William, Mac Dermott, domino Birmingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac William O'Connor puco dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliavit cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>l</sup> *Einhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus prestatam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Σαῶβ μῆλν αῶα υἱ νέλλ αον ποῖα βαν ῥλεχτα Νέλλ ναοῖγιαλλανῖ με να  
 λινν βεαν μιε Εῶιν βιρεῶ δο ἔεε ιαρ μβυαῶ ναθηριῖγhe.

Ριοεαῖρῶ ὅεε, ι. μαε υλλιαμ ελοιννε Ριοεαῖρῶ δέεε.

Ῥοῖρραῶ ριονν ὁ δαλαῖς ἀρῶλλανῖ ερεανν λε δάν γ Ρυαῶρι ὁ ειανάμ  
 ραιοι ρεανχαῶα, γ ολλανῖ οἱρῖγιαλλ εἰρῶhe δο ἔεε.

Δομῖναλλ μαε Δοννχαῶα δοεαῖρ μέζ υῶρι, γ Μαθα μαε Κοιῖζha δο  
 μαῖβαῶ ι εἰλλ Ναε.

Κονκοῖαρ μαε βριαν εαῖρραῖγh υἱ νέλλ δο μαῖβαῶ λα ῖαλλανῖ αν εῖρραεε-  
 βαε.

Υλλιαμ μαε διαρμαῶα μεζ Ραῖναλλ αῶβαρ εαοιῖζ μυνεῖρhe heοιαρ  
 δο μαῖβαῶ λα μυνεῖρ ῥιρh.

Εοιν μαε αεῖζυρα μεε δομῖναλλ εῖζεαῖρνα μῖρ ῖαλλ δο ἔεε.

Διαρμαεε Ρυαῶ ὁ δοιρινῖν δο ἔεε.

Τεαχ δο βεανῖ ι νεαῖμαν Μhacha λα Νιαλλ ὁ νελλ, αρ μ βυἱ εῖζh  
 μεῖρhe ρῖρ ῖε μέλν ῖο ρh.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roe*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [ ], and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of Craobh ruadh. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

<sup>m</sup> *Choice woman*, αον ποῖα βαν, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Hugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-



Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman<sup>m</sup> of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finn<sup>a</sup> O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Maguire, and Matthew MacCoinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile<sup>p</sup> (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile<sup>p</sup>.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materies of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died<sup>q</sup>.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then<sup>r</sup>.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

<sup>p</sup> *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don,

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

<sup>q</sup> *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in II. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Fírbis*, he died in July, 1388.

<sup>r</sup> *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, “there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before.” The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in II. 2. 11 :

“Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell — *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L.”

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1388.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéu, ochtmocchatt a hochtt

Copbmae mac donnchaíð mhoggharcecaíðach típe hoilella, 7 a tanaip do ðol ap cpeich oíche 1 muig luipg. Cpeacha mopa do ðénoim laip. O conco-baip Ruad, clann meic peoluníð, Clann cáthail óce uí conócobair, 7 clann aeða meic diaimada .i. Cathal, 7 Copbmae gona rochraíðib da leanmáin 1 ttopaigéet na cpeach. Copbmae mac donnchaíð do gabáil deircaí for a muinip pem. Cuíð do muinip uí conócobair da ionnpoiúgíð céduip, 7 a mbeir ga annuip gan coigill, Ua conócobair pfin do bpeir oppa, 7 do pmaéttai ara muinip gan eipioim do máibad da ndaímaí a gabáil. Siðfí noáip faomíroim anacal sup beccfn a maibad foðeoíð 7 ní paíbe da chinead cobéip do ap eimeach, 7 fngnoim go rin. Conócobair mac donnchaíð, muipchaíð mac copbmae meic donnchaíð, 7 mac diaimada puad do gabáil iappin, 7 braigde do ðénoim óíob. O Conócobair puad da leanmáin tap pfiad ríop iapam 7 clann ndonnchaíð do tcechaíð poime po éúil maile 7 pó íóctai tipe hoilella.

Muipcírtaí mac doinnall mic Muipchírtaí uí Chonócobair do ðul po poplongpope uí Doinnall 1 ccompogup ESSa Ruad 7 uaoíne ionda do máibad laip don ionnpoiúgíð rin im cloinn uí baioighill, 7 mu ua ngallcobair cona nibraírib. Mac Suibne 7 a mac do gabáil dó, 7 a ttaíbaip laip iapam ummalle pe héoal each apm 7 eidead, 7 clann Muipcírtaí do ionnpúð for ua ndoinnall don clup rin.

Seam puad ua tuathail tígíria ó Muipcaíhaíð cleite fimg 7 fngnoim

\* *Made great preys*, cpeaca mópa do ðénoim laip, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeac do ðénoim, literally means, "praedam facere."

† *He did not consent to protection*, noáip faomíroim, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb faomaim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

‡ *His peer*, coibéip do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Coibéip is explained ioncomopair, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

§ *O'er the mountain downwards*, tap pfiad ríop, i. e. over the Coirrsliabh, now the Curlien mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Stop, downwards, in this part of Ireland, means northwards, and puap, upwards, means southwards.

\* *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Connor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-eight.*

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys<sup>s</sup>. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection<sup>t</sup>, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer<sup>u</sup> for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards<sup>w</sup> [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell<sup>x</sup>, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>y</sup>, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Ragh-nailt, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Inaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also.

α χιυιὸ το μαρβαὸ το μογχαὸ το μιντιπ πέιν αρ λάρ α λοηγριπτε περην,  
 γ αν βοαχι το μαρβαὸ μιν φο χέττοίρ.

Clann uí chuiprinín Siódraib, cairppe, γ γιολλαπατραιε το μαρβαὸ λα  
 γαλλαῖβ λαγεν.

Cpeacha mópa το βενοῖν ua conéobair puat γ ua mac διαρματα αρ ua  
 cconcobair nōonh γ cccat cōitchoonh βειρξε hi cconnaétat αρ α loyp  
 Mac donnchaib το λοργαὸ Μυγε λυρξ τριαρ na cpeachat pempane.

Cúcoicepice ó maolmuaib tighina fñ cceall το écc.

Commbuaibpeat cccat eidiu ua Ruairc γ clann nōonchaib.

Domnall ua concobair το βυλ αρ machaipe connacht. Apō an choillín,  
 γ mup locha cairpgin το λορκαὸ λαι γ Domnall óg mac domnall (.i. con-  
 rabal galloclac) το μαρβαὸ τον τοιρεc pin.

Sluaigeat la hua nōoncaill .i. τοιρρθεαλβαc an piona, αρ cloinn Muir-  
 cfrtaiγ go paime co Sligeat co po hnopeat γ co po hoipeat cairppe  
 opoma clat uile λαι γ iar μαρβαὸ pochaibe γ iar mnopeat na cpeche don  
 chup pin το θατε Domnall mac Muircfrtaiγ ι τεαγῃ uí domnall co  
 nōfina pō pyp, γ το βερτ α οἰγριαρ nō la ταὸ na ngiall Ro γabaὸ ó cenél  
 cconcaill puapan tan pin.

Cccat eitip ua puairc γ clann nōonchaib, γ domnall (.i. mac muir-  
 cfrtaiγ) το ειρξε le cloinn nōonchaib.

Maghnaγ mac maoleachlann meic Magnura το μαρβαὸ la cloinn meic  
 nōonchaib, γ la Maolpuanaib mac donnchaib.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—  
*O'Mulconry*."—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1180,  
 p. 51-54, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *By a cloen*.—The passage is given in Ma-  
 geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
 macnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince  
 of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull  
 prowes and bounty, and that went farr beyond  
 all others of his kindred in those and many other  
 good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own  
 house. The Churle afterwards was killed by  
 [for] him immediately."

<sup>a</sup> *Hostilities*, commbuaibpeat cccat, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Ma-  
 geoghegan renders it as follows, in his transla-  
 tion of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royrcks and Mac Don-  
 noghs prepared to warr against one another this  
 year."

<sup>b</sup> *Ard-an-choillin*, now Ardakillin, in the pa-  
 rish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>,  
 under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakillin Lough, a con-  
 siderable piece of water, containing three small  
 islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland,  
 in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See  
 Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon.

lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown<sup>2</sup> of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapatrik, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities<sup>a</sup> arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin<sup>b</sup>, and the island Loch-Cairrgin<sup>c</sup>. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina<sup>d</sup>) against the Clann-Murtough<sup>e</sup>; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbry of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house<sup>f</sup>, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out<sup>g</sup> between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough<sup>h</sup>.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

<sup>d</sup> *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

<sup>e</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

<sup>g</sup> *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

<sup>h</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O'Mulc.*"

## ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1389.

Αιοιρ Χριοτ, mile, τρι έεδ, οετμογατ, αναιοι.

Διοκαυε ιμρι εαιν δεεε.

Νιαιλ οεε ο νειλλ το γαβαιλ το γαλλοιβη.

Μυιριρ μαοι υα concobair φαλγε το μαρβαδ θαον υπκορ ποιγηδε ας ταιρπαλλ ελουα να εορε λα ρφι δυιβ εεαλλαζ λεγι.

Μαοιλεελαυνν εαυ υα λοχλαυνν τιγεαυνα εορεμοδρυαδ το μαρβαδ λα α τερβραεταρ ρφι ι βπειλλ.

Εοζαν ο Ρυαυρε η ελαυν εατοιλ οίεε το δυλ γο εαυλεν αν υαβαυρ. Μαυρε-  
ϋλυαζ μυντιυε ηελιζι υνρηγε δυιβ. Ρυαζ το εαβαυρε ορρα. Μαζνυρ  
ο ηελιζι το μαρβαδ ανηυρ, η θαοιμε οίε. Ερεαχα μυντιυε ηελιζι το  
θεναν δυοιβ ιαυαν, η Μυρεερεαδ ο ηελιζι το ιμαρβαδ. Σιτη το θεναν δυα

“Bellum inter O’Conor Donn et O’Conor  
puad (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William  
Burke ad Gleann da dubh” [hodie Glendawoo  
in parochia de Attymas et baroniâ de Gallen  
in agro Maiœnsi.—Ed.] “et cūl ceapnaða  
Clann Donoghis instat, et Tadaeus puaðac  
O’Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum  
fauna per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Ta-  
dæum O’Dowd inter duos flavios ad cill mic  
Tadog transiens spoliat, et magnam prædam a  
viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin ab-  
stulit.—*Mac Fírb.* et MS. L.”

“Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clannndonoghi  
populati sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Uitbe de Burgo, et O’Brien pp. fecerunt  
magnas prædas, et ejusdem O’Brien uxor Slania  
filia Lochlunni Mac Connmara obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Meað filia Flathberti O’Roirk, et Ania  
filia Donaldi O’Hara uxor Donnchadi O’Durnin,  
decesserunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tres supradicti filii O’Curnin in domum Sir  
Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha  
profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus  
Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato  
sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O’Mulconry et MS. L.*”

“Mac Dermott Gall captus a Tadao filio  
Tadaei Rufi Mac Dermott Gall.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Lochlunnus filius Donnchadi O’Dowd oc-  
cisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O’Dowd.”

<sup>i</sup> *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of  
Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Ac-  
cording to the Dublin copy of the Annals of  
Ulster, this vicar’s name was Nemeas O h-Eogh-  
ain, a name still common in this parish, but  
anglicised Owens.

<sup>k</sup> *Maurice Mac*, i.e. Maurice the Bald.

<sup>l</sup> *Shot of an arrow*, θαον υπκορ ποιγηδε, *uno  
jactu sagitte*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Macgeoghegan translates this passage as fol-  
lows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-  
noise :

“A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O’Conor of  
Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the  
O’Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie.”

O’Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

“η λα ελοινν Μαοιλυγνα δια δομιναιζ.”

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-da-thore*, now Cloonyhore, a parish  
lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the  
town of Portarlington, and a townland called

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-nine.*

The Vicar of Inis Cain<sup>1</sup> died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael<sup>k</sup> O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow<sup>l</sup> at the church of Cluain da-torc<sup>m</sup>, by one of the O'Kellys of Ley<sup>n</sup>.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair<sup>o</sup>, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke.

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

<sup>a</sup> *Ley*.—This name is still retained in *coup-lean leige*, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus:

“*Αισιμν αν ερσοε, εια πο ελορ,  
Τιαθ λεγε να λεαρε ποτορ,  
Ο'εαλλαε λεγε ο'η εραεε εαυ  
εελε αν ελαρ εανταε ιεεραε.*”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,  
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains;  
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the Barrow),  
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, *vide* my letter from Portarlington, dated December 20th, 1837.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killyerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrek entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen O'Royrek and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royrek took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royreks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”





Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils<sup>p</sup> of Tirconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke<sup>q</sup>, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough<sup>r</sup>.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh<sup>s</sup> O'Neill, died<sup>t</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.*

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen<sup>u</sup>, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly<sup>w</sup>; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Seur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissention between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the proeurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royreck remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsqwire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muircefirταιζ do éoét fo toğairm an coceatō irim tpe pēoladh doimnall mic muircefirταιζ, 7 comaltatāz meic domnehaō. Mağnur ó ruairc baí i mbrağdñur ağ ua Rairğilliz i cclolich locha huatair doeloō epde, 7 taprainz dō zo cairlén locha an rccuir. Clann muircefirταιζ dpağbail bpaēa air, 7 a marbaō doib ağ teaēt ar coite amach do.

Sit do denam dō Ruairc, 7 dua Rairğilliz, 7 comēa mōpa dpağail dua paitğilliz ar ion earccariat uí ruairc daēcur, 7 dionnaibaō uatō. Eogan ua ruairc, 7 mac caēal maēbaiz do tabairt do i nğiolł nup na comhtairbh pñ.

Clann muircefirταιζ 7 teallac dunchaōa do denain imepce nñit ar muimziu ruairc im pñōd ua pñonnoice, 7 im pñiaē ccorpñan, 7 im cenél luachan. Iar na pñop pñm dua ruairc (7 é i nğlionn ġañble an tan pñm) pucc a imirğfōha laip fo bapñ cēnél luachan. Ionnpağñiō do ēabhairt dō pñp-pññm, maēñm pñppia pññme, 7 marbaō do bñē ar a nellagñib 7 ar a nñaoñmñ o beal apha doipe duban zo mullaē na tculac mbpēpñē.

O Rairğilliz, .i. tomár mac maēğamñna dēcc, 7 Seacan mac Pñlip í Rairğilliz do ġaēal tiğearpñar.

“O’Royrek and O’Reyly came to certain articles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly concluded between them; but before this peace was thoroughly concluded, O’Roirke gave great gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agreements, and for banishing his Enemies from out of his Territories. For the performance of these articles, Owen O’Roirke mac Cahall Reogh was given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Donogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon O’Roirke at a place called Ffe Ffinoige, and the mount called Sliou Corran and Lean Lwachar. O’Roirke hearinge thereof, being at Glen Gaivly, brought his preys and people with him to a place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them, killed many of their people and eattle, and held on his course of killing them from Belahdery to the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breafeagh.”

\* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An éloc do éollaō do 7 a elōō airēi, i. e. he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and escaped out of it.”

† *Lough-an-Seuir*, now Lough Seur, near the village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1344, p. 495. *supra*.

‡ *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestionably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor, who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo. See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape<sup>x</sup> from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scui<sup>y</sup>; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough<sup>z</sup> and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-na-Finnoige<sup>a</sup>, Slieve-Corrain<sup>b</sup>, and Kinel-Luachain<sup>c</sup>. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle<sup>d</sup>, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain<sup>e</sup> to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

<sup>a</sup> *Fidh-na-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Beneroy and Bartonny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sliaß campbri* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Bal-linamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ae doipe du-bám* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the Abhainn bhuidhe, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Cairlén éille bairianne do bhréad la domnall mac muircéirteag.

Brían mac aodaccain ollam na bheirne i mbrúicínnaib decc, 7 Seacan (.i. oifpiceil mac Aodaccain) fear ionaid brian do marbad cíteora hoide rí núbalaic.

Duibhionn ua duibhionnán ollam Conmaicne i Sínúir décc.

Féizal ua hégna cígíuna luigne decc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1391.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, trí céu, nócat, a haon.

Ua ruairc, .i. tighinan do dul i coimne aí Raigillib, Sheacan, go dhuim. lfehan uathadh rochraide. Oo éualatar clann muircéirteag uí concobair rin tiasoid poipilion poimhe ar bealach an éirionag. Brúir ó ruairc co na bfeccán buidne oppa, 7 Marbair Seacan mac matheganua uí concobair, 7 Donnchad mac Aoda an cleitigh da laim buidín gen mo éa ar marbair a muirir don cuib ele díb.

Domnall ócc mág cártaig tighina dírmanua décc, 7 a mac Taug do gabail tighnair na deoidh.

O hanluam taoiréad na noirtéir do marbad da braitribh fín tpe feill.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a town-land giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirlough, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note<sup>m</sup>, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

<sup>g</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefiniae dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnaí O'Reilly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farrell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Mummig O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macrae O Feargura luag lete Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

<sup>h</sup> *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Rourke and O'Reilly continued in their attonement of peace. O'Rourke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Reilly, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Rourke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Rourke a blow of a Launce, which O'Rourke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”

The castle of Cill Barrainne<sup>f</sup> was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died ; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died<sup>g</sup>.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-one.*

O'Rourke<sup>h</sup> (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connor<sup>i</sup> heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh<sup>j</sup> ; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him ; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor. and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh<sup>k</sup>, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Desmond, died ; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text :

" This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleittey, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of anye of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

<sup>j</sup> *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

<sup>k</sup> *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleittey, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

Mac gillmuire (.i. cuulaō ua morna) ταιορεαό ua n̄pca cem 7 leite caṭail do maṗbaō da bpaṭar buōfin.

Ταοδ mac gillecolum uí uiginn, 7 bebinn m̄gean uí maolconaire ollam ōsp̄ccaigete 1 nōán, 7 1 nōaomnaēt décc iar naṭp̄ighe.

Corbmac maol ua p̄r̄gail do maṗbaō hi p̄p̄ull la gallaibh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, m̄ile, τm̄i céō, noṭat, aṭó.

Θp̄γοιρ ua mochan aip̄dearpucc taama paōi ep̄ābōeaō ōep̄p̄cach do écc.

Enp̄i aūp̄n̄sō mac neill m̄oir uí néill m̄oghṭamhna cenél neoḡain, 7 ōḡh-aōḡar aip̄p̄r̄igh epenn do ép̄it, ōuap̄le, 7 ōeinec décc, po p̄el b̄p̄énomn iar mbuaibh nonḡta, 7 naṭh̄p̄ighe.

Doimnall mac Enp̄i uí néill do ḡaḡail la Toip̄p̄ōealḡaō an p̄iona ua n̄dom-naill eiḡf̄ma t̄ipe Conaill. Cpeachia, 7 up̄ta aōḡle do ḡenaṁ dō ap̄ mac Enp̄i cona m̄um̄t̄ip̄ an la ceṭna.

Mop̄p̄uaḡeaō la mall ua neill Rí cenel neoḡain ḡo maṭib m̄ éuicciō ime do p̄oiḡiō ḡall ep̄aḡa baile aḡap̄ ḡum̄i ōealḡain, n̄p̄t do éup̄ op̄pa dō ḡon ōul p̄m, 7 ḡep̄p̄in paōit do éuit̄im laip̄ iar ep̄aḡap̄t ep̄aḡar ḡoib̄ ḡa p̄oile.

in the year 1185.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Ily-Nerca-Chein*.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Crnítine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Fírbis (*ubi supra*):

“Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oísen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruítine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach.”

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, who was slain in the battle of Ardeoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

<sup>n</sup> *Lecale*, leṭ caṭail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>o</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in ll. 2. 11 :

“Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Keneltiacha obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein<sup>m</sup> and Lecale<sup>p</sup>, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebin, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-two.*

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh<sup>p</sup>, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry<sup>q</sup>.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile<sup>r</sup> and Dium-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigiallaic Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

<sup>q</sup> *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

<sup>r</sup> *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Slóicéaḁ mór do bhrít dúa cconcobair domh (go nupmór maite connacḁt ma parracḁ) go huib manne. An tír do lopecacḁ ḡ do lomapeccan doib. O concobair ruacḁ dia lñmian. Caḁal mac aocḁa uí ruairc do beicḁ ar dñr-foh plóig uí éconcobair domh, ḡ a ḡabail la hua cconcobair ruacḁ, ḡ roḁaḁde da muinrip do marbacḁh.

Conḁaoir dñrmuñan mḡñ iapla upumñan, bññ dñrlaicḁeacḁ dñghemigh decc iap mñuacḁh naḁriphe.

Torpḁealbac mac bñam ó ccuanach Ruacḁri mac domneacḁ uí éñrbacall éñamri Eile, ḡ Bionḡuala mḡñ Maḡnupa mic caḁail uí Concobair decc.

Diapimacḁt maḡ Eochagān taoipeacḁ cenel riachach do ecc.

Slóicéaḁ mór la hua neill, mall, ḡ la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill for ua ndomnacḁll, torppḁealbac. Slóigheacḁ ele la Domnacḁll mac muipḁñpaciḡ cona bñaiupibh for ua ndomnacḁll bñor. Cñeacḁa an tñpe do tñicheacḁ ro diaupaiḁ, ḡ ro dñuibélaib, ḡ ó domnacḁll cona rochpñacḁt do bñḁ for eul a muinrip. Ní po hanaḁ lap an pluacḡ cconnacḁcḁcḁ go paḡḡacḁar go cñu maḡar. Ro ḡabacḁt éḁala an dñ rin. Ticc Ua domnacḁll cona roḁpñacḁt ma lñmian go paíneacḁ poppa go po marbacḁt roḁaḁde doib mñ mac domneacḁ mḡḡ cába. Dála í nñll ḡ cloinne ñenri cona ploḡ po haipceacḁ leopñde cñíoc uí doḁaptoicḡ eipḁri eill ḡ tuacḁ, ḡ ní po hanaḁ leopñde go paḡḡacḁar go pñapñacḁt mñor i naipñar caḁa dñla domnacḁll. Baḁḁar aḁhaḁ aḡhaḁ i naḡhaḁ amlaḁ rin. Cona eacḁ do poñpñat ríḁ do denam ro dñro.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danaun colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is Spáobaile, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

<sup>5</sup> *Were slain.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Inaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royrek, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them.”

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“ Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muinter Hara in hac expeditione ; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>†</sup> *Hg-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Dermot Mageoghegan.*—His death is noticed



dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Connor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Connor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Connor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Connor Roe, and many of his people were slain<sup>s</sup>.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>t</sup> ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried<sup>v</sup> into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people<sup>w</sup>. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair<sup>x</sup> ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor<sup>y</sup>, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

" A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

<sup>v</sup> *Were carried*, πο ἐξήχοντο, literally, " the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

<sup>w</sup> *To protect his people*, πορ cúl a muintir, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

<sup>x</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Ceann maighir, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

<sup>y</sup> *Fearsat-Mor*, now Farsetmore, a well-known

Criſcha la hua ndomnaill ap cloinn tſſan uí doimnaill, uair bátтар iadriðe baí aġ tarpmiġ cloinne muirſritaiġh, 7 deolur riſmra ap an pluaiġeað riſmraete.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1393.

Аойр Спюре, міле, трі сэд, ноchat, атрі.

Seasan mac Seappraio uí Raġilliz erpucc na breipne decc.

Mattha ua heoġan cabellán mpiri caín decc.

An Saacart ó clépiġ do écc.

Aoð mac concobair (.i. mic tomaltaiġ) meic diarmada tigiſina moiġe luipġ decc iap mbuaio nſimġ 7 naiſpicche, 7 Catál a mac do baſhaio iapam.

Maolpuanaio mac fſiġail meic diarmada do ġabail tigiſapnair moiġe luipce tpe nſit 7 tpe euioiuccaio tomaltaiġ meic donnchaio.

Iompraioġ do éabairt do cloinn Aoða meic diarmada ġo cluan ó ccom-dén (i ccalaio locha techet) ap mac ndiarmatta. Iombualaio do éabairt doib dia poile. Dripeaio for cloinn Aoða. Concobair 7 Ruaiðri dá mac Aoða meic diarmada do ġabail. Fſiġail mac donnchaio riabaio do ġabail imalle riú, 7 a éluo ap a haizhle. Doimnaill duib mac diarmada 7 rocaide oile do mairbaio don toipce rin ina taimcell.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muirheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11 :

"Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Firb*."

<sup>3</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

"Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puao, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cappaic filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Firb*. Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid*."

"Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreæ magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lageniæ intulit.—*Ibid*."

"Magnus O'Filannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid*."

"Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clannmaolugrae dominus, obiit."

"Egania filia Sefridi O'Filannagan uxor Wilhelmii Mac Branani obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough<sup>2</sup> into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion<sup>3</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-three.*

John, son of Geoffry O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned<sup>c</sup> [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden<sup>d</sup> (at the callow<sup>e</sup> of Lough Teechet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

<sup>c</sup> *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Rosecommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

<sup>e</sup> *Callow*, *catagó*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. “A callow meadow” is a very common expression throughout the counties of Rosecommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Teechet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

<sup>f</sup> *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ὀριαν μακ μαοιλεαχλαμμ υἱ ἐελλαῖς ταναρι ua mane, Ἔρῖγαι μαῖ  
 γαμπράδαι ταοίρεαὶ τελλαῖς eachdác, ἔρῖ ḡ núrpe níníḡ do cliaipabh, ἡ  
 Μαḡnur ó heaḡpa ταναρι luḡne décc.

Siḡh do dénaḡ duaplibh moḡḡe luḡce pe poile im poimn a nḡmḡnara, ἡ  
 im cḡmpuapluccaḡ a nḡiall a ḡnḡlibh.

Ραḡnailt inḡean Αḡḡa mic Ἐḡḡlimḡ υἱ cḡncḡḡap bḡn ḡnḡḡealbḡḡa ḡaon-  
 naḡḡaḡ, Muḡpḡ cam mac Ruabḡpḡ mḡḡ eochagaim, ἡ Ὀριαν μακ mḡlliam óicc  
 mécc eochaccáin ḡeḡ.

Εḡḡaim inḡḡn Caḡail óicc υἱ Cḡncḡḡap bḡn ḡpḡam mic Maḡilḡclamm υἱ  
 ἐελλαῖς, ḡimnall ἡ Emann ḡa mḡc Maḡoileachlamm υἱ ἐελλαῖς, ἡ ḡiapmḡat  
 ua plannaccaim aḡḡap ταοḡḡḡ tuatḡe paḡḡa do écc.

Mamḡpḡp chille haḡaḡ ἡ neppuccḡḡeḡt cille ḡapa do ḡenom do ḡpḡat-  
 pḡb S. Ἐpḡnḡeḡp la lua cḡncḡḡap ḡpḡailḡe.

## ΑḡḡS CRIOḡT, 1394.

Αḡḡp Cḡpḡot, mḡle, τḡpí ἐḡḡ, nochatḡ, a cḡḡhap.

Riḡapḡ Rḡ Saḡan do ḡeḡt ἡ neppim ḡo ḡeil Mḡchl, ἡ a ḡeḡt ἡ τḡḡpḡ hi  
 poḡclapḡe ἡ a ḡol apḡḡe ḡo haḡ chḡḡ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-  
 noise:

"A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

"Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inroad upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O'Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*caluḡ loca ḡeḡeḡ*], where they met each other feirecely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Donnough Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides."

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King's County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

<sup>h</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11:

"Archiepiscopus O'Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnailt, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Connor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh<sup>g</sup>, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Connor Faly<sup>h</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.*

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterford<sup>i</sup>, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Romá.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubbápa o Múille oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubhthambrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (compábla Oipgiatl, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium a caoluge cnábe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Ednundi filii Ullie de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>i</sup> *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Ḡiolla domnaig ua hfoḡam oipicel loáa hepne, peaprrún ḡ aipchinnech  
mri easóin, Maḡha mac ḡiollacoirecle biocape claoimiri, ḡ Lucár mág Sco-  
loice biocape achainḡ upchair do écc.

laḡla o mair ḡo ḡect i nepinn.

Ṭaḡ mac ḡiollaiopa uí plannaccáin taoíreacḡ tuiate Raṡa do mairbaḡ  
la clonn Ḑauéo uí plannaccain, ḡ la clonn Muipchṡtaig uí plannaccáin.

Acḡ ó díomuraig do mairbaḡ la ḡallabḡ i lupḡ cpeice.

Ṭomár ua díomuraig aḡbar ṡigḡina clonne Maoilḡra do mairbaḡ la  
Saḡamcáb.

Mac Siurṡain ḡḡam mac Maoilir ṡigḡina baile aṡa lḡam do mairbaḡ ua  
bṡaṡpibh i pṡell .i. clann ṡḡam deḡṡṡa.

Sluaccṡaḡ la hAḡṡ mac Muipchaḡa la Ríḡ laḡen do ṡaigḡḡ ḡall ḡo po-  
loice Rop mic ṡpíúm cona ṡigibḡ ḡ cona ṡaḡḡenabḡ, ḡ do paḡ óṡ ḡ aṡḡḡṡṡ  
ḡ bṡaḡḡe laṡṡ.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124-140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

<sup>k</sup> *Clain-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Eniskillen. It gives name to a parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Scolioige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

<sup>m</sup> *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written acáḡ ṡupcápe, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>n</sup> *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"*Le Ríḡ Saḡon*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>o</sup> *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons."

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Maoilughra* is generally anglicised Clanmaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoin-inis<sup>k</sup>; and Lucas Mac Seoloige<sup>l</sup>, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair<sup>m</sup>, died.

The Earl of March came to Ireland<sup>n</sup>.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra<sup>p</sup>, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler<sup>q</sup>), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuin<sup>r</sup>, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clannmalieri's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clannmalieri lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kileooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (*caisleán leige*), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (*Fruach Mór*).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clannmalieri, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF  
“MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT  
“CLANNMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE  
“30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

<sup>q</sup> *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in II. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

<sup>r</sup> *Ros-mic-Triuin*, sometimes written *Rop mic Tpeom*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triani*, now locally pronounced *Rop mic éptúim*, or *Rop mic cptúim*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. Ros mic triuin is to be distinguished from Ros glas, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Eimhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

Ιαπλα upmuñan do tìonol go laighnib dá millead sup loipee, 7 sup mill  
 galine [7] epìoc uí écallaigh máige dhúctain i laoiḡir, 7 róad do dia éigh  
 iapiomh.

Ruaidri mac Ruaidri uí Neill do marbhad la cloinn Enrí í Néill.

Mac Murchada .i. Airt mac Airt do denaib coecaib pe Ríḡ Saḡan cona  
 muntip go po marbhad rócaide lair, 7 a éocet po ólóid do éigh an Ríḡ la  
 haplae gall 7 ḡaioeal laighn, 7 po ḡabhad eiride tria ionmlae an luptír  
 .i. Iapla upmuñan. Ro lícead iapiain, 7 po congbad ó brian, ó mórho, 7  
 Sḡan ó nuallán illáin dia éip.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Tomár, do dul co tŕŕh an Ríḡ, 7 onóir mór vpaḡ-  
 báil dó, 7 tigeapmup 7 cñmup ap ḡallab connacet.

Toirpðealbac mac Murchad na paitmḡe uí ḡrian do cloinn ḡrian puat  
 do denaib coecaib ap muntip an Ríḡ i muñan 7 illaighnib 7 condae lunnmḡ  
 do loipeadhi 7 do apceann dó.

Cameluaná ó dubaccán do marbhad la muntip Ríḡ Saḡan i uát eliaḡ.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr. Lanigan has committed a most egregious error about the names of these places in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monastereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery, but that it may mean *monastery near the river* (abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the place called Ros glas. This assertion is erroneous in every point of view. First, the town of Monastereven is called ΜΑΝΗΤΡΙΠ ΕΝΝΙΝ, i. e. the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where they speak Irish; and it appears from various authorities that Evin was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was founded, and that his bell was preserved, and held in great veneration, in their territory. 2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is described in the Life of St. Abban as washed by the tide, is still the local Irish name of New Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan, in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross is not washed by the tide, and never was a town, nor had any ruins of any description, except of one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems to have thought that Old Ross was the name of the walled town described by Colgan; but this only shews that he was totally unacquainted with these localities. This mistake has arisen from the supposition that Old Ross was the name of the town erected by Strongbow's daughter, and that New Ross is a town of comparatively modern erection; but it is well known that the town now, by some strange anomaly, called *New Ross* stands within the old walls of the town erected here shortly after the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which



The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine<sup>s</sup>, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain<sup>t</sup>, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint<sup>u</sup> of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan<sup>w</sup>, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Cameluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

<sup>s</sup> *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargy. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erek's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

<sup>t</sup> *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agup* before *epioc* *u* *ceullaigh*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

<sup>u</sup> *Complaint*, *ionntac*.—This word is explained *copaoid no geappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

<sup>w</sup> *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

ἄνιαν mac Maolruanaid mic feargail meic diarmada aobair tigearna  
maigi luirce do marbad la Maelpeclainn clépeé mac diarmada .i. deap-  
braéair a aéar

Ἐὰς ua heachaidém faoi firdána do marbad la clomn Concomnaét uí  
dálaiḡ im ollamhaét uí néill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1395.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, nochat. acúicc.

Αν τερρεορ όcc ό μοcάιν dέcc ap πλιγiδ na Romá.

Αν biocáipe ό planḡaile, .i. biocáipe Scépíne Adamnain do écc.

Αν τοιρpicel ό τυαταil, ἡ πο ba biocáipe in iomḡaid peicim, fíri tige  
naoiḡfoih oirpdeirc do écc.

O Neill buide do écc, ἡ adnacail in Αρd ipáca.

Ἰlir mac aḡda méḡ uidiḡ tigearna fíri manaic, fíri caithme ἡ éoranta  
a ériche, fíri dar lán épe dá élú. ἡ da oirpdeaircy do écc iar mbuaid naic-  
pighce. Tomár máḡ uidiḡ .i. an ḡiolla duib mac Ἰlir do ḡabail tighfinair  
fíri manach.

Domnall .i. ua maolédúin luirce do ḡabail la clomn Airt méḡ uidiḡ i

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>x</sup> *His paternal uncle*, deapbraéair a aéar, literally, "the brother of his father."

<sup>y</sup> *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and anglicised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from O'Hagan and O'Haughly.

<sup>z</sup> *Ollorship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It would appear from this passage that the Irish poets sometimes fought with weapons more deadly than satires.

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11:

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>b</sup> "Reymundus an fáraḡ filius Wilidni filii Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William, son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

<sup>c</sup> *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is not given in any authority accessible to the Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 41, note <sup>p</sup> and <sup>q</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scépín Adamnain, i. e. St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Tuathail of Inaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moyhurg, was slain by Melaghlín Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle<sup>x</sup>.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen<sup>y</sup>, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cucon-naught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship<sup>z</sup> of O'Neill<sup>a</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-five.*

The young Bishop O'Mochain<sup>b</sup> died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan<sup>c</sup>, died.

The official O'Tuathail<sup>d</sup>, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy<sup>e</sup> died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender<sup>f</sup> of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland<sup>g</sup> was full, died, after the victory of Penance<sup>h</sup>. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubh<sup>i</sup>, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg<sup>k</sup>, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note t, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

<sup>f</sup> *Spender and defender*, *peap caíne 7 co-punza*, literally, the man of spending and defending. *Caíne* is the genitive singular of *caíean*, spending, from the verb *caíim*, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in II. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mœcenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragessimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

<sup>g</sup> *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

<sup>h</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *fa buaio ongta 7 aúprigi*, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Devil and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

<sup>i</sup> *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

<sup>k</sup> *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

ppell i tteípmonn dábeócc, 7 a chur i mbraíghonur go hua ndoinnaill, 7 a écc da éir i ngnímiol.

Concobair mac aóda puad méz uóir do gabal leir an ngníolla ndub .i. Tomár, 7 le na deapbraéar Aod mág uóir 7 a éluó iapain .i. a bñit lair dia mac fñn.

Órñm do muintir Rígh Saxan do dul ar cñích i nuib failge, 7 ua concobair dia lñmairn go tócar cñuacáin, 7 oronh mor díob do marbad, 7 tñpíct each do bñn díobh. Órñm ele do muintir Rígh Saxan im lairla Marupcal do dul ar cñích in éilbh, 7 ó cñbaill cona muintir do bñit porra, 7 rocaóe do gallaib do marbad ló, 7 eic iomda do bñn díob.

Níall ócc mac neill mic aóda í neill, 7 O bñam, .i. bñam mac Matgamua do dol i tñch Rígh Saxan.

Coblaigh mór inghn Chaéail mic doinnail uí concobair inghn Rígh Connaéct, bñn éicéteac tñomconach go ppeabur nñmígh do écc iap mbuaó naítríge, 7

of II. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luirg a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

<sup>n</sup> *The Earl Mariscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

<sup>o</sup> *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, of O'Brien, "et honorificè receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorificè habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírbh*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belinagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who

sons of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg<sup>1</sup>, and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain<sup>m</sup>, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscal<sup>n</sup>, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house<sup>c</sup>.

Cobhligh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows:

“Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages.”—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country:

“But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among busshes and hedges, lyke wyld savage beestes. . . . . For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse.”

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

α ἡσθνακαλ ἰ μαμπτειν na buille. Ἀρ διριδε το γαιρηί Ρορτ na τερί namat, uair ar í ba bñ dUa domnaill .i. mall tighfina tpe conuill, dAod ua puairc tighairna breipne, γ do Chaetal mac Aoda breipniγ uí concobair plogdaimna connacht.

Una mgean Taidg mic Maghaura uí concobair bñ Mész uidir do écc.

Sían mac Airt mész uidir do gabáil lé Máz uidir, γ α τιοθνακαλ ουιβ μαοιλεδύν luirce, γ α μαρδαδ δόιβ αρ πιονητραέτ θρομα βαηρ amail po tuill uata poime rin.

Rí Saxon do fáccbáil epeann im beltaine iar ndol dpuinge moipe do galtaib γ do gaoidealtaib epenn ma tfech, γ an Moiritimériac do fáccbáil don Ríγ ma ionad ἰ nñrion, γ ze do éuaí Mac Murchada ἰ tigh in Ríγ ní po érfio dó iapettain.

Arθpπατα γ cloéar mīac ndaimm do loppaδ cona nuilib iolmāiomibh.

Ruadpí ó ceallaiγ ádbar tighairna ua mame do écc.

Mac Síúrtaim deγter do gabail la cloimn meic Síúrtaim, γ α έαβαηρ

<sup>p</sup> *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O’Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O’Donell; secondly, to Hugh O’Royrek; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Brelneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

<sup>q</sup> *Rogdamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O’Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muinneach.

<sup>r</sup> *Una, daughter of Teige*, &c. O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “do bpeγ timb [in child birth].—*O’Mulconry*.”

<sup>s</sup> *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, ουιβ μαοιλεδύν luirγ. Ουιβ here is for do uib, dat. pl. of ua. The O’Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, “ουιβ μαοιλεδύν luirγ .i. do henpi.” See the sixth entry under this year.

<sup>t</sup> *Finntracht Drumabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Drumm-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarna, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

<sup>u</sup> *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Murrrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester:

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat<sup>p</sup>; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydamna<sup>a</sup> of Connaught.

Una<sup>r</sup>, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg<sup>s</sup>, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr<sup>t</sup>, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house<sup>u</sup>; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough<sup>w</sup> had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him<sup>x</sup>.

Ardstraw<sup>y</sup> and Clogher Mac Daimhin<sup>z</sup>, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

<sup>x</sup> *Did not keep faith with him*, níp éiríod oo, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

<sup>y</sup> *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1179. p. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Oggia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the Feilire Aenguis, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce juggling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illam meic ulliam bupe. Sloicceas la Domnall mac Muircfertais 7 la gaoidealab iocetair connacht i cephic meic ulliam po dais gabala meic Siurctan, 7 Mac Siurctan do lingsh, 7 iud do pnaomaos eitair gallab, 7 gaoidealab an coiccid don chur ym.

Sluacceas la hUa ndonnall, Toirpdealbas, i tair nEogam ap cloimn Enri ui neill, 7 epica 7 oipene aoble do denam leo y in epich. Clann Enri cona rocpaite do toet ma lfnmain. Do pala iomarpice eitair na plogab cftapda go po pnaomeas po deoid por enel neogam gur po lad a nari. Ro gabas dana, brian mac Enri i neill, 7 tri bpaighde decc do marib a ploug amalle ppy.

Sloicceas naile la hUa ndonnall ccedna co painicc co Sluicceach tria eapppie bpoia clab gur po hndpao an tip ma nuprimcell leo gur po millpft gac ni gur a pangatcap, 7 do beaprat cpeaca 7 edala iomda leo dia tair, act namia po gonatet uate do dnpfoh an tploug.

Iondpougid do denam la domnall mac Enri ui neill ap brian mac ui neill, 7 a gabal, 7 epicha aoble do denam ap. Indpougid oile do denam la Domnall mac Enri go baile ui neill, 7 bn ui neill do bpsic lair, 7 bpaighde oile umalle ppa, 7 a mbpsic lair i nuct gall.

Ro tpiallpat goill laugh peall do denam ap mac Mupchada, ap Art, 7 a gabal. Act cna nri bo topba doib ap do edoprium uadib dia namofom a loy a lam 7 a gapccid cona po cumamgpf ni do.

Domnall mac Muircfertais ui Concobair tighma Cauppe 7 Sluicigh 7 bfor tighma o Shliabh ppop uile do ecc i ccaplen Shluicigh pcatmam ppa noilaice.

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows :

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus : 7 do becpat cpeaca 7 edala iomda leo o'a oair gan ocar o'paxbal act namia goyo gonatet uadid do deipeas an tploug.

<sup>c</sup> *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-



delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led<sup>b</sup> by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards<sup>d</sup>, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before<sup>e</sup> Christmas.

gree is given by Duaid Mac Firlis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

<sup>a</sup> *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shluab fíor. In this part of Ireland fíor means to the north, or northwards, and fuar to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirphluab na Seaápa, or the Curlien

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition pòin, before.

Αὐὸ mac Caḡail ὅcc uí concobair mac ingine Toirpḡealbair uí concobair,  
 ⁊ Muirir mac Bóil ulltaḡ ollamh lḡḡir éenél cconuill do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τῆί ἐεῦ, nochatt, αῑῑ.

Αἱ τεppcop ὁ hḡḡra do écc.

Maḡa ua lunnín arphunneac na hΑρῶa, pḡr ilcḡḡach, ⁊ Seanchur, ⁊ nḡán.  
 ⁊ pḡnn, ⁊ ⁊ lḡḡionn do écc.

Ο concobair ciarrpαιḡe do mḡarbaḡ ⁊ pḡrḡl dia pḡe pḡn.

Ο Cḡnnειττḡ τḡccḡra upmḡḡan do écc.

Ipḡal ua lochlannn τḡḡeapḡa éopemḡḡraḡ do mḡarbaḡ do mḡac ḡḡpp an  
 αḡapḡar uḡ oḡḡḡt pḡn, ⁊ nḡḡḡal α ḡḡḡcomḡḡa, .i. Maḡilcḡlann ua loch-  
 lannn pḡ mḡarḡḡḡḡ pḡmḡe pḡn.

Concobair mac Eḡḡan uí maḡlle do ḡol ap ionḡpαιḡḡ ⁊ mḡapḡar Connaḡt

<sup>1</sup> *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmaerenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

<sup>2</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

"Archidiaconus Mac Branan Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clanneonor obiit."

"Mac Altair (.i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnus O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcoba filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbriæ magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach<sup>f</sup>, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.*

Bishop O'Hara<sup>h</sup> died.

Matthew O'Luimin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>i</sup>, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronie. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruiit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, ejus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Mağ cezzne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donaldo a custodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Fieb.*"

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid.*"

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor puero a filiis Cornaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interceptus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Dubcoba filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

filiæ Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futurus Kierrigia Dominus cæsus ab . . . . . [sic].—*Ibid.*"

<sup>h</sup> *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achoury, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achoury in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

<sup>i</sup> *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luimin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luimins, anglicè Linnagurs, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luimin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luct lunge. An long do líonadh do másonib 7 d'éólaib na heacétra rin, 7 a mbaíad uile, aét maó aon duine eittir Eirinn 7 áirann.

Maíom na cpiícca le hUa cconcobair puad cona hriatúib, for Ua cconcobair ndomn, 7 fori Aod ua cconcobhair, fori Chonn mac brianám, 7 fori Aod ua nánhgi taoípeac éneoil doéca; dú map mapbad Conn mac brianám taoípeac Chpcaélann, Sfan ó taóðg, mac Sfan uí ámhgi, 7 rocaíde ammaílle piú.

O Domnaill do téet plóg i ccairppe, 7 d'proug don t'plóg do bpié ap clonn Maóilfélaínn éaoíé mic Muirceaptauí baí acc forapre, 7 acc for-éomíéet do éonnaécaib go ndírim móip mapcpluaí ammaílle piú. Ro ppaíom-eaí forpa la hUa ndomnaill go mó faccaibpiot upmóip a ních, 7 mo gonaí apall díob, 7 tépnapíe apóle allopp eippumail. Ro cpeachaí iapam Cairppe lár an plóg, 7 róad for cculuib cona ccpíchaib.

Maóilfélaínn caoí mac Muirceaptauí mic Domnaill uí cconcobair do écc.

Maíom la hua ttauatáil ap gálluib laígen 7 ap Shaxanchaib, aipm i ttaucaí áp aóbal ap gálluib, 7 do puaíad re píeíe éíim i ttauíellbaí go hua ttauatáil la taob iliomaitte do bpaíóib, 7 doéalaib aipm, 7 each, 7 éititig.

Cúulaí mág aíníupa aóbaí tígíína ua neachdaí do mapbad la gálluib.

O haímluaí tigeapna oipéip do mapbad i fppuul la d'píim dia píne píim.

Maípe mágí uí éatáim bín uí doéaptauí do écc.

<sup>k</sup> *Between Ireland and Aran*, eittir Eirinn 7 Áirann.—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following:

"Maóilecluin mac Concobair uí maílle, 7 mac teaboid na ceéepne do clonn píocapíe do óol go Connaíene mapá íoípeann lunge. 7 mac mic caíal buíde uí ílaíteaptauí do mapbad, 7 a mbaíad uile 33. aíg Áirann.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Connaíene with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty, and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

<sup>l</sup> *The victory of Creag*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Creag with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran<sup>k</sup>.

The victory of Creag<sup>l</sup> was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branán, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech<sup>m</sup> Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valour<sup>n</sup>. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane<sup>o</sup>, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannán, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaked with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannán, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

<sup>m</sup> *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

<sup>n</sup> *By their valour*, αλλοι ευπριματ.—The *επριματ*, or, as it is sometimes written, *επριματ*, is explained "γαυργεαδ," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Verum prædæ quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbios ablatae sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>o</sup> *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter líneas*, "σο βρετ τμβ, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fírb.*"

Ὀριαν mac Ἐνρι υἱ νεῖλλ δὸ ρυαϋλαccaδ la hUa νεῖλλ ó Ua ndóinnall, γ δὸ παῶ εἰς, εἰτταδδ, γ ἰονnmur ἰοϋλαρδδ ap, γ δὸ παῶ Ua néill εἰρδδ δὸ mac eile Ἐνρι, .i. δὸ Dóinnall a ρυαϋλαccaδ a míc ρfm. .i. Ὀριαν mac νεῖλλ maille comtad oile.

Sluaiccead la hUa ndóinnall Toirpdealbac mac νεῖλλ γαῖρδ, γ la Tadh mac caíral υἱ concobair γο πανγατtur γο Slicceδ γο po loipcepeat an baile uile εἰτtur cloic γ ériam, γ po mapbad mac Concobair maonmaige γο poé-aídh ele leó don chur rin. δα doiligh an baile ipin δὸ loipcead, ap ba dhrpcaigete a cumdaigete εἰτtur cloic γ ériam.

¶ *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

¶ In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

“*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbris eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigie dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt.”

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 2. 11 :

“David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullie Burk quievit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Tadaus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachrie uóne ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolannchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor . . . . [sic] ballaigh O'Conor ex pnerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Gilla Patrick Ossorie dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Campanile .i. cloréccé ópoma cluab fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*”

“Ullie Burk devastat Maácaipe na mban [*recte* Maácaipe na Mumán], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*”

“Móróm na cpréca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullie Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*”

“Aurelia .i. optané filia Odonis O'Maelbrennann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott Tadh defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tadaus O'Caroll Elia dominus sæculo renunciaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Gillachristus O'Dublthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Donnachadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Fiailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*”

“Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormonia dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*”

*Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :*

“Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell.”

“Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliat.”

“Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy.”

“Bellum inter Comitem Desmonia, et Dominum Mac Carthy.”

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Connor<sup>p</sup>, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid<sup>q</sup>.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrupit; Ardmaacha 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit.”

“Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. estirpe Andree O'Connor) et alios apud Knock O'Connor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus.”

“Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Mucõe per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadaus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursum suo ascripsit comitatu.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Connor, et Planities vastata. O'Connor *doon* dominum O'Connor *puacó* deprædatus Condum Mac Branan, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Connor *Doon*, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi. Tormaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Connor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Connor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilhelmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. *leacón* captivam fecit, villá penitus incensá.”

“Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Connor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Bellum inter O'Connor *doon* et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Connor *puacó* in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1397.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile, τρι ceo, nochat, aSeacht.

Sluaicéas do mor do éionol la Niall ó neill la Ríḡ cenél neoḡam do ðul por Ua ndóinnail, Toirpdealbác, ḡ por éloinn Enri uí neill. O doinnail, ḡ clann Enri do épuimmuccáð ploiḡ oile ma aḡaíð. Báttar aḡaíð amlaíð ym aḡaíð i naḡhaíð na po éumamḡriot ní dia poile. O Ro pciḡḡḡ uá neill cona ploiḡ, Ro triallpat por ecúlaiḡ dia tciḡḡḡ ḡan aipuccáð don tpiḡḡ oile. O Ro ráttaiḡḡt an ploiḡ oile mōym po lícceriot pēimealta ma lñham ḡo po map- bāð apail do mūmtyr uí néill, ḡ co pparccaiḡriot eich ḡ eḡala iomḡa aḡ cenél cconuill, ḡ acc éloinn Enri don éup ym.

Sluaicéas la Toirpdealbác uá ndóinnail la tciḡḡna éimeoil cconuill i pēpiaiḡ manac, ḡ do bñt ḡpa iolapḡa laiḡ por loch Éirne, por oilenaiḡ, ḡ por mōḡḡaiḡ an loḡa ḡup po hoipceas, ḡ ḡup po hionḡaḡ laiḡ iatḡḡḡ uile cen mōḡát ccairi, no nñmḡḡa, ḡ do bñt éḡala iomḡa amppuille laiḡ, ḡ iompaíḡḡ ḡan naḡ ppiotḡḡam.

Sluaicéas naile la hUa ndóinnail i ccaippe do díocup éloinne Dóinnail mic Muipceartaḡ eipte ḡo po loipceas an tíḡ ḡo lñḡ laiḡ ḡo cluam ḡḡḡ- ráta.

O'Coemán contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd laesus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connaciae, facto apud robur an coipe in Lúgnia [hodie Tolercurry, villam in baronia de Leyny in agro Sligo-ensi.—Ed.] “propugnaculo, et filius Murcherti fil. Donaldi traditus est ei obses. O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit, ut supra.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Clamrickardi regionem domini Bermingham incendunt. Mac William dominus Bermingham et O'Kelly Ardnariagh frumenta corrumpunt, non ultra progressi. Mac William Joannem O'Hara multis cæsis frustra adortus est. Et Episcopus O'Hara dominum Mac William comitatus a filiis Joannis Dexeter, caso equo vulneratur. Pax inter utrumque O'Conor.”

After these additions he writes, *vide reliqua* “anni 1396 ad finem libri huius.” But no other

entries belonging to the year 1396 are now to be found in the manuscript.

On the back of a blank page, which he inserted to make those additions, O'Flaherty writes, “Annales ex O'Malconry codice ad annos 1256 et 1396.”

*Skirmishing squadrons, pēimealta*.—This word is translated “emissariorum manipuli,” by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the rescue of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster :

“Ḍála na ploiḡḡ do éḡḡ triallaiḡ ap an Muimam a ḡ-Connacaiḡ aḡup do léḡeasap pēimealta ḡo Muaiḡ, ḡo h-Ioppay, aḡup ḡo h-Umāll do éionol cpeac ḡo pōplongḡōpḡ Muimneach.”



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.*

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons<sup>r</sup> in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition<sup>s</sup>.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>t</sup>; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha<sup>u</sup>.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch :

“ Ubi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh anni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædæ ad castra duccendæ causâ.”

<sup>s</sup> *Without opposition*, γυν νὰς ἐππιότοργαν, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, ἐπιτ, or ππιότ, denotes *against*, as ππιότδουατο, repercussion, ππιτ-βεαυτ, opposition. — See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>t</sup> *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*. — O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter.

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough. — See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnaill, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

A Shúile do pagbáil doirbhí do Aod mac Maíghanna tria troicead do denam ino onóir na croice naomh Rácha boith, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha triam.

Niall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí éenél eoḡan, 7 ioncórnaimis Eriem, inneoin órvan, 7 oirícar an plaéinnair, tuir ionpulaing ḡac anpporlann, doirḡaoiltiḡ ḡall, tátaḡtíóir ḡaoideal, mórao eccaili 7 ealaḡan na hepiem do écc iar mbuaio nongta 7 naiéirige, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaio.

Mac doimchaio tpe hoilella do dul ḡo Macaire Chonnaét (ḡo lion a éionóil, a maime, 7 a innile) do éongnam dUa éoncoḡair doim, ḡur ḡaḡrat porlongporot aḡ cuirpeach chinn Eitiḡ eittir doaimb 7 aruñir naḡ a mbaoi ó concoḡair. Iar na clop rin dUa concoḡair ruao éruimḡir do ḡac taioib ḡo hén ionaio Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Siu Eimann albanaiḡ, Clann éatail óicc uí éoncoḡair, Clann Aoda meic diarmaḡa, Maimeḡ, 7 clann mac Fíóilimio rírim ḡo lón roéraitte ḡac aoín doib, 7 ḡo ccomitioiol ḡallócciaé ma pparrao. Triallatet iarrin do raiḡio an máaire, Achit éna ni raibe Ua concoḡair doim i pparrao meic Doimchaio annim 7 noéar aruḡh Mac doimchaio an pluaiḡ no ḡo ttaimic na concoḡair ruao ronn mór mappluaiḡ na éimcel. Fírtar ionairecc íetorra ḡo díóera duéraiétaé ééetar do líona iarrim ḡur maióio por Mac doimchaio cona muimtiur. Uñiaio na bítepe ler buipeao oppa iao ḡur cuirpíot a náir, Marbétar Mac doimchaio annim, 7 Aod caoé mac aoda mic toirpḡealbaiḡ uí éoncoḡair, Mac Surbne aridéonpapal connaét o rliaó ríor cona diai úrḡraátar Doimchaio 7 Donnplebe, Cúairene mac Conairene uí Concoḡair, 7 Diarmait mac Doimchaio tanairi

<sup>a</sup> *The image.*—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows :

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people : notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

<sup>x</sup> *Niall More.*—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster ; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows :

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image\* of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More<sup>x</sup>, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender<sup>y</sup> [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh<sup>z</sup>, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Maury, and even the grandsous of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them<sup>a</sup>. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafine,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Fírbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provecam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

<sup>y</sup> *Contender*, iomcópnamáic.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is iomcópnamáic, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "copnam mór."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 182, note 1.

<sup>z</sup> *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kimmitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kimmitty.

<sup>a</sup> *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [beizpe] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

ua noilealla ammaile le hionatε διαρλιβ γ δάρωματιβ α μπραιτρεαδ γ α μυντιρε. βα διρίν το αιρνήδ α ππρίτ δέδαλιβ γ μαοιμβ λα hua cconcobair puad don tuirur rin gan airín ar eachaib ar arm, ua ar édeaδ. Oidce éio péile muipe poḡmar tuccad an maídm rin éinn Eitigh. Iar celor na pcel rin dUa cconcobair donn (an trísr lá iar ttabairt an máidma) tainice po bótaíntιβ uí cconcobair puad, γ cloinne pínolmud, γ α mbuailte ar na puídnucéad ι ττινέαλλ. Liaττpoma go ttuice maídm imirḡfδ oppa da ngoirti an ḡealmamdm go puce cpeaca, γ édaia aibhle uatεa don dul rin.

Pínolmud mac Caτail óice γ Dubḡall mac Domnaill ḡallócclac do dul ι cclm í doínnall diarraid α cōnganta ι naḡhaδ α nḡccapatt. Ua Domnaill go maítib éipe Conuill do tóct go Cairppe don cup rin to éuioucéad le cloinn Chaτail óice. Cairpḡḡ γ oileallaḡ do tēicheat po dainḡmb, γ po oḡoibelaib an tuítec poime. O doínnall do poctam go haonac éipe hoilealla, tiḡe ionda γ arḡanna do loḡccad da muntip, γ cḡfcha do uenam doib ar mac Cōrbmaic mic Ruaidḡ. Maolḡmamaid mac Domnchaδ tiḡearna tḡpe hoilealla, Ua dubda, γ ua hḡḡra do ttabairt cōp, γ hūirfδ dUa Domnaill γ do cloinn Chaτail óice iarrin le ḡan cup na naḡhaδ go ḡrath. Siε do cḡḡḡal ftoppa dua doínnall ar an ccoḡgeall rin, γ é pín diomḡúδ go típ conaill po éédoḡ. Clann Caτail óice, muntip diuirin, γ Mac Domnaill ḡallócclac cona cloinn do tēacτ ι ccairppe annrin. Sunde doib illiḡ an Doill, γ α mbúτ aḡ poim na cḡíce ftoppa an oidce rin, γ poḡtar imirḡnaḡ impe. Ua Domnaill do tóct uatḡaδ maḡeḡḡnaḡ ma ccomódail araḡárapach do pínolmucéad ftoppa.

Muircḡrtaδ bacac mac Domnaill mic Muircḡrtaḡ uí cconcobar, γ clann

<sup>b</sup> *Nobles*, ἀρσμοιτιβ, literally, arch-chieftains.

<sup>c</sup> *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Conor Don attacked the caepuádeτ, or creaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

<sup>d</sup> *An ḡheal-mhuíllm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

<sup>e</sup> *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

<sup>f</sup> *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The carn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilioll, from whom Tir-Oiliolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

<sup>g</sup> *To parcel out the territory*, aḡ poim na cḡíce ftoppa, i. e. to confer about what districts each

the son of Cuaifne O'Connor; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill; together with other chieftains and nobles<sup>b</sup> of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls<sup>c</sup> of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an gheal-mhaidhm<sup>d</sup>," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge<sup>e</sup>, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella<sup>f</sup>; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory<sup>g</sup> between them that night. But they disputed on this head; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh<sup>h</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

<sup>h</sup> *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to



O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige<sup>i</sup>, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them<sup>k</sup> [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival<sup>l</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaiífne mac Cowaiífne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyne, head of the Gallowglasses of Ighter Connaght, his two brothers, Donnslieve and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recount, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an *geal-maíom ann ro*). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donnell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploits. Whereupon O'Donnell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donnell, fledd into their bolts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donnell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (*aonach rípe allealla*), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledges of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themselves against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Θιάρματ mac ιομαρ υι βήρη δο βήτῃ ι πριαβραρ, γ α βρήτ ι ccoite for loch ona tigh fñn diompaigib tige Mhuirchaib mic Tomáir, γ lñm do bñit dó gan for do cách amach ar an ccoite yñn loch go po baibíoh a cceóir.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, α hocht.

Tomáir mac Muirgíra meic donnchaib eppcop achaid conaite do ég.

Cogad mop do lírge sitir ua néll, Níall óg, γ ó Domnall Toirpdealbác, γ α tairgí γ α oipeét do tpegead uí domnall go mbuí ι ccumga moir occ cloinn Enrí uí neill ag cloinn tSeacan υι Odomnall, ag ua nioéartag, γ ag cloinn tSuibne. Do coib mac uí Domnall mall garb, γ clann Domnall mic néll uí domnall for moirgíob ι panait gur po gabad leó eóin mac Maolmuire meic Suibne, γ co nderirac oirgan. Goill γ gaoib coigeó ulaó do dól ι teach uí Neill, γ bpaigbe, γ umla do tábairt dó cénmoía ó Domnall α aenar.

Sloiccead mop la Níall ócc ó neill Rí énel loğan, γ la cloinn Enrí ι neill do paigíob uí Domnall go pamicc fñr puaid gur aipecriotte an maimyirir po na huile ionnmpaib, γ tñr aóda go huibí. Orlñ do munyir uí Odomnall do tábairt taáair doib. Aóo mac fñgail uí puairc do gabáil don tyurur pñ. Ua neill diompúo go tñr Eogan doiróire.

territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrek : with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll ; Clancaball sent their squadrons of horse" [πορταε μαρεπταγ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas ; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain ; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Caball Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Erne, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow. that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them : these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."



Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne<sup>m</sup>, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drowned<sup>n</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.*

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirlugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he leapt out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July."

<sup>n</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Sloigheadh la Tomár a búrc tigeapna gall connaét, la hua concobair puadh, la cloinn Chaétail óicc. 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go rangatari tír oilealla sup lár arcepiot í. Concobair ócc mac Aóda meic diarmata, 7 a hbraíte do tilleadh ón rlog iarrim do cuartugadh moigi luirce. Férghal mac diarmata tigeapna moige luirce do dol in oidee ym go manmrip na búille, 7 a bpuar do biað, 7 do corður inute do éur ar in mbale dár ab ainm an éarraig dó. Loric na fídhna do éfcedmal do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a lín-maim dóib. O Ró raéaighiort poim an toiraighléet forpa, gluaritte tré ran tír go rangatatar Eachdormm mic naóda i ttip baúim na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccadh tñmpail eachdroma oppa. Concobair mac Diarmada. i. mac Férghal do mairbh doib, 7 rocaide da manmrip maille rir, 7 Maolruanadh mac diarmata do gabail, Eóal do denaím da neachaid, da narn, 7 da nísóih.

Murghadh bán mac Seáán mic Domnaill uí Férghal dfgaobair tigeapna na hanraile féccce emgh, 7 oirdearcar, gale, 7 gairccid pleéda férghura vpior a aoiri, do écc iar mbuadh naéirige ní ria noslaic, 7 a adnacul i manmrip leatpata i tomba a aár, 7 a ífnaéor.

Muirir mac Piarair dalatún do mairbh la Muirceprad ócc maz eoá-gán. 7 la hrian mac ui concobair farlge.

Glenn da locha do lorccadh do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

<sup>p</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall. Lands and Islands of Loughs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge: Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, took all the victuals he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan: they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

<sup>q</sup> *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led<sup>p</sup> by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Connor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock<sup>a</sup>. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha<sup>r</sup>, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Anghrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty<sup>s</sup>.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus<sup>t</sup> for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>u</sup>, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Connor Faly.

Gleann da loch<sup>w</sup> was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

<sup>r</sup> *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

<sup>s</sup> *As booty*, Éadul do benaim, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

<sup>t</sup> *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Oggia*, part iii. c. 46.

<sup>u</sup> *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

<sup>w</sup> *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρελρεαχ να concobair do ðul ι ττήρ Αοδα, α ιονητϋδ go hñrr puað gan mopán édaia ðpaçal don euaipr rin. Αοð να ðuipnín do bññt opira anpñin. Iompuaccað do tabairt doib pa bel aτa pñaiç, Each Αοδα do lot, Epñn do leaccað, γ α μαρβαð iapañ.

Θεapoiττ iapla ðñmumñan, pñr puaipc poiðépac, do ðeappecñaiç do çallaið Epεann, γ do mopán ða çaoiðealaið ι naτene, γ ι neolup çaoiðelece, ι nðán, γ ι Sñcùp amaille pe çach poçlaini ele ða paibe aicce, γ α écc iap mbuað naτpñge.

Iapla éille ðapa do çabaið don éalbac να concobair, γ do mapεpluaç ðuτtce ó bpaλge, γ α çup ap laim mypchað uí Concobair.

Sip Seon iapla ðeapmumñan do bátað ip in Siup çap bñcc iap ηçabhaið na maipiaτta ðó. (*Vide* 1399).

Caτ do tabairt por çallaið ðua bpañ, γ ðua euaτaið. Iapla ómaipr do maipbað ip in ceat rin, γ ár çall imaille pñr.

Pionñçuaia ηçññ ualçaipcc móipr uí puaipc bññ τðeaiðñ móipr uí eaçpa ðéç.

Ðauτ να ðuñçionñan ollaið cloimne maolpuanað ι Sñcùp, biaτaτ coiτ-éññ comipoçnach, γ paoið ðuime ealaðna do écc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duarum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, *gleann* means *valley*, *ðá*, *two*, and *loç*, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

<sup>x</sup> *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tيرهugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Bel-atheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite."

<sup>y</sup> *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

"The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation. charitable in his deeds,

Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tírugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duimin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed\*.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond<sup>y</sup>, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir<sup>z</sup>, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered<sup>a</sup>.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan<sup>b</sup>, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

<sup>z</sup> *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in II. 2. 11:

"*I'm foġmāp*.—MS. L. *dum agros Ormoniae comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aċa an oipiceo for Suir*.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>a</sup> *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

<sup>b</sup> *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given



O'Connor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh<sup>c</sup>, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor<sup>d</sup>, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Connor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros<sup>e</sup>, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach<sup>f</sup>, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat<sup>g</sup> was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy<sup>h</sup>, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligo<sup>i</sup>.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Connor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duirmins.

<sup>e</sup> *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

<sup>f</sup> *Coillin-Crubach*.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *A very great defeat*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthis gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sulleavans, killed O'Sullevan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sulleavan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sulleavan Bearrie, with many others."

<sup>h</sup> *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe maipge*.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

<sup>i</sup> *Sligo*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Caṡal mac Ruaidṡri meḡ uṡḡir do marḡaḡ la heoḡan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip mḡḡ uṡḡir do marḡaḡ la teallaḡ eacḡach.

Clann Enṡi uí neill, ḡ clann tḡeacain uí Doṡnnaill, ḡ pṡp manach do tṡionol ploiḡh mḡ aḡḡiḡ uí doṡnnaill. Ua Doṡnnaill do cṡuinnmuccaḡ a pḡochṡaṡṡe ma naḡḡaḡḡ don líṡ eile, ḡ a mbíṡ ṡ nḡíḡ pḡpḡonpḡṡṡaṡṡ pḡp aḡḡaḡḡ a ḡele ḡo pḡ pḡccapṡṡat pḡ ḡḡoṡḡ ḡan nach ḡḡmḡḡ nḡṡḡṡṡṡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1399.

Αοῖρ Κριοῖτ, míle, τṡí cḡḡ, nḡḡat, anaḡí.

Sluaḡḡeacḡ la hua neill (míall ḡḡ) pḡp ḡallaṡḡ ḡo pḡ cṡeaḡḡṡṡḡḡ, ḡ ḡo pḡ hṡonmarḡaḡḡ laṡṡ a nḡṡṡṡṡ.

Concobair maḡ caṡmaic epṡucc Raṡa boṡ ḡuṡḡ doṡnnaill coṡca baṡṡeṡḡ ḡo écc.

Cuulaḡ (i. cuulaḡ puacḡ) mac neill mḡṡṡ mic Aoḡa uí neill ḡécc don tḡḡḡm.

ḡṡṡṡṡ ua ḡṡṡṡṡ (i. mac maṡḡaṡṡṡṡṡ) tṡḡṡṡṡṡ tṡuaḡmuṡṡṡṡṡ ḡo écc.

Tḡṡṡṡṡealḡac mac mṡṡḡḡḡḡḡ (i. Mṡṡḡḡḡḡḡ na paṡṡṡṡḡḡ) uí ḡṡṡṡṡṡ ḡo écc.

Pḡḡḡḡṡṡṡṡ mac caṡaḡṡṡ uí concobair tanaṡṡṡ ua pṡṡṡḡḡe ḡecc (i. don tḡḡḡṡṡ) ṡ tṡṡḡḡ uí Raḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Clann enṡṡ í neill ḡo ḡol ap ṡonṡṡṡṡḡḡḡ pḡp ḡallaṡḡ tṡṡḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Ro tṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ ḡoṡṡ ma naḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo pḡ paṡṡṡṡṡṡ pḡṡṡṡ, ḡ ḡo pḡ ḡaḡaḡḡ doṡnnaill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

\* *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>1</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Firb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores 'et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

<sup>m</sup> *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus



Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile<sup>k</sup>, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdliach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.*

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>m</sup>, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaile<sup>n</sup>. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

"*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tu-  
moniae, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen  
sortita a Carbreo Baschaoin, cujus posterī ad  
multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri  
passim tradunt antiquarii."

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baiscín; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

<sup>n</sup> *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

μας ερηι, γ ὀρονς μόρι δια μιντιρι δο μαρβαδλ. Δοιμνall το ὅρι γο Σαχαῖ  
ιρ ιν μβλαδῶαν αρ εεινι ιαρ πρεμδῶ α πυαπλαετε.

Σεααν ια Περγαῖλ τιγῆνα ια hangaile, πῆρ εαργναῖδ, μιντεαῶταῶ, πῆραχ  
πογλαμτα γο νοιρδεεury neimḡ γ νῆγναῖα δο ἔεε.

Αὐδ ια Δοιμνχαῶα τιγεαῖνα Εογαναῶτα loca lñ, Ο ὅριον, (i.) γεπατ  
μας Ταῖδς, γ Τοιρρδεαῖλβαῶ μας μαολμυρε μεις δυῖνε φάναττ, γ Αἰνλαῖδ  
μας Πίλιρ με αἰνλαῖδ με δυιιν ἑαῖραιḡ μέγ μῶρι, τοιρεχ μιντιρε φεο-  
νachaῖν δο ἔεε.

Αὐδ μαγ Μαῦγαῖνα δο ἔεε ιαρ νδολ α πῦλ ιαῶα.

Δοιμνall μας Γιολλαῖορα πυαῖδ υῖ παῖγῖλλḡ δο ἔεε.

Μαγ αονḡυρα μυρεῖρταῶ ὅεε μας μυρεῖρταῖḡ μοιρ, τιγεαῖνα ια νεῶαῶ  
το μαρβαῶ δια πῖνε βυῶεοιν.

Αν εῖεραμαῶ ἡενρι δο ριοḡαῶδ ορ Σαχαῖ, 29. September.

βαῶḡγαλαῶ μας αῶαḡαν ραοι εῶτεῶιονν ι πῆρνεαῶury γ ι ρῖνν, γ φεαρ  
τιḡε ναῖδεαῶ ναῖρδειρ, γ Γιολλαναμαῶν μας concobaῖρ μεις αῶαḡαν αρῶ  
ollaῖν ι πῆρνεαῶchur δο ἔεε.

Ιαῖλα δεαῖρνυῖαν δῖαν μας ἑεαῖοιττ δο βάῶαῶ ι νάτ Αῖρῶα ριοναν φορ  
συρ. (*Vide* 1398).

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1400.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡpe ἑῶδ.

Αὐδ ια μαολμυαῶ τιεῶῖνα βῆρ cell, Λαιḡνεαῶ μας περγαῖλ πυαῖδ με  
δοιμνχαῶ μέγ εῶῶḡαν Δοιμνχαῶ διοιμνachaῶ τιγῆνα μιντιρε ταῶḡαν, γ

<sup>2</sup> *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

<sup>3</sup> *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

<sup>4</sup> *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

<sup>5</sup> *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the *Rolls of Parliament*, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane<sup>p</sup>; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Muhmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.<sup>a</sup> was made King of England on the 29th of September<sup>r</sup>.

Boethius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir<sup>s</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.*

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

<sup>s</sup> See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weakened and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inroad he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doynne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

taoiseac tífba, Diarmaid 7 úrian dá mac Cárthnais mic an t-riomnaigh do écc.

Cairlén Dúin iomdán do gabáil do mac an abaid uí concobair, 7 hoibfid mac Emmaic mic hoibfid a bunc do marbáid im, 7 Mac mic Emmaic uí ceallaigh do bí illamh ann do leccen amach.

Órigoir mac tamarde uí maolconaire, raii poirbete ma ealaíam dúiceoir, deaghadabair ollamh fil muirfolaigh eirde do marbáid go tígmaireac daon buille ga do lámh uiliam garb for tochar dúin iomdán i namhroct. Sé ba 7 pé fichiut do thabairt ma eirac iarrim.

Ruaidrí mac Airt méig aongyura tigeapna ua neachdác ulaí do marbáid lá clomh conulaí uí néill, 7 la cathbarr méig aongyura a deapbrathair pen.

Sluaigh móir la Niall óg ua Néill hi tír conaill gur mill moran do gortaid 7 darpannaib inni. Tangatar cenél cconail ma aghaid gur po piccead iomaircecc eoppra go po meabaid for chenél Eogann, 7 go po marbáid rochaidhe díob, 7 go po beanaí ech iomda díob don chur im.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

*Muintir-Tadhgaín*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Kilkoursie, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chan. 42 :

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Kilkoursie, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Kilkoursie, called Mounterhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain<sup>t</sup>, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon<sup>u</sup> was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Conor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry<sup>w</sup>, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materics of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

<sup>u</sup> *Dunamon*.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

<sup>w</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a lance by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."

Mac maḡnara méḡ uíðir, .i. ḡiollapatraicc da ngoirḡi an ḡiolla buíðe décc ma tḡiḡ ḡín fo bíem cuirḡinne do legeað ḡó.

Seaan mac ḡilib mic ḡiollaíora ruaid uí Raḡíillíḡ tḡḡearna bḡeipne, aon do bḡearr enec, ḡ uairí da chineað déḡ do bioðḡ ma iomḡað ἰ τευλαḡ mḡongáin.

Mac ḡiḡ Saḡan do tḡeacht ἰ nepinn.

Maḡnur mac conconnaét uí Raḡíillíḡ aḡbar tḡḡearna Mhuintipe Maoil-mopḡa [do ecc].

Concḡabar mac ḡomnaill mic néill ḡairḡ, mic aḡḡa, mic domnaill óicc uí domnaill do ḡol ar cḡeic tar ḡliaḡ ḡoir ἰ τḡír cḡonaill, ḡ éḡín, ḡ eoccan ruaid mac ruíðne do comḡuitim ḡé apoile.

Clann Flaḡíḡḡḡarḡ uí Ruairc do ionnarḡað ar an mbḡíḡne, ḡ a ḡol ḡo tḡír conuill, ḡ araill do cḡenél cḡonaill do bḡíḡ leo ipm mbḡeipne co nderḡarḡ cḡeacḡa mopḡ ḡor ua ruairc ḡ do ḡaḡraḡḡ leo ἰ τḡír conuill iatḡíḡe.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αόιρ Cḡioḡḡ, míle, ceitḡe chéḡ, a haon.

Maoileachlann ua ceallaḡ tḡḡearna ua manne, ḡear ḡíḡ eimḡ ḡaon-nachḡac, ḡ Tomár mac ḡip émann (.i. emann albanac) a buḡ mic uilliam tḡḡearna ḡall connacht do écc iar mbuaḡ naḡḡḡḡḡe. ḡa mac uilliam do ḡñom tar éir Tomair a búḡe, .i. mac uilliam do denam ḡuilleacc mac Riocairḡ óicc, ḡ Mac uilliam oile do Uateḡ mac Tomair a buḡe, ḡ umla uaid do mac uilliam clomne Riocairḡ ar pinnḡḡeachḡ.

Domnaill ua maile tḡḡearna umail décc iar ḡḡorḡað a aoirí.

Cathal ruaid maḡ Raḡnaill ταιοḡeac muntipe heolair do maḡḡað ἰ ndḡuim chubḡa la Seappairḡ mac Maoileacḡloimn méḡ Raḡnaill.

<sup>x</sup> *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

<sup>y</sup> *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's castle stood, in this townland, is now generally called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

<sup>z</sup> *The son of the King of England*.—This should be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106. and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapattrick, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe<sup>x</sup>, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain<sup>y</sup>.

The son of the King of England<sup>z</sup> came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain<sup>a</sup> eastward, through Tireconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tireconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tireconnell.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.*

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra<sup>b</sup>, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

<sup>b</sup> *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a town-land in the parish of Cill Tæcómairc, or Kil-

Μαολρυαναὶὸ mac Cathail ruaid meḡ pagnail do mairbāð la cloinn an Maioileachlainn cētna a ttopaigēct a cēpeiche.

Concobar anabaið ua ceallaiḡ do ḡabail tēḡernaiṽ uib maine déir a athar.

Carrac locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn fēḡail meic Diarmata. Daoine ionda do mairbāð, ḡ do bathað na timcheal, ḡ lucht a coimeða da tabairt uatha dar cēnn comāð.

Fothimid mac cathail óḡ uí concobair do ḡabail la mac uí éconcobair duinn.

Coime do ófnarē eidiṽ ó néill, .i. mall óḡ ḡ ó domnaill Toirpdealbāc ag caol uirḡe ḡ Síct do óenom doib me apiole don chur pin.

Coccað dēirḡe eittir ua ndomnaill iarom ḡ brian mac enpí uí néill, uair tēḡ ḡrian plóḡ laiṽ ḡo tíṽ conaill, ḡuṽ po ionnroig longporct uí domnaill, ḡ po mairbāð Mac néill óḡ mic neill ḡairb mic afoha mic domnaill óḡ, ḡ maioileacloinn mac plaiēbērtaiḡ uí Ruairc ḡ rocharde oile leo. Do deacharð ó domnaill co na cloinn, ḡ muinṽir duinnín ip m ló cēna illeanmian brian ḡo puccrat fair, ḡ cpeac uí ḡairmleadaḡ (.i. enpí) poime iar mairbāð enpí laiṽ. Ro pēḡeāð ionairḡf anmup eidiṽ ua ndomnaill ḡ ḡrian ua néill, ḡ po mairbāð ḡrian laiṽ, ḡ po ppaoneað por a muinṽir iar brāḡbail cpeach cenél Moan. Ro mairbāð deor rocharde oile imaili ppi brian ap an lathar pin. Soair ua domnaill plān cona muinṽir co nedalanb anōblēb iar mbuaid ḡ corccor.

Corbmac mac branain taoípeç corco acēlanð do mairbāð la a bpaēṽib i pell, .i. Concobar Mac Seain meic branain, ḡc.

Domnaill mac Enpí í néill dēuapcēlað ó ḡallabhb.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1402.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceithpe ched, adó.

Coccað mop eittir ua néill, ḡ clann enpí í néill, ḡ an tíṽ do milleað ap ḡac taeb ftoppa.

Muirpēfirtach ua planḡazain arphideochann oile pinn décc.

togher, near Drmshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

\* *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born



Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh<sup>c</sup> O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.*

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé *Tribes and Customs* of Hy-Many, printed for More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

Coccað eiðir iapla upmumman 7 iapla deapmumman, 7 an ða mac uilliam ðo ðul ðo ðongnam la hiaþla upmumman.

Carrac locha cé ðo gabail la Concoðar ócc macc afða ar cloinn fþrðail meic diammata.

Fþrðal ua Ruairc aðbar eiðearna breifne, fþr bpuðmor beoða ðealbða ðeigeynið, ðo mārþað ina eið fén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aðnacul i mainirþir Sliðið.

Niall óð mac Néill moir mic afða uí néill (Ri cenel neogain) ðécc iap mbuað eið 7 oirpððrcair onðtha 7 aithriðe. Ðrian mac Néill óð ðécc iaprtain (.i. ðon galap bþc).

Muirchírtac mac Donnchað uí ðuðða paoí coitcinn i nuairle, 7 i neineac ðécc, 7 a aðnacul i nArð na piazh

Maða o Scingín ðo écc ðon þiolún.

Þilb mac bþain móir með matðamna eiðþna oirðiall ðécc, 7 Arðgal mac bþain ðo gabail eiðþncair na ðéoið.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic conconnacht uí Raiðilliz tanairi breifne ðo écc. Una inðín toirpðealbair uí concoðar a mathair þiðe.

Ðrian mac Ðomnaill uí þlaððrtaiz aðbar eiðearna cairn geccaið ðécc.

Þeðlimið mac cathail óð ðo legeað ar a bþaiðvenur.

Mainirþir chuínche i tetuadhmuðain i neappuccoiðeact cille ða lua ðo tocceail ðo bþaithriðh .S. Þronper la Siða ccam mac conmapa eiðþna cloinne cuilein þo ðaigh ðo mað í bað Roimh aðhnaicthe ðó þein, 7 ðia ðenel.

Að þfanchaith ó ðomnaill Saoi þfachaða ðo écc.

Coccað móir eiðtir ua ðomnaill (Toirpðealbac mac neill) 7 ua catain (.i. Maðnar) ðo þo hindþeað, 7 ðo þo cþeacoiððh oirpæc uí catain la hua ðomnaill, 7 ðup þo lðpmilleað an típ uile laip.

<sup>4</sup> *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Cabs, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba oculus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

<sup>5</sup> *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Fiolum*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

<sup>h</sup> *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Connor, who was the son of Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba<sup>d</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Arduarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolín<sup>f</sup>.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach<sup>g</sup>, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge<sup>h</sup>, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuinche<sup>i</sup>, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory<sup>j</sup> totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

<sup>j</sup> *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1403.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, ceithpe ched, απρί

Doimnall mac enpí uí néill do gabail tigeapnair típe heóghan.

Ταδḡ mac cathail ócc uí concobair do mairiadh la cloinn toirpdealbair ḡig uí concobair, ḡ ὁΘοḡan mac an abaid uí concobair for machaire na naileac, ḡ a adnacal hi tomba Doimnall mic cathail a ífnathap.

Concobair an abaid mac Maoileachlann uí ceallair tigeapna ó maine. Nathap neime a chimḡ ḡ na ngaoideal ap chfna do écc iar nonccad ḡ iar naēpige, ḡ a adnacal i mainprip eoin bairde hi ttip maine.

Fiomiguala ingfn toirpdealbair mic afda mic eoghan uí concobair bfn Maoileachlann uí ceallair (tigeapna ua maine) do écc iar ndeigbeathad.

Sluaircad la hua cconcoair ndonn, ḡ la Muirceḡpac bacach mac domnall (tigeapna Sluigḡ) i nuachtap connacht dap gabpat neart ap íol nannchadha. Tiaḡaitt i cloinn Riocarp ap harte do congnam le huilleac mac Riocarp i naghaid maineach sup chuipfett a ttipn oppa diblimb.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *The tomb of Doennall*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i tomba cathail mic domnalla íeanatap.—*O'Mulconry*."

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell, son of Cathal*.—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

<sup>n</sup> *Monastery of John the Baptist*.—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called UíMaine, anglice Hy-Many.

<sup>p</sup> *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha.*

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which countrey they possessed themselves of."

<sup>q</sup> *Ulick*.—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Ulog nomine scilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighth, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

<sup>r</sup> *Obtained sway over both*.—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Bacach, the son of Donnell),

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.*

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech<sup>b</sup>, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Connor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Connor, and was interred in the tomb<sup>i</sup> of Donnell, son of Cathal<sup>m</sup>, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlín O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist<sup>n</sup> in Tir-Many.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Connor, and the wife of Melaghlín O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Connor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmhadha<sup>p</sup>. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick<sup>q</sup>, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both<sup>r</sup>.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmehy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulick<sup>e</sup> mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Connor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Connor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamehy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Connor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Μυρχήστὰς βααὰς mac Domnall mic Μυρχεαρταῖς τῖξεαρνα ιοχ-  
ταιρ connacht do écc (ἰρ ἢ πρῶγμαρ) ἰ ccairlén Slíccuḡ.

Coccað ðsḡḡe eiḡḡḡ bḡeḡneachaið ḡ clann ndonnchaid̃ ḡar maḡbað  
tomaltach ócc mac tomaltach̃ méḡ ḡorchað ḡeoðḡlaið̃ cheneól̃ ḡuacham  
ḡon aicme pḡ, ḡ Μυρχήστach̃ óḡ ó héliḡe bḡuḡhað̃ ceḡach conáich, ḡc̃.

Μαολμοḡða mac conconḡacht mic ḡiollaíḡḡa pḡað̃ uí Raḡḡillḡ do ḡabail̃  
τιḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mḡḡḡḡḡ Raḡḡillḡ.

Μαḡḡḡḡ mac Conmaḡe uí caḡáin τῖξεαρνα ciannaḡḡa do écc.

Pelḡḡ mac domnall mic Μυρχεαρταῖς̃ uí concoḡḡḡ do écc.

Cúnlaid̃ mac ḡiollaḡḡḡḡḡḡ meic caḡmaoḡḡ do maḡbað̃ (ḡ. ἰ pḡḡḡḡ) ma  
oiḡeḡḡḡḡ ḡá ḡaoḡḡḡ pḡḡ.

Corbmac mac Donnchaid̃ meḡ caḡḡḡḡ do écc.

O ceimneḡḡḡ Donn do maḡbað̃ la clonn Philiḡ uí ceimneḡḡḡ,

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1404.

Αοῖρ Cḡḡḡḡ, mīle, ceḡḡḡe cheḡ, a cḡḡḡḡ.

Τομάρ baḡḡeḡ eḡḡeḡ ḡile pḡḡḡ paoí eḡeann ἰ neaccna ḡ ἰ naḡḡḡ eolḡḡ  
ḡaḡða, do écc, ḡ a aḡnacal ἢ Αḡḡḡ locha con.

Concoḡḡḡ ócc mac aḡḡḡa meic ḡiaḡḡḡḡḡ τῖξεαρνα mḡḡḡe lḡḡḡ, bḡḡḡḡ aḡ  
beoḡḡḡ do écc (ḡ. ἰρ ἢ πρῶγμαρ), ḡ Τḡḡḡḡ mac aḡḡḡa meic ḡiaḡḡḡḡḡ do  
ḡabail̃ τῖξεαρḡḡḡ.

<sup>s</sup> *Died*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>c</sup> *The last chief*, ḡeoðḡḡlaið̃.—The particle ḡeoð̃ when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sapḡanapalḡḡ ḡeoðḡḡlaið̃ ḡḡḡḡḡ, “Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians.”—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>u</sup> *Brughaidh Cedaich*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fírbíse of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *Thomas Barrett*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

“A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died<sup>s</sup> in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, the last Chief<sup>t</sup> of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach<sup>u</sup>, &c, were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Coocy O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Thomas Barrett<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con<sup>x</sup>.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour<sup>y</sup>, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and *infra*.

full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Lough Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

<sup>x</sup> *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3. *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

<sup>y</sup> *A bear in vigour*.—The word be<sup>z</sup>ip is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called *tre pebuic Sleibe Cuillinn*, *tri beizpeaca beoia*, and *tri leomum leapa Connaic*, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmaða do marbhad ar pluigeas i cloinn Riocairð in iomruaccað lá marcpluað cloinne Riocairð aḡur tnaðhmúman.

Inḡean uí Choncobair fáilḡiḡ bñ ḡiollaparpaiucc uí mórða do écc

Maíðm aḡha dñb la ḡiollaparpaiucc ua mórða tiḡearma laoiḡiri póp ḡallab, i tpocepapap danoiue iomða. Eðáil each, apm, ḡ éðeað do dñom oppa.

Iapla upmúman ceann epðachta ḡall epaann do écc.

Donnchað bñn ua maoléonape allam píl Muipeaðaiḡ i Sñichap do écc.

ḡiollaouibm mac epuitin ollam tuaðhmúman le pñcár, ḡ le Seimn dέcc.

Cearball ó dálaḡ ollam copcomopuað, Doimnall mac Donnchaða uí Ohalaiḡ da ḡgoipéi bolḡ an dñna, Plann mac Seaan uí doimnallam ollam píl muipeaðaiḡ i nðán, Uilliam ua deopadán ollam laiḡñ i mbpéitñnap, Nualað mḡñ Doimnall mic Muipcpaiḡ uí éoncobair bean Pcapḡal mic corbmaic meic Donnchað, ḡ Donncaḡaiḡ mac Muipeaðaiḡ mḡḡ pñlaoiḡ bpuḡað éðeað conáḡ do copco aélainn, ḡ lamḡear ḡpaða do Ruadñi ó éoncobair do pñḡ connaét dḡḡ.

Éoḡan mac Mupchaða mic caḡaoip uí éoncobair do mārbað la hapla cille dapa.

Antpñu bapoið do mārbað la huib mupchaða.

Coḡað deipḡe eiðip maḡ cáptaiḡ ḡ ua Suilleban buide. Toipḡealbác meit mac maḡḡañma do beit ma loimḡpcoip aḡ maḡ capḡaiḡ an tan pñ. Opéit dó ap ua Súilleabam ap pappḡe, ḡ ap cloim diarmaða mḡḡ capḡaiḡ baðap aḡ cuioimḡað lep i naḡað mḡḡ cáptaiḡ. Ua Suilleabán do baḡað don dñl pñ dó, ḡ doimnall mac diarmaða mḡḡ capḡaiḡ do ḡabail.

Maḡḡañman mac conmapa do écc póp Sliḡið na Roina.

writer; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands; died between Mychaelmas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

<sup>z</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Cormack Mac Dermota was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year."

<sup>a</sup> *Heul of the process*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:



Cormac Mac Dermot<sup>2</sup> was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Gillapatriek O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatriek O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess<sup>a</sup> of the English of Ireland, died Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana<sup>b</sup>; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature<sup>c</sup>; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust<sup>d</sup> to Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Connor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott<sup>e</sup> was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith<sup>f</sup> Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

<sup>a</sup> A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

<sup>b</sup> *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

<sup>c</sup> *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroghs of Lynster."

<sup>d</sup> *Cámpeap gráda*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

<sup>e</sup> *Barrott*.—The name *bapóio* is to be distin-

guished from *bupéo*. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note <sup>y</sup>. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

<sup>f</sup> *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Μαοιλεαχλαμν μᾶς οἰρεῖταις ταιορεᾶς μυντιρε ποδωβη δὸ ἐcc.

Donnchaḡ mac caḡmaoil ταιορεᾶς an da cenel pεapασθαῖς δὸ μαρτῖαν  
la Μᾶς μωῖρ.

Ρῶλμνῶ mac αῖδᾶ uί τναῖταιλ τῖγεapνα ua Μυρψοθαῖς δὸ ἐcc.

Caḡal mac Ταῖδς μεῖc donnchaḡ αḡβαρ τῖγεapνα ua nAilealla δὸ ἐcc.

Ταῖελεῖ mac donnchaḡ uί ουῖδᾶ, ἡ Τυαῖtal mac Μαοιλεḡhlaμν uί  
domnallām αḡβαρ ollamhan pḡl Μυρεαḡαῖς ἰ νῶάν, ἡ Ταῖδς mac βαῖḡγαλαῖς  
μεῖc αῖδᾶσαν αḡβαρ ollamhan ιοῖταιρ ἐonnaḡt ἰ pḡeneḡur, laḡpḡde ma  
τῖpḡur δὸ ἐcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, εῖctḡpe ἐcḡ, acúcc.

Sláigeaḡ la Ταḡhḡ mac αḡδḡa μεῖc διαρμαḡα τῖγεapνα maḡe lḡpḡ  
διαρpaḡ α τῖγεapḡaḡ ap pḡochḡ concobaḡ mic τaḡchḡlḡ, ἡ pḡp lḡchḡ apḡḡḡ  
apḡḡḡa, aḡḡail pḡ buḡ duḡal ḡpḡp α ιonaḡ δὸ ḡpḡr. Μυντιρ apḡḡḡ δὸ  
ḡapḡaḡḡ uί concobaḡ ḡuḡm, cloḡne μυρḡḡḡḡḡ μυνḡmḡ, ἡ cloḡne pḡḡḡail  
meῖc διαρμαḡα cḡca ἰ naḡaḡ meῖc Διαρμαḡα. Cḡuḡmḡḡḡ ἰ ccoḡne apoḡle  
ḡo loḡ labann ἰ cḡpḡc apḡḡḡ. Pḡḡḡḡaḡ deaḡaḡ ḡḡopḡa. ḡpḡḡḡ mac διαρμαḡα  
ἡ Donnchaḡ mac meḡ Domnaḡl (α Conpabal) cona μυντιρ διḡlḡmḡ ἰ τḡḡ  
an laḡḡ pḡp an ccumupḡlḡaḡ cḡḡḡḡḡḡa baḡap ma aḡḡaḡ ḡḡp pḡ μαρḡbaḡ  
μopḡán da pḡḡḡaḡmḡḡ don pḡaḡḡḡ pḡm. ḡḡḡḡḡ tḡc pḡḡ eḡḡm ḡpḡanḡaḡ an  
maḡḡma aḡaḡḡ ap an ιonaḡ m ap ḡḡḡḡa laḡp mac Διαρμαḡα δὸ beḡt cḡ τḡḡ  
upḡḡḡ δὸ pḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡuaḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡa da ιonḡpḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡ deaḡapḡaḡ ḡo  
εῖḡt cḡmḡḡḡḡḡaḡ ma ḡpḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡo τḡḡḡḡḡḡ (no ḡḡp ecc) Mac Διαρμαḡα  
ταḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ α ccoḡm τḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ma εῖḡḡ pḡm. Ρuaḡḡḡ mac αḡḡḡa μεῖc  
• Διαρμαḡα δὸ ḡabal τῖγεapḡaḡ maḡe lḡpḡ ιapḡm.

Maḡḡḡ mac αῖḡḡa uί mḡḡm δὸ ἐcc.

Αḡḡḡ ua haḡnḡḡḡ, Ταοῖρεᾶς ἐneḡl doḡḡa δὸ ἐcc. ἡ α aḡḡaḡal ἰ cclḡan  
cḡppḡe.

<sup>s</sup> *The Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51–54, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlin Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>s</sup>, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda ; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlin O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry ; and Teige, the son of Bæthius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.*

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station<sup>a</sup>. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labain<sup>i</sup>, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army<sup>k</sup> opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe<sup>l</sup>.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

<sup>k</sup> *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arceptloig ceth-

arpoa, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

<sup>l</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : "In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrociniis

Ριπόρδ buitelep da ηγοιρέ cor cpeaδ do μαρβαδ la mac φαχτηα υί  
μόρδα.

Coγaδ aγ mac muphaδa pe γallaib, γo τταmic δεριδε an εονταε παθαε  
do cpeaδopγaδ laip im εήτιhoπλαε, γ im διpeapτ διαpμαδα.

Ριpδετ μαγ Ρaγnaill aδβαp ταοιpιγ na neolaπαε do εεc τpe aumή-ap  
ol.

Ua concobaip ciappaγε Διαpμαε mac donmhaδa do μαρβαδ la Mac  
Mupip ciappaγε.

ηγήn Oomnaill υί θpian, bήn Pilib mic maηhγanna oumn υί chinneioγ  
do εεc.

Giollananaom mac Ruaipri υί εianān ollam Seanchaip pεap manac do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooneraff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooneraff, and Clooneraff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooneraff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

<sup>m</sup> *Cos-cruaidh*.—Maceoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

<sup>n</sup> *Foghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

<sup>o</sup> *Conte Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Maceoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and wars between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,

Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the son of Faghtna<sup>a</sup> O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh<sup>o</sup>, together with Carlow<sup>p</sup> and Disert-Diarmada<sup>q</sup>, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit<sup>r</sup> in drinking.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ galloa, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loća Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

<sup>p</sup> *Carlow*, cethioplac, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cethioplac, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

<sup>q</sup> *Disert-Diarmada*, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Surfeit*, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Ἐπε ἀνμεαπαρούετ οἰλ οὐργε βεαῖα."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of οὐργε βεαῖα, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebaugh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

έcc go hobban 1 ττιγ mic neide uí maolconaire, 1 ccairppe gabra, 7 a aóna-  
cal maimirtir lēraēa.

Feargal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaō aōbar ττοιριγ ua nailealla do  
έcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, cίτηpe céō, aδέ.

Comarba cainōigh do έcc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Τοιρρδεαλbach όγ mac aōha mic τοιρρδεαλbaγ,  
etcetera, ττιρ cōtaiγte 7 coranta eniγ 7 oirpδεapcair connacht do mārbaō  
la caēal dub mac uí cōncobair puaiō, 7 la Seaan mac Hoibepτ mic emann  
mic hoibepτ mic Sír dauiτ a bupc (dair mathair beanmuīan inγean mic  
peōlimiō) 1 ττιγ Riocairiō mic Seaan buiō mic emann mic hoibepτ ir m  
cpeaccan la τaōb pīōici 1 cloinn connāigh, 7 Sīan mac hobīr do τuirtim lá  
hua cōncobair ap an laēair rin.

Maolpuanaō mac τaōγ meic Donnchaō τtiγīna τipe hoilealla do έcc  
ma τiγ pīn, iar mbuaō naēpīγe, 7 a aōnacal 1 maimirtir na būille.

Maōm dīrmair la mupchaō ua cōncobair τtiγearna ua bpailge (cona  
mac an calbaē imaille nīp, 7 go ccloinn uí cōncobair puaiō, .i. caēal dub.  
7 τaōγ go mbuōim mapepluaγ immapaon piú iar nōol ap cuapτ dōiō co huiō

<sup>s</sup> *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

<sup>t</sup> *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Caninech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>u</sup> *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballinroe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra<sup>s</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.*

The Coarb of St. Canice<sup>t</sup> died.

O'Conor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of 'Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beannumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan<sup>u</sup>, beside Fidhici<sup>w</sup> in Clann-Conway<sup>x</sup>; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Conor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance<sup>y</sup>, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvaeh, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit<sup>z</sup>), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoyninge to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third Kinge of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

<sup>x</sup> *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

<sup>z</sup> *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

fairgi) for gallaib na mbe, 7 for eoḡan mac an abaid uí concobair cecce-  
 éirín cōngbala connacht immaille fpir. Co ndeacádar na pluaiḡ rín díblinib  
 i nuachtar geirille 7 co ndeacáin mac an Abaid cona corugaḡ ceithirne  
 buḡḡéin ḡo cluain immurroir ḡo baile an ḡiolla buíde mic maolcorra ḡo  
 pucc oppa annrín an calbaḡ mac Murchaḡa uí Choncobair 7 Cathal mac  
 uí concobair puacḡ Serreap marcac, 7 Eoḡhan ḡona muinir aḡ denom éḡála  
 an baile. Baói oirḡín ón ccalbaḡ ua cconcobair ap iaraḡt aḡ fír an baile  
 rín aḡ denom lenna, 7 ap bpaicrín an calbaḡ cūige óḡ areacḡ ḡo ráid. Aḡ-  
 rín cōirḡín acc an cceirín a calbaḡ, 7 puagraim duit é. ḡabaim lair rín  
 ionacḡ ina bpul pé ol an calbaḡ. Baói in cōirḡín annrín for muin óḡlaoicḡ  
 ḡo lucht rapaḡḡe an baile, 7 tug an calbach ó concobair upchor aitheapacḡ  
 ḡo claicḡ tapla ina láim docum an óḡlaoiḡ ḡur ro ammair an cōirḡín, ḡur  
 bñ puaimm 7 poḡrom an oirḡín (iar mbéim na cloice ḡo) bhoirḡ bñḡḡacḡ  
 omnaighḡeacḡ a cpoide ḡac aoin daor na poḡhla ḡur ḡabpac bpuacḡ cūca  
 pochétoir. Leantar ḡo lánacḡlam iac ḡo cūḡacḡ oirleach 7 atheumma oppa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Geshil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

<sup>b</sup> *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Conor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panie into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1406. Murrogh O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connaght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrogh O’Connor, with Cahall O’Conor, and the number of six horsemen onelye, who finding the said Con-



and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois<sup>a</sup>, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight<sup>b</sup>. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbot's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clunarice, in Krih-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Reliekes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyynn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainder, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duald Mac Firis and others: Murrough, son of Murrough of the Rock, who was the son of Murrough of Dublin, the son of Murrough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murrough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murrough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρθταρ mac an abbaio uí éoncóbaip fop an mónaig alla éuaio don baile annuipin, 7 noéap líga ma epí éeo 1 neapbadoha eiopir gallaib, 7 gaoioealaib, óchá pin go cluain Aíne 1 ceipich na ceébaich. Ap don toipe pin do benaio aipóimionn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraig do bioó 1 noile pino do gallaib.

Ταός mac donnchaio ui bipn ταιοipeach tipe bipuip na piona decc.

Niall o gairmleaothaig aóba ταιοipig cenél Moem do écc.

Μαipipeg inén Toipipóelbaig mic eoéan meic puibne bín τείσain mic doinnall mic neill uí doinnall do écc.

Αοό mac donnchaio mic Μυipεήpταig uí concóbaip do mapbaó la a bipaipib pín lá Μαénap mac donnchaio, 7 la hΑοό mbuioe mac donnchaio

Mac Conmapa ταιοipeaó éioinne cuiléin do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1407.

Αοίρ Cpiope, míle, ceithpe éeo, aSeachte.

Μυipcheήpταó (.i. mac mic maine) ua ceallaig Aipóeppeop connacht, paioí 1 neccna, 1 iníneaó, 7 1 cpabaio dég.

Seaan mac ταίοg ui Ruaipe aóba τigeapna bipipne deé 1 muig luipg, 7 a aónaaal 1 nópuim leatham.

Mac Ταίοg mic maehgamna duinn uí éinneoié τigeapna upimuan uach-  
ταpαιge do mapbaó la hua cceapbaill.

Μαóom la gallaib fop gaoioealaib na muian óú map mapbaó ταίοg ua cēpbaill τigeapna éle, pñíceaín coitecñn do cliaipib epenn eipíoe.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioich na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghagan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was eoumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

<sup>e</sup> *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Fieb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine<sup>c</sup> in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig<sup>d</sup>, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.*

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English<sup>e</sup> over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati<sup>f</sup> of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

<sup>1</sup> *Of the literati*, οο ελιπαριβ.—The word ελιπαριβ does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of greater accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Μαϊομ εἰλε ἡαχαιὸ λα ἡυα εεονκοβαῖρ πυαὸ λα κλοινν Μαοιλεακλαινν υἱ ἐλλαῖς ἡ λα Μας διαρματα φορ mac uilliam cloinne Ριοκαῖρ, ἡ φορ cathal mac Ρυαῖρ υἱ Choncoβαῖρ (ὅια πο ζοῖρεαὸ αἰνιν πῖς connacτ δεῖρ υἱ Choncoβαῖρ ουινν δο μαρβαὸ) ζυρ βῖρεαὸ φορρα οἰβλινὸ ζυρ ζαβαὸ Κατάλ ὁ concoβαῖρ, ἡ uilliam α βύρε, ἡ Remann mac hoibcῖρ, ἡ ὁ ἡνδῖν ιαρ μαρβαὸ μορᾶιν δα μυντιρ λετ φορ λετ. Ρο μαρβαὸ ann Ραγνall mac δομναῖλ ὁicc mec δομναῖλ, ἡ Seaan ballac mac mec ἡενρι. Ρο παccαβῖριος εἰχῃ ἡ εἰτ-τεαὸ ιομδα ἡρ in μαϊομ πῖν.

Ὀριαν mac Δομναῖλ mic Μυρκεαῖρταῖς υἱ Concoβαῖρ, ἡ clann νδομνχαιὸ πο ζοῖρρετ αν ζαῖρπν πῖς πῖ δο chathal mac Ρυαῖρ πορ cαῖρν πῖαοῖε δῖα τετύοαῖρδῖρετ εο machaῖρe connacτe ζυρ πο βῖρρρετe cαῖρλεν τοβαῖρ ευλλῖρε.

Εοζαν mac cαthail mic αεδα βῖεῖρπῖς mic cαthail πυαὸ υἱ concoβαῖρν δο ἐcc, ἡ α αδῖαcal ιμαῖρπτιρ na βῖῖlle.

Connac Ua pῖrghail δο ἐcc.

Κατάλ mac υἱ concoβαῖρ παῖλζῖς δο μαρβαὸ λα κλοινν πεοραῖρ.

Αὸδ μαζ αῖνζυρα τιζεαῖρνα ua nechδac δο μαρβαὸ δα βῖραῖρὸ βῖν. ἡ δά αῖρεct.

Sluaῖρεαὸ λα ἡυα νδομναῖλ Τοῖρρδεαλβαc mac neill ι cαῖρππε ζο πο cῖρεαχad cῖρὸc cαῖρππε λαῖρ.

Αὸδ Μάγ υἱοῖρ δο ζαβαῖλ λα Νῖαῖλ ua νδομναῖλ, ἡ λα Κατάλ ua πυαῖρe, ἡ Μαζνυρ φοζαναc μᾶγ υἱοῖρ, ἡ α μβῖρεῖ οἰονηραγῖνὸ υἱ δομναῖλ, ἡ Ο δομναῖλ δο λέγαὸ Αὸδα αρ πῖλαναῖν Εοζαν υἱ neill ἡ Μεζ υἱοῖρ.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale.”

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O'Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O'Conor, Wilielmus Burk, aóðar mic Uilliam Clóinne Ricairð, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O'Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírh*.”

<sup>b</sup> *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

<sup>i</sup> *Coats of mail*, εἰττεαὸ.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by “shirts of mail.”

<sup>k</sup> *Hod inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed ; for the breaking down of the castle of Tulsk, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1407. The overthrow of Killeachye was given this year by O'Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O'Kellie, and by Rorye Mac Dermod, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-

The battle of Cill achaidh<sup>g</sup> was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh<sup>h</sup>, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mail were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated<sup>k</sup> this Cathal King on Carn fraoich<sup>l</sup> [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce<sup>m</sup> [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feorais<sup>n</sup>.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

liam Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slaine and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familie of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnefroighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his *Memoirs of the House of Conor*.

<sup>l</sup> *Carn fraoich*.—See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1225.

<sup>m</sup> *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

<sup>n</sup> *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Αὐὸ mac Αἰρτ μεῖζ ἀνῆγυρα τιῖεαρνα ua neachdach do iondardach la cloinn Conulach í néill, ἡ λα α βραταρ πῆν, .i. Mac muiréirταιῖς óicc μεῖζ αονῖγυρα αρ α εἶρ buddhín i epíc mec an trabaóirῖς, ἡ ιαττ δια lñmam ip m eip rin ḡo po rraóinead lairruim forpa, ἡ ḡo po mairb Mac ḡiollamuire.

Αὐὸ ua πλαῖτέβῖταιῖς τιῖεαρνα ιαρῖταιρ connacét do écc ιαρ ccian aoir.

Εοῖαν ó doéarταιῖς aóbar ταιοῖρῖς Αῖρδα μιοδhair do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1408.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cethpe chéd, a hocht.

Ιαπλα éille uapa do ḡabail do mac Ríḡ Saḡan.

Sluaḡead la ḡallaib Átha cliaḡ im mac Ríḡ Saḡan ḡo laḡmib. Hiepin Oúnd do mairbad for an pluaḡead rin, ἡ ba móipearbad eipíde.

Tomár mac Hoibepd mic Emainn mic hoibepd do mairbad uason upchor poḡha la ḡiollananaom mac uilliam ḡallua uí ταιῖς.

Maḡnur maḡ Samraóáin do mairbad don basethán mac ḡiollaruaió dupcar do chuaille.

Milip ualatún do mairbad lá α βραίτρῖς buddéin. Α mac do mairbad ιαρ rin la sliocht Chaḡail uí pḡḡail, ἡ α chaplen do bripead.

Peapḡal mac Conconnacét uí pḡḡail do écc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

° *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *anno* 1407.

° *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year :

“Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year.”

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

° *He was a great loss*, ba móipearbad eipíde. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1408. The King's some with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoasting.”

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>r</sup> on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.*

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England<sup>p</sup>.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss<sup>q</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy<sup>r</sup>.

Myles Dalton<sup>s</sup> was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid MacFirbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac iomair uí Áinliḡe do marbhad la corcaib aélann ḡ la cenél doḃtha buddéin for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbpuach noub (ḡ ba epuaḡ an la rin do cloinn iomair uí áinliḡe, ḡ do chaḡal dub ua concobar), ḡ a adnacal i Rop commáin.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ḡ cland duinn mész Samraḡám do dul i tiri conaill do éḡaḡ for bḡéirneachaib.

Mac briain ó ccuanaḡ do marbhad i meabail la gallaib, ḡ laḡ an mbreic-leigech.

Ṭaḡ ua ḡráda taoipeac cenél dúnḡaile do écc.

Sían cam ó Síchnaraig do marbhad la Mac uí loélainn ar ruḡraḡ ar paḡḡe cluana pamḡota.

O hŋcheidm do marbhad do uib dalaig i maḡaire Maonmaig.

Mac ḡiollamuire do marbhad i meabail i ccarrac pḡḡura la cloinn mec a tḡabaoirig.

Coccaḡ aḡ Mac Muḡchaḡa pe gallaib, ḡ aḡ Mac Muḡchaḡa ba corc-epach.

Coccaḡ moḡ acc ua cconcobar paḡḡe pe gallaib ḡo ro arcc, ḡ ḡo ro null ile uaḡibh.

Mac an baipḡ cúile an upḡam ollan na Maíne do écc.

Carlen baile an dúm do denamh la Concobar mac taḡḡ mec domchaḡ.

Carlen cuile maíle do denamh la Muḡchaḡ mac corbmaic mec domchaḡ.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 63, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. exv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

<sup>c</sup> *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanly's themselves.

<sup>d</sup> *Chuin na g-Cuilleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Corc-Achlann, the extents of which are well known.

<sup>e</sup> *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

<sup>f</sup> *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

<sup>g</sup> *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-



Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves<sup>v</sup>, on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach<sup>u</sup>, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh<sup>v</sup> (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach<sup>w</sup>.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda<sup>x</sup>.

O'h-Echeidhein<sup>y</sup> was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>z</sup> was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain<sup>a</sup>, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhagh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

<sup>y</sup> *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloorta, or Cooloortan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note <sup>d</sup>, p. 72.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1409.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethrie ceto, anaoí.

Órian mac S'tain uí f'ghra eppcop achaid conaípe do ecc iar mbuaídh ong'ta ḡ aítiríge.

Mac míg Sa'xan do fág'bail epeann, ḡ lapla cille dapa do leigean dó ríu na imteét.

Αθηταοίρεαδ do dénom do Maoileaclann mop m'ag eochagaim, ḡ fearg'al ruad mac feargail ruad mic donnchaid do óir'neadh ina ionad.

Cop Rí'deip' a búrc do b'ir'ead la com basí ina ríot do buain dó, ḡ a écc t'renníuríde.

C'peach beoil lece la Tígeap'nan ua Ruairc ap ua ndóinnail, ḡ fop cáthal ua Ruairc, ḡ fop Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua doinnail ḡ cenel conaill do beith i foplongpopt alla tall don eapp, Catál, ḡ eog'an don taoð abur don eapp c'etna go t'euccrom an c'peach ua'ta diblinb.

Foplongpopt do denam dua cconcobair ruad ḡ dua cceallag i t'eimcell Ropra comain dia po millíot ap'banna an baile ḡ na mainip'tipe, ḡ po cuip'peat na b'ra'tipe ap in mainip'tip d'sccla p'cel do móctain anonn don caiplén.

Sluag mop la Órian mac Dóinnail mic Muir'ceap'tag uí Concobair, ḡ la Mac donnchaid típe hoilealla, ḡ la cloinn tígepnán uí Ruairc gup po chuip'r't cop'tup ḡ lón i ccaiplen Ropra commain daínd'eoin f'f' cconnaét ó f'liab ruar, ḡ iatt in aoin t'ionól ara ccionn do coir ḡ deach. Agur tanagadap tap a nap an oíde rin ipin Aípm, ḡ apnamap'ac dia t'it'ib.

Muintip chuip'nín do denam map'ba fop apoile, .i. Seaan ḡ Connla do map'bað la D'iar'ma'et mac Muir'cheap'tag uí chuip'nín i t'it'g uí D'uib'gionnain baile coillte f'og'ap. D'iar'ma'et do dul iap'pin go t'eac Choncobair épuinn

<sup>b</sup> *On one side.*—Literally: “O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract.” It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1194, p. 99. *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.*

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleek [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side<sup>b</sup> of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards<sup>c</sup>, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm<sup>d</sup>, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirmin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirmin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair<sup>e</sup>; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

<sup>c</sup> *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliu mountains.

<sup>d</sup> *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιῶς υἱ Ruairc α εἰς ἴρνα γ α ῥομαλτα buðém. Concóbair dá gabáil po éfctóir i ccionnaid α migníoma, γ α ταιρβετ uaidi do muintir Ruairc γ do muintir chuipnín, γ α beit i mbraighdenur ara haithle go éinn coíctóirí γ mac Seacain ui chuipnín dá marbað iapain.

Muircheartach mac afohagáin ollamh bpeitheamian fear tteatba paoí poirccéi lígna ma ealaðain peiriγ do écc.

Maelpeclann mac Maelpuanaid mec donnchað, γ Sían buide α bratáir do ionnpaighið Thaidḡ mic Maoilpuanaid mic gilliepirc mec donnchað i maḡ luipḡ, γ Ταυḡ do gabáil doib. Tionól an típe do bñit forpa, γ deaðaid do éop ftoppa, γ paḡft do chup i Maoileclann mac mec donnchað, γ α écc ap α lop.

Coccað moir eiptir ua mbriain cona clonn γ clann briain ui briain. Do pala ftoppa gup po ppaóinñh for ua mbriain, γ po gabad mac lapla éille dapa do pala ma pappad γ Diarmait, γ po hiondarpad ó briain aγin mumain móir amach la clonn uí briain.

Maḡ cáptaiḡ cluapach, .i. Donnall mac fíngin mic donnchað mic diarmata plínar do écc.

Fíngin mac mecon mic Fíngin uí eidepceoil do ecc.

O hñoirpceól ócc do écc.

Muircéartach mac giollaulltain paoi fñchaðα do ecc.

Eicneac ó duinnín aubair ollamh dñmunnan do écc don plaiḡ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceithpe chéd, α uech.

Donnall ua néill tigeapna típe heoghain fear go nḡairin pñḡ α cémóil do gabáil la briain maḡ maḡgáinna map nap éubaid, γ α τάβαιρ ap éomtaid ueogan ó néill, γ eoḡan dia éop dia ioncómectt go Maḡ uidiρ.

Raghnall maḡ Raghnall taoipeac muintipe heolair do ecc iap nongad γ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

<sup>f</sup> *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin<sup>f</sup>, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach<sup>g</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin<sup>h</sup>, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten.*

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

<sup>h</sup> *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now it is very common.

ιαρ ναιτρηγε, γ Κυμρεπαδ μάγ Ραγναλλ δο έυρ ι τταοιριγεετ ινα θεοιδ, γ α έεε ριδε ηι εοιονν εοιετιγιρ ιαρ ριν.

Ρεδlimið cleireac mac Aíthla mic peðlimið uí éoncobair do écc.

Ταδγ caprac mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ θυινν uí concobair do écc.

Μαοileachlann mac eogain uí Ruairc do mairbad la conallcharb.

Caírlén ðuin ccepemtanann do bloðað ðεφραιβ αιρρρε γ δο bpeirneacharb.

Τομάρ mac Maolmúire meccraic ollam tuadmunan le dán do écc.

Σαδδ mǫ́gn Concobair uí brian bñ uatep a búpc do écc.

Corbmac óg μάγ κάρτταιγ βέγ ι ngeimeal még κάρταιγ móip ag á bpaetar.

Ταδγ mac Maoileaclann mic uiliam mic Donnchað muimniγ uí éeallaiγ τιγεαρνα ó maine, πλαίτρεαρ ðεapcach ðaomnachtað do écc ιαρ mbuað naitpige.

Ταδγ mac uiliam mic concobair mec bpanán ταιορεαδ copco aclann do écc lá Samna ια ειγ πέιν ι εοοillid móip cluana pñcha ιαρ nonγað γ ιαρ naitpige ðuionγmala, γ α aðnacal ι mainprip na mbpaetar ι Ropp commain ι moimðað α achar γ α pñathar.

Donnchað mac Maoileaclann uí éeallaiγ do γabail τιγεαρναip pop uib maine ι ðδεοιδ Ταιδγ.

Cuig céð bó do bpeit do cloinn uí concobair θυινν o muimrip uí éoncobair puað (ι ττιmcheal na Samna) o Ráit bpanann.

Τοιρρδεαλβαι γ Ταδγ ða mac uí maolmuað, γ Donnall mac mic hoibicín uí maolmuað do mairbad la cloinn Mhaoluγpa.

Μαοileaclann móip mac pφrγail mic pφrγail mic Muipéφptaγ móip még eochagan τιγεαρνα éenél pñachach do écc ιαρ mbuað nonγta γ naitpige.

Donnall mac copbmaic uι eaγpa aðbar τιγεαρνα luigne décc.

Ο brian do éeet ι τtuadmunan ιαρ ððenám ριοða ppa α bpaetpib, .i. le cloinn brian uι brian.

Caírlen maige ðpφcpaige do γabail la γallarb mðe γ lap ιn lypitp ap uα pφrγail.

<sup>1</sup> *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bunlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>k</sup> *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on Allhallows Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha<sup>i</sup>, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Connor Don, from the people of O'Connor Roe at Rath Brenainn<sup>k</sup>.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe<sup>l</sup> was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.





Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.*

The Holy Crucifix<sup>a</sup> of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>p</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett<sup>q</sup>.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under that year.

<sup>o</sup> *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonsfert: *ad̃̃ap epr̃cop cluama reapt̃a.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Roydamna*, *progd̃am̃na*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>q</sup> *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Firb.*, that

Concobair ua cataraig aircindeac fearainn muinire cataraig i ndan-  
nir, ⁊ Iohaner mac rgoiloige aircindeac a fearainn fñin i nor airtir décc.

Muircearac midea mac brian uí feargail tigearna an éalaó ir an  
aighle fear nac ar himdeargad riam décc.

Concobair mac giolla moctua uí fúillebain do marbad da braitrib fñin  
i fñull.

Mairtuir eanaigh dúin do loppac.

Domnall doidiola o bñain paí rñchaó do ecc.

Diarmat mac giollaioira meḡ crat ollam tuadmunian le dán do écc.

Domnall mac catail ui ruairc do ecc.

Taicleac buide ó hñra do ecc.

Sirriam na mide do gabail la hua cconcobair fñailge, ⁊ fuarlaccaó mór  
do bñin ar.

Máḡ cáptaiḡ mór do iondarbad la huib Suilleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do gabail la hua ndomnall tpe ionnlaó ⁊ fbar-  
copaoíte apoile dia muinir.

Ταυḡ (i. Caoó na moiceirge) mac diarmata meḡ carḡaiḡ aóbar tige-  
arna dñmunian do marbad i fñull la feidlimiú mac diarmata meḡ cáptaiḡ.

Mac maḡnara tpe tuatail ⁊ a mac do marbad la cloinn Ruaidri meḡ  
maḡnara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and  
the paternal uncle of Thomas.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Sgoiloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This  
surname is now very common in Fermanagh,  
but anglicised Farmer.

<sup>s</sup> *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath,  
of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-  
Ree, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of  
Longford. For a list of the townlands in this  
territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisi-  
tion taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the  
tenth year of the reign of James I. The name  
of this territory is still well known and its  
limits pointed out by the natives of the barony  
of Ratheline; and the inhabitants of the barony  
of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree,  
seldom call the barony of Ratheline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

<sup>t</sup> *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This  
Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gil-  
licuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of  
the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a  
branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedi-  
gree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s  
History of Ireland, in the possession of the Edi-  
tor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son  
of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was  
son of Gilla-Mochuda Cacch, the progenitor of  
the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the  
son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Fin-  
voy, the common ancestor of the families of O’Sul-  
livan More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy,  
Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence.  
The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige', Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly<sup>s</sup>, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda' O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke<sup>a</sup>, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe<sup>v</sup>), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus<sup>w</sup> of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

<sup>a</sup> *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et ætatis.—MS. L."

<sup>v</sup> *Caech na Moicheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Rosecommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilronan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Mağnura tpe tuathail .i. fírfáil, 7 a mac .i. aod do marbáó la cloinn Ruaidrí Mic Mağnura .i. Eogan cam [eo na deap-bratpib], 7 Mac Mağnura do ġairm don eogan ceona.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1412.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, mile, cετpe cεo, α δεc, α oó.

Θεαλβ Μυipe ατα τpuim do denaín miorbal moimda.

Domnall mac néill uí doinnail décc.

Αoó mac enpí uí neill do éluó α haτ cλατ ιαρ mbúτ do δεc mbliaðna illaím γ tucc fóρ mópaν do bpaíðib oile laip ap an éluó pin pa mac Még uioip, γ pa mac uí néill .i. mac α uεpύpaταp pfin, γ ba ap pon í neill do coio-pium ι mibpaíðoínap, γ ιαρ néluó oó po. meapcebuaiðpeaó an coicceao uile aγ tobaó í néill ap eoγan ua neill, γ ap uá ndoimnail, γ ap Maγ uioip, γ ap oipγiallaib.

Τιγεapnaν occ mac τιγεapnaím móip aóbaρ τιγεapna bpeipne decc ιap paν peipeaó bliaðaím epiocaτ α aoipι α mí appil do ipopaó.

Cúcoínoaéτ mac τιγεapnaím taoipeaó tealλαγ dúnchaóa do mapbaó la ppaib maiaó ma éiγ pfin hi ceppaóaim mec τιγεpnaím ap γpúp oioce, γ tuca-ταp ár pfi, ban, γ linaím, γ po loipcepfε an baile uile, γ tiaγaitτ ιapaím tap α naip.

Donnchaó mac doimnail mec gille pinóein décc.

Ριοcapó baipéo do teaéτ ap cpeó go cúil éfinaóa, γ uaoíne uaiple an típe do bpeit paip, γ α chuip γup an muaió, γ α bathaó fuippe go pochaioib ua muinrip ummaile ppipγ do bátaó γ do γaóáil.

Εθα léip γ mac ιapla cille uapa do coiméuim pé apoile ι ccill moceallóγ.

\* *The Image of Mary*.—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1412. Θεαλβ Μυipe ατα τpuim do denaím miorbuile móp pa bliaðaím pi."

"A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year."

<sup>†</sup> *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

<sup>‡</sup> *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnáin*, i. e. Mac Kieran's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

<sup>§</sup> *Coolcarney*.—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note <sup>p</sup>,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.*

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary\* of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill<sup>l</sup> from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Oriclians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain<sup>2</sup>. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney<sup>a</sup>; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis<sup>b</sup> and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog<sup>c</sup>.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hie partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>b</sup> *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh 1. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað eitur ua ndomnaill 7 ua ccaétan 7 clann tpeaain uí ðomnaill, Táinnce epá ua cathán 7 clann tpeaain cona íocraide hi típí ðonaill, 7 po marbað ceépi pír dég do muintir uí ðomnaill leó im mac peðlunnð uí ðomnaill 7 im caéal mac paðnaill uí buíðill.

Mór pluað lá brian mac ðomnaill mic muirceaptauð uí ðoncobair im luðnapað i nðalengab apéur. Arriðe i cloinn cuain, hi cña hi conmaene éúile tólað, 7 puc leip clann Muirir na mbíð cona ccaopaiðeacé ip in epic pín. Ro éionóiré clann uilliam búpe, uí plaitébertauð, muintir málle, baipédað, ðalengá, 7 ðoirðealbáið apa emð, aður ní éuccerat pín uile tpeioð ná caáap óð, 7 do loipe brian a cepioða ða naímðeóin, Cía do mull a ngupé, 7 cia do loipe a longpopea, .i. caplén an bapraið, leé mri, baile loéa mipeca, 7 páðbair clano muirir cona ccaopaiðeacé ina típí pín, 7 puair píte o na ðallað 7 ó na ðaioðelað pín ðon éup pín, 7 tamie péin plán ðia éið iaprin.

Sluaðeacé oile lá heoðan mac ðomnaill mic muirceaptauð uí ðoncobair co maáape connaéé po toðapim cloinne toiprðealbáið uí concobair ðup mullpé cuð cloinne mic peðlunnð ðon inaáape 7 puccerat bú, 7 bpaíðe leó iap pín.

Saðb mðñ tíðeapnám uí Ruapre bñ emann mic tomáap mic caéal uí pepðail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloe of Cill Dachelloe (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Uí Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Uí Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note<sup>m</sup>, p. 45.

<sup>d</sup> *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clannorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

<sup>e</sup> *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other] ; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh<sup>d</sup> and their creaghts<sup>e</sup>. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields<sup>f</sup>, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh<sup>g</sup> of Leth-inis<sup>h</sup>, and Baile-Loch-Measca<sup>i</sup>. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell<sup>k</sup>, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

<sup>f</sup> *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “eo geapp a nguipz uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

<sup>g</sup> *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it took its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note <sup>v</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

<sup>i</sup> *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

<sup>k</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

Ruaidrí mac caitil uí rírgail do marbhad i macaíurí cúirne dúpúirí roighe.

An cuiccead henní do rioḡad or Saḡaib .20. marpa.

Sluaigead la ḡrian ua cconcobair i tír naḡa, ḡo ro loirce ḡo murbad, ḡo ro marb coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha rínaigh.

Máḡ bradaig tairpeac cúile ḡriḡdín, Maḡnur máḡ paḡnaill, Mac Loḡlainn uí ruairc, ḡ Cuabha máḡ ḡormáin do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceḡpe ééu, a uech, atri.

Henní baired do ḡabáil la Mac baírin (.i. Roibepu) hi treampaill ariḡ loḡa con, ḡ a bpeit ari eccin iar páruccad an baile. ní paibe mac baírin éu oíde naḡ taircead naomí an baile (tiḡearna ariḡ) i naiplinge cúicce aḡ iarraid na bradad ḡo ḡpuair a haireacc po déoid, ḡ tuc mac baírin ceḡpaimpe fearpaimn do tiḡearnaí ariḡ ḡo brat i néraic a páraigḡe.

Concobair ua doḡarraig tairpeac aḡda miodair, ḡ tiḡearna mri heḡḡam ríri lán ḡféle ḡ deimead coitceínn rri tpuagab ḡ boḡtaib do écc.

<sup>1</sup> *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Henry V.*—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirlough, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1348. and note under the year 1378.

<sup>v</sup> *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maóilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-



Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Machaire Chuirene<sup>1</sup>.

Henry V.<sup>m</sup> was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Conor into Tirlugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvagh<sup>n</sup>, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>o</sup>, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman<sup>p</sup>, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.*

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con<sup>a</sup> by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin<sup>r</sup> passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him<sup>s</sup>.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

<sup>a</sup> *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 239.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

<sup>s</sup> *As an eric for having violated him*, ἡ ἐπίκλησις αἰτίας ἁγίας, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Τυαταλ ó máille do ðul ap congínáil hī ccúiccead ulað, 7 a bñt bliadann innte 7 aḡ poað dia éiḡ luēt peēt long im fél còlann éille, Ro éirig anpað na mara iar ðóib, 7 po ruadaiḡead iad laim ðsar pé halbann gup po báidēad pé longā cona pfoirimb ðibpide im óá mac tyatail uí máille, im ðonnchad mac eoḡain connaētaḡ mec Suibne, im ðóinnall ballac mac mec iuibne gup, 7 óá píct ap óá céð munaille ppiú, 7 tyatail péim do tēct i ttip ap eigiñ i nalban.

Caṡal mac eoḡain uí maðaðáin tiḡearna iul nanmchada dēḡ.

Tomár óḡ na Raḡallaḡ 7 clann cába do ðol ap ionnpoiḡid ipin innde, 7 loipḡei 7 aipḡne do venam ðóib innte. ḡoill do bñt oppa. Maṡḡamain mac cába, loclann mac cába, 7 ḡpong mór dia muntip do marbað. ḡa do bñn hī ccoip tomár óicc, 7 a bñt bacac ó pin amac.

Copbmac mac Taḡḡ mic Ruaiðri uí concóbari dēcc an .ii. Bl. man.

Ṳoirpidealbac mac uí concóbari pailḡiḡ do éḡ do earḡar.

Ḳebind inḡñ Ruaiðri, mic tomaltaiḡ, mec ðonnchad bean eoḡain, mic ðóinnall uí concóbari dēcc.

Lumneac uile eitip éloic 7 cpann do lopcead lá haon mnaoi.

Maðm la Mac Mupchað (i. Aṡt mac Aṡt cāomanaḡ) tiḡearna Laiḡñ ap ḡallab na contae pabca, 7 počaiðe mór do marbað, 7 do ḡabail ðioð.

Maðm mop la hua mbpam ap ḡallab aṡa cħiaṡ map an ccéðna eitip marbað 7 ḡabail.

Colla mac taḡḡ uí cēallaḡ aḡbar tiḡearna ua mane, Maioleaclann mac Maḡnara mec ðóinnall O meacair taoipeac ó ccapín, 7 Mac aḡaḡain upmunan paoi i ppeinſchup, iattpide uile do écc.

O ploinn taoipeac iul maoiſepuam do marbað la mac Mupcſitaḡ ui ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmaeduagh; also note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 239: "cið dia pum pápaíðir, a Aeð?"

<sup>c</sup> *Military service*, ap congínáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ap buannaēt," i.e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

<sup>u</sup> *Contra Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See <sup>o</sup> note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service', to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mae Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmehadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mae Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mae Murrrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh<sup>u</sup> ; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many ; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell ; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin<sup>w</sup> ; and Mae Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus<sup>x</sup>, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelmain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

<sup>w</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

<sup>x</sup> *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, ινλε, ceίρπí céo, a uech, a cfeair.

Domnall ua heógan dezanach loáa hepne deḡ an .3. non. october.

Maunrip Slicciḡ do loḡccao lé comuill i neappaí na bliadna po.

Clann enpí uí néill do ionnpoiziḡ eoḡan mic neill óḡ uí néill, ḡ eoḡan do ḡabáil doib hi nḡeall pyp ua néill do baói illaím an tan pin aḡ eoḡan, ḡ a léiḡean amaí doíblímb i naḡaoí apoule, ḡ a éiḡearnyp pfm do ḡabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Maídm móp lí mupchaó ua cconcobair tiḡearna ua pfaílḡe ḡ lí pearp-ḡal puao mḡaḡ eoáḡan tiḡearna cenél piachaí mic nell poy ḡallaib mroe hi ceill écáin in po maḡbaó baḡún na pcpíne ḡ opoḡ mór do paopélaḡdaib ḡ paopélaḡmaib immaile pyp, ḡ in po ḡabaó mac baḡúin Sláine ap a bpiḡí cfiḡpe céo décc maḡḡ, in po ḡabaó dona paḡpḡpéí ḡanoliḡe ḡ an líon oile ap a ppiḡí dá céo décc maḡcc cén mo tá luac líḡpa ḡ impiḡe.

Αοḡ mac caḡail uí concobair décc.

Mḡaḡ cáḡḡhaiḡ caḡpḡeaí .i. domnall mac domnall do écc.

lapla deapmumán do éeaíe i nepinn, ḡ paḡanaḡ iomḡa do éabairt laip do mullaí muman.

lapla upmumán do toíe i nEḡinn o Ríḡ Saḡan.

<sup>a</sup> *Dean*, deḡanaí.—This word is written Deaccanaeh by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it deáḡanaí, and explains it "deacon."

<sup>2</sup> *A great defeat*.—Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-Echain*.—This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Firb.*, in II. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

<sup>b</sup> *Dardis the Lawless*.—This might also be read ḡepoliḡe, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlinstown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.*

Donnell O'Howen, Dean<sup>y</sup> of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat<sup>z</sup> was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain<sup>a</sup>, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless<sup>b</sup> was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe<sup>c</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>e</sup> came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

<sup>c</sup> *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [II. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

<sup>e</sup> *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Zarlac .i. pñr ionað pið paçan do éeaçt i neppinn fear na tucc caður nó tñrmanh do éuaçt, ná deacclear, ná dealaðain an méð ður a páimcc aét a ceup ppi puaçt, paððe, 7 ðopca. A pé po aipð mall mac aóða uí uiginn i nuipneach miðe, 7 po haipgeað Semur diúit 7 muinipir an pið la hanpi ðalaçún, 7 tucc bó pa mboin ðona hoipgnib pin do muinipir uiginn, 7 po ioðlaic i cconnaçetaib iao iappin. Ro aoppac iapañ muinipir uiginn im mall Iohn Zarlac, 7 ní paibe beó iari pan aóip pin aét cúicc peaçtíname namá an tan puaip báp do nñm na naop, 7 apé pin an ðapa ppop pñið do ponað pop mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann conðmaið do leçhað aiðçe cpeice néill hí claðainð, 7 Iohn Zarlac do écc.

Concobar mac Sepppaið uí flannagáin aóðap taoiprið cloinne caçail ðécc an peipeað lá pia pañain.

Eochað mág maégañna tanaipir oipgiall do ðabáil lá bñan mag maégañna 7 la gallaibh.

Mupchað na haongypa tiðeapna cloinne colgan ðécc.

Apç Caománac aóðap pióð laiðñ do écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

<sup>f</sup> *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

<sup>g</sup> *Usneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

<sup>h</sup> *Out of the preys*, do na hoipgnib pin, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

<sup>i</sup> *Do leaçað*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "*oiç móp ðaome do taðapç ap fearaib bpeipne eiop leaçað 7 mapðað*; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An *aop* is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley<sup>f</sup>, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach<sup>g</sup>, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys<sup>h</sup> [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfiture<sup>i</sup> of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann<sup>k</sup>; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

<sup>k</sup> *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of Ui Failghe:

“Ταοιρπυχ οίλε αρ αιενόδ σαρ  
Ο'huengupa αρ έλάρ Colgán,

Μαοληυαναϊδ μαε φήρζαϊλ μεε διαρματα τιγεαρινα μαϊγε λυρεε δο ecc.  
Ο κήυιρρεεοιλ μόρ δο μαρβαδ λα λυέτ λυινγε είνδαϊγε ι φπυλλ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, ceτpe céδ, α nech α cúicc.

Emann μαζ φινδβαυρρ πριόρ ιμρι μόριε λοέα γαίμνα δο éζ an 27. Appil.

Λορδ Φυρnumail δο τέετ μα λυρτιρ ι neρinn. Λαοιζιρ υί μόρδα δο mίlleαδ λαιρ, γ caplén mic παέτνα υί μόρδα δο γαβαϊλ λαιρ beop. Αιρζνε μόρα δο βυαϊβ δεαάαϊβ γ διμμιλϊβ δο βήϊε όό α λαιρζιαλλαϊβ, γ μεic na mβpϊcτnac όο mίlleαδ γ δο opζain, γ γεapóio mac τομάιρ έαοίό don φυλ γεapalταϊό δο epochaδ λαιρ. Ρο αιρζ beόρ upoηζ μόρ δαορ δάνα epεann, ι. ua δάλαϊζ mίde (διαρμαϊτ), αοδ όγ μαζ epαιέ, δυβέαό mac Eochaδa eolaϊζ, γ μυιρζεap ua δάλαϊζ. Ιρ an paμpιαδ ap ecιno δna po αιpcc ua δάλαϊζ

Γλαν α δουάϊδ tap φέιν Fál  
Όο όλύεαϊζ le céϊβ Cρυαάám.”

“ Another chief, to me well known,  
O’Hennessy, rules over Clar-Colgan,  
Fair his country beyond Fail’s territories,  
Which borders on the grass of Croghan.”

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the τυαό μυϊγε of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clanmaliere; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the tuath, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O’Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O’Hennessy and O’Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duaid Mac Fírbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy, 3. Fogartach,
4. Donnell, 4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan.
5. Teige, 5. Mac-Tíre,
6. Uallachan, 6. Conór, .
7. Teige, 7. Cuilen,
8. Uallachan, 8. MacTíre O’Huallahan.
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawna which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the



Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.  
O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.*

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>m</sup>, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival<sup>n</sup> came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach<sup>o</sup>, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcunroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

<sup>n</sup> *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Halamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

“On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin” [Richard Talbot], “carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all.”—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

<sup>o</sup> *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or *Sliabh Breathnach*, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

corcainodruaḁ .i. fíſgal mac taidḡ mic aongura ruaid. Ro aippe bpuicéan  
dú cocca immaḁaire cúipene, ní hſó amáin acḥ ní tucc tſpmann do naom iná  
do neimeaḁ in fao do baot in éppnn.

[illegible]

Τοματὰς ρυσθ' μαε concòbair mic muirg̃ra décc.

Αν ελαφά να κοβῆται᾽ ἰαοί πὲ δάν, ἡ με θαυνοῦντ δέεε.

Διαγράμμις μετὰ διαγράμματα μετὰ συνέχειαν μετὰ τομαστάς μετὰ διαγράμματα  
ὅσοι μαρτυροῦν τὸ εἶδος οὐ ἐκ συνέχειαν οὖν ὡν, γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἀποκαλῶνται καὶ μαρτυροῦν  
ἀπὸ τῆς

Caṭaóir mac Donnchaḁa uí Pearḁail do écc.

Æð mac donnchaða uí ceallaḡ tēcc.

Tomaltach mac taid̃ uí binn do marbhad i ngeir oide la feargal mac  
 uarinnata mécc Raḡnall hi cluan ríte i mbale ell hi tig mec an donná-  
 nais, 7 inḡn loclann uí áinliḡi do loccað ann beór an..ui. iour ianuari.

Concobar mac brian mic uilliam még eóagáin do marbhad i cill cuap-  
rige.

*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Bpuighean nio*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brinemore. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, and in the territory now locally called Cuircneach by the old natives, but in all legal documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort of earth two hundred and four paces in circumference, and containing within it the ruins of a castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuircneach from the period of the English Invasion till Cromwell's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of Westmeath, under the name of Brincmore, which is placed midway between Athlone and Ballymore Lough Sewdy. There was originally a circle of large standing stones around the fort, from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or religious purposes, as well as for defence. For some historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac Fírbís's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy). p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled Τὸ γὰρ ὁρῶμεν ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀρχαῖα.

The territory anciently called Cuirene, or Machaire Chuirene, and now locally Cuireneach, comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga<sup>p</sup> in Machaire Chuirene. And not only this<sup>q</sup>, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island<sup>r</sup>, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from<sup>s</sup> the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Cooley, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Chuain Sithe<sup>t</sup>, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe<sup>u</sup>.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forney lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Innay.

<sup>q</sup> *And not only this, ní head amám.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word*, or *in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Chiara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

<sup>s</sup> *Was wrested from*, literally, “the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh.”

<sup>t</sup> *Chuain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncruff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncruff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilecoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilecoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccoth eittip luigneachaib fñin, ⁊ tochar doib fpu apoile, ⁊ bhuiread fop  
 an luét fopir ⁊ daoine do mairbhad doibh, ⁊ Arp mac í fñra do gábal go ro  
 cpochaib leó hé aga ttiḡ.

Շատ օգուտներ ունի վերաբերյալ իմ փորձը և իմ ծանոթությունները ինչպես ինքնին, այնպես էլ իմ հարազատներին:

αΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1416.

Αοίρ Ομορτ, mile, ceitpe céd, adec, aré.

Ὁσων λεχὶ ἐπερὸν ἀνδραγαθῶ, βρατεῖαν γαλλῶα ἐπιδεὶ δο λορεσσῶ 1 ράπῃ  
 ἐρρινεε, 7 concòbar mac feargal mic Concòmmàcṡt uí fíngal do toḡa lá  
 coraḡ ἀνδραγαθῶ ina ionaḡ.

Deaccanac Cille hAlad (.i. ó hammce) do écc.

Մարգիւր սա comeól comarba ցրոմա շիա՞ծ ո՞՞ լօրեա՞ծ նա յի՞ց քեն լա քօ՞ղ-  
լա՞ծա՞ն՝.

Τομάς μας τὸ ὁσέλεις ἀρεῖνδεαὶ εἰλε ἡοιρὸ, ἡ ἀρὸ μαζήρτιν κονάετ  
 ἡ πὸλῃδὸ δὸ ἐεε ιαρ ἡβυαὸ πατρίρῃε.

Lucár ua tpeaðaui aipéindeac cille peapcca décc iap nofigbétħau.

Μαυριτιπ ριτσιγ̃ υο ευ̃νδαϛ (ιαρ̃ να λο̃ρεσθ̃ ρεα̃τ̃ μα̃ν) λ̃α βριαν βρια-  
ταιρ̃ μας δια̃ρμα̃θα με̃ς υον̃νε̃χα̃ν.

Thonnlaib inġin néill móir uí néill bŋn Sean uí domnaill do ég.

Αποζηλ mac brian móiri meḡ maṯḡamna tiḡearna aipḡall do écc.

Απτ εαομάνας (Ri laigen) mac απτ εαομάναιḡ mic muipceaptauḡ  
 εαομαναḡ mic muipyr εαομάναιḡ, 7cā, aon Roḡa gaoidéal epesann inō  
 eneac̃ 7 in fighnōm do écc iar mbuaid naítrige ma longporc buddéim.

<sup>w</sup> *Adam Lexid*.—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Minimè hospitalis, δο ὁρρεαδ ἰ ράυε ερ-  
 πυειε initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry*. Ordinis  
 prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg*. apud *Camd.*  
*Brit.*”

<sup>x</sup> *Roth Easpuig*, now Rathaspick ; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys Feb. 16 : “ Αοδ γλαρ εαρποζ Ραεα na n-εαρποζ α n-ιαρινδε.” There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Ραε na nearποζ, and sometimes Ραε εαρburg, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.*

Adam Lexid<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig<sup>r</sup>; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh<sup>y</sup>, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga<sup>z</sup>, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian<sup>a</sup>, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh<sup>b</sup> (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>a</sup> *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

<sup>b</sup> *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note <sup>1</sup>.

Cúmeaða mac Sísain mec conmapa aóðar taoirig cloinne cuiléin do écc.

Ionnpoirigíð lá mac Siúrtaín Dexepra cona braitirib for cloinn Seacain uí fígra, ua hífgra fíin, 7 taoirpóealbdá capraé mac domnaill mic muirceap-taig uí concóobair, 7 mapcepluaig capirpne do éaccainál pé taoirpceá na fíona rin mēc Siurptáin, 7 ua hífgra do mapbaó, 7 maighar mac donnchaó mic muirceap-taig uí concóobair, 7 mac aóða mec donnchaó, 7 taoirpóelbdá capraé mac domnaill do lot. Mac Siurptáin do óenain cpeaé na cpiúe iarrin, 7 an tír uile do éionól, 7 do óul na taoiraigeaét. Spaoimteap leo for mac Siurptáin, 7 po mapbaó é, 7 aéð ua Ruadáin, 7 ua Ruadáin feirin, da mac tomair mec maolir, 7 mac duarcain (.i. tigearna cúlá níriú) do mapbaó ann óeór co pocaidib uile cñ mo éátt.

Coccaó eitpir fearaib manac 7 fir breipne pá éior caatail mic aóða uí Ruairc, 7 caatail allhét manacé an tan rin. Tuccaó ppaínead for muintir aóða mēg uíoir 7 caatail uí Ruairc lá Taóig 7 lá domnaill ua Ruairc in po mapbaó taóig mac feargaíl uí Ruairc 7 naonbari maille ppir, 7 po bñad aóin eac décc uioð don éur rin.

Ionnpoirigíð uile do éabairt lá haó mbuidé 7 lá taóig ua Ruairc 7 la mág caba for muintir pēoðacáin, 7 fir manach o loé epne piar do breith forpa. Rucc oppa óin caatail ua Ruairc 7 eoigan ua Ruairc, 7 po fuilngóop clann uí Ruairc an tanbpoplann rin nó go pangattar a cceann a ngalloclac po págaibírt a cceilec ina fícomair. Ro iompaíóirt óíblinib iapom ppir an tópaig, 7 po mapbaó leo Donnchaó 7 Sísain ua Ruairc, 7 dá mēc maóileac-loinn mic flaitébeap-taig uí Ruairc, 7 po mapbaó oétar 7 da píéit maille ppíú do fearaib manach.

Domnaill mac tigearnain móir uí Ruairc do ecc do galap bpeac, 7 ba hírbad móir do gaibtepiam connaét oídead an fir hipin.

Ópaine mēgñ flaitéhítaig uí Ruairc décc.

<sup>c</sup> *Concerning the rent*, pa éior.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is pá éur, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

<sup>d</sup> *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

<sup>e</sup> *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanbpoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcán, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent<sup>c</sup> of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne<sup>d</sup>, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers<sup>e</sup> that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of *galar breac*<sup>f</sup>. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbthrian Connacht<sup>g</sup>.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cables, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

<sup>g</sup> *Gairbthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὸς ὅcc mac ταιὸς μαιὸς mec διαρμὰδα γὰλλ τιγεαρνα αιρτιῖς δο ἐγ ἰ  
νοιαὸς fele nichil ἰ ττιῖς na μιβρατάρ ἰ πορ ἐομάη, ἡ α ἀθνααλ ἰρ in μαιμπτιρ.

Τῆμπαλλ ἡρι μοιρ loc ἡιλε do λορccαὸς, ἡ ρερεπτα υἱ ἐυιρμιν ἡμον λεαθαρ  
ηγεαρρ μμντιρε ευιρμίν γο ρεόθαῖς ἡοῦδα οἰλε ap ἐεana.

Semur mac Rirōhird mec ρεοπαρ do ecc.

Sfan mac γοιρδελb do ὀol ap cpeich πορ ἐμamn an ἡσάαιρε, cpeac mōr  
do, ἡ epin do μαρβαὸς βαῖη ὑρῆορ ραιῖδε ἡαρ ccup na cpeice πορ βαηηῖη.

Sfan ὁ cῡουβαῖν Ρεαρμύν Τίρε ριαχραὸς μαιαδε do ecc.

Ρεῖδῡμῖὸς mac αὐδα υἱ concobaῖρ do ἡαρβαὸς la cloinn υἱ concobaῖρ  
ḡuinn.

Cpeacá moṛa do denam la hémann a ḡurc ap Mac ρεόπαρ, ἡ Mac  
ρεοπαρ do ḡabáil la hemann, ἡ a cyp γο baile locha mīrcca.

Sicḡ do dénam dua domnaill ἡ do ḡrian ὁ concobaῖρ ppi apioile.

Μαιὸη μορ do ἐαβαῖρε la hua cconcobaῖρ ppaῖγε πορ ḡallaῖς na mīde,  
ἡ ἐβαλα moṛa do bḡn διοḡ do ḡraiḡuib, deacáib, ἡ uḡḡfḡh.

Saxain ἡοῦδα do τεετ ἰ nEṛind.

Μαιὸm do ἐαβαῖρε do Mhac mupchaḡa ap ḡhallaῖς na couae maḡca,  
ἡ ρεετ ρῖcῖτ decc do ἡαρβαὸς ἡ do ḡabail διοḡ, ἡ pῖt do denam ppi apaba-  
maḡ, ἡ ḡraiḡde do ταβαῖρε do.

<sup>b</sup> *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall*.—O'Flaherty adds in II. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

<sup>i</sup> *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>j</sup> *Screaptra uí Chuirnín*, i. e. O'Curin's manuscripts. Colgan renders τεαὸς ρερεπτα by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters. A. D. 1020. in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word ρερεπτα would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scriptura*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of ρερεπτα Uí Cuipnín, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (cupn cum-oaḡ tiompan ἡ claṛpeac), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to



Teige Oge<sup>b</sup>, the son of Teige Roc Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Mor<sup>i</sup>, in Lough Gill, was burned ; and Screaptra ui Chuirnin<sup>j</sup>, and the Leabhar Gearr<sup>k</sup> of the O'Cuirmíns, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James<sup>l</sup>, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey ; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham] ; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask<sup>m</sup> [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peace<sup>n</sup> with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath ; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contae Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty ; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

<sup>l</sup> *James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.*—O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath “peste in Midia obiit,” and quotes “*Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>m</sup> *Ballyloughmask*, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note <sup>c</sup>, p. 202.

<sup>n</sup> *Made peace*, literally, “a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other.”

<sup>o</sup> *Three hundred and forty.*—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of II. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained “innuera spolia” on this occasion.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1417.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṭpe céo, aṭeé, a Seacé.

Αιρτ ιnac αιρτ mic muiρceapταιḡ mic muiρiρ τιḡeapna λαιḡen, pḡi do cōpan a éuiceaó daimḡóíom ḡall ḡ ḡaoíḡeal ó aoíρ a pé mbliáḡan décc ḡo cḡnn a épí pícit bliáḡan. Pḡi lán ḡíneaé, ḡeolar, ḡ ḡeangnaḡ. Pḡi lán ḡo paé, ḡ ḡo mḡḡachτ, pḡi méḡaḡṭe ceall ḡ mainpτpeacé la a almpaḡabḡ, ḡ ḡḡapτaḡḡ ḡo écc (iaρ na bḡé ḡa bliáḡan cḡṭpaécat i ττιḡeapniρ λαιḡen) pḡéctmaiḡ iaρ noṭṭeaiṭc aṭbaḡh. Aṭḡḡiaτ apaiḡe ḡup bo ḡo ḡiḡ nḡiḡe tucc bḡi hi Roρρ mic bḡiuiḡ ḡópaḡ ḡ ḡua ḡópaḡ bḡiṭḡm λαιḡen ḡia po eccṭaτ ina ḡóipí. Donnchaó a mac ḡo ḡaḡail a iḡaḡḡ ḡia éip.

Μαιḡiρτiρ Seon Pḡḡḡm daimḡiρi décc.

ḡiapnaḡo laimḡeapḡ mac αιρτ éaḡmaḡaḡḡ, mac Riḡ λαιḡen, décc.

Ruaḡḡi (i. ó ḡuḡḡa) mac ḡomḡaill mic bḡiaḡ mic τaichliḡ uí ḡuḡḡa ṭḡbaρ iḡuṭpa ḡ paḡḡbḡiopa ua pḡiaécḡacé ḡéḡ ina ḡaile pḡi iaρ pḡél bḡiḡḡe i cḡḡ mḡiopa ḡeḡḡacé, ḡ τaḡḡ pḡaḡacé a ḡeapḡḡaṭaρ ḡo ḡaḡail a iḡaḡḡ.

Ruaḡḡi mac mupchaḡa uí pḡaṭḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Ruaḡḡi mac ḡiapnaḡa ḡuḡḡ

\* *Lord of Leinster*.—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in II. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

"Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, columen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16<sup>o</sup> ad 60<sup>m</sup>, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42<sup>o</sup> regiminis post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ iudici, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417." He then remarks: "Unde in Januario 1417<sup>6</sup> eum decessisse colligo."

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note \*, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

\* *Ros-mic-Briuin*.—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuín, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

† *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.*

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster<sup>p</sup>, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin<sup>q</sup>, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg<sup>r</sup>, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taich-leach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town<sup>s</sup>, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place<sup>t</sup>.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Stuóct Diarmada láimheirg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

<sup>s</sup> *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duald Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>t</sup> *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cúeogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “*Re linn an t-aoibh rín do pepiobáid teabap oirp leacan.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in II. 2. 11: “*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriae et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriae defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibique ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria aedificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus, 37 annos, &c. ut supra.*—*Mac Firb.* Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—*Ibid.*”

uí flaitébertaig, 7 ré fir décc oib flaitébertaig imaille ppiú do bátað for éuan umail.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciappaige do marbað lá Sémuir mac iapla deap-muman.

Maía mac conconnaét uí fhrigail tiúearna maige tpeaça do écc.

Cormac ballaé mac fhrigail mic conconnaét uí fhrigail do marbað lá gallaib.

Coccað mór eirir ua neill 7 ceirel cconail, 7 mpoirigib do thaðairt dua néill ar neachtain ua domnaill dia forlongporc ir in oibche i capn glar eirir Ráth both 7 domnach móri 7 bpiet forpá ina ccollað, 7 da pichit each do bñn díob, 7 euala mópa déidíoh darin, 7 deudach draighbail díob, Emfir décc eirir marbað 7 gabail do éuan díob, 7 Neachtain buðdem do térmuð do éopað a calmaatuir a fignamía 7 a eipiomail.

Una mgní domnaill uí néill bean Néill óig uí néill do écc.

Coccað mór i laigmb eirir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, míle, cetpe céo, auech, a hocht.

Αν τεppicob ua hñiduriceoil, 7 Maccon ua heioiriceoil (α δεapibpaáap) τιγεapna copca laíge, 7 diapmaib mac még cápéaig eluapraig tanairi ua caipppi décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Bay of Umallia*, Cuan Umail, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>v</sup> *Corn-glas, between Raphoe and Donaghmore*.—This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

<sup>x</sup> *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia<sup>u</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas<sup>w</sup>, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.*

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe<sup>x</sup>, and Dermot Mac Carthy Chuasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre<sup>y</sup>, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS.:

A. D. 1201. Slua gceó mopaibut la hultiam  
 7 la gallaib arphena su pprigrao muman uli  
 .i. im Murcéreac ua brian 7 im conchobur  
 ruac im donnchao carbreac cum alu murtu  
 i nderumam, gur curit a pprchi fce mur-  
 gnaigi murtam, go deapnrat arghu mopa ann,  
 7 argam doib go ceann eich gur rabadar  
 peactam ann 7 go ndearnrat chpeacha mopa  
 7 ra lufcat arbeanna imda gahc ma imma  
 riactatur 7 dno po marbaó amlaib ua don-  
 nubam ri ua carpbri leo 7 do po marbae

Ἐρεάα μόρα γ αἰρνε δο ὀεναῖν λά νιλλ υα νδοῖναιλλ αρ υα νέιλλ, γ α διοῦρ ταιρ βαννα παρ ηι εεῖνν μεε υιῶλιν.

Αἰρνε μόρα δο ὀεναῖν λά Ὑορῶ πυρῆναιλλ πορ αῶθ μαε αἰρε μέζ αον-  
γυρα τιγεαρνα υα νεαῶθᾶς υλαῶ. Μαζ αονγυρα .i. αῶθ, γ μαε υί nell βυῖθε  
δο ὀολ ι τοραιγεαῶτ γαλλ γ α εερεαῶ, Ρο πυροῖνρεαῶ πορρα ιαρ βράγβαῖλ  
να εερεαῶ. Ρο μαρβαῶ γ πο γαβαῶ λίον ὀίρῖνν ὀονα γαλλαῖβ ὀον εῦρ ρῖν λά  
μαζ αονγυρα.

Ὀρῖαν ballac mac aῶθα mic peḍlimiḍ υί εῶνῶῶβαῖρ ρῖρ νά πο ἔρ νεαῶ  
ρῖανῖν ἰμ ναῶ νί νό βιαῶ ἰμα εῦνᾶνγ ὀέεε, γ α αῶναεαλ ι Ρορ εοmmáim.

Εῶζαν mac τιγεαρῖνᾶνν ῖόρῖν υί πυαῖρε ταναιρῖν βρεῖρνε δο βαῶαῶ ιαρ  
νοτλαῖεε acc τεαῶτ α ἡνῖνῖνν να τορῖε πορ λοῶ ρῖοῖννμαῖγ, γ ἔ αζ ὀολ πορ  
εῦαῖρε δο εοm α αῶαρ βαοῖ ι νγαλαρ α ἔεεα αν ταν ρῖν.

Τιγεαρῖνᾶνν ῖόρῖν mac υαλγαιργ υί Ρῦαῖρε τιγεαρῖνα βρεῖρνε ρεαρ ἰρ ερῶα  
γ αρ εαῖμα ταῖεεε δο εαῶ υα μβῖνῖνν, ρεαρ πο βῖν α ὀῦῶαῖḍ αρ ἔεεῖνν ὀά  
ῖρεεαῖρῖνḍ τῖνᾶ νῖρε α λαῖνε ὀέεε ιαρ εεῖαν αοῖρ ἰμ ῖείλ βῖρῖθε, γ α αῶναεαλ  
ηι μαινῖρτῖρ ρῖηῖγ. Αῶθ βυῖθε υα Ρῦαῖρε δο γαβαῖλ ἰοναῖḍ α αῶαρ.

Ταῶγ .i. μαζ planchaḍa, mac εαῶαῖλ mic ταῖḍγ ταῖρεαῶ ὀαρτραιγε ὀέεε  
ιαρ νῶυλ ἰρ να μανχαῖβ ὀῶ εῖεῖτῖḍῖρ ρῖαῖαν ταν ρῖν, γ α ῖῖαε εαῶθαῖλ δο  
γαβαῖλ α ἰοναῖḍ.

Ρῖρῶῖνḍ mac τομαῖρ υί Ραζαλλαῖγ τιγεαρῖνα να βῖρῖρνε εῖαρ δο βαῶαῶ  
πορ Ὑοῶ Síleinn, γ Εῶζαν υα Ραζαλλαῖγ α μαε, ρῖῖḍ mac γῖολλαῖορα μεε γαρ-

paíreann díbrum im mac oisdeib 7 cum aḍup  
multir.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish  
antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the  
British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ays-  
caugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E. :

“A. D. 1201. William” [de Burgo], “with  
the rest of the English, made a great army”  
[i. e. hosting] “against the Nobilitie of Mun-  
ster .i. about Mortagh O’Brien and Connor  
Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*,  
in Desmond this yeare, so that they put” [sent]  
“their forelorne hopes” [pῖρῖḥῖ] “throughout  
Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much  
spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seven dayes, and they tooke  
greate preys, and they also burned much corne  
in all places they reached. They also killed  
Amalaibh O’Donnubhain King of O’Cairbry, and  
some of them was killed about Mac Oisdeib *cum  
aliis multis*.”

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh be-  
came master of all the vast territory now called  
the Carberys, and compelled the O’Donovans,  
O’Mahonys, and O’Driscolls, to pay him tri-  
bute.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 45 ;  
note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1200, p. 126 ; and note <sup>l</sup>,  
under the year 1254, p. 352.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory  
called “the Route,” in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin<sup>z</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>a</sup> set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh<sup>b</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc<sup>c</sup>, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More<sup>d</sup>, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dартry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean<sup>e</sup>; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

<sup>d</sup> *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Ri bpeirne bapp of cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut supra.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

paíð deccanaé ðroma lftain 7 biocáipe eanaíḡ ḡaírb, 7 rocaíðe oile do ðfḡ-  
ðaoimḡ do bátað immaile ppiú. Teapna epá pionḡuala inḡean mēḡ Raḡ-  
naill bñ uí Raíḡillíḡ ón mbaðað pín do éopað a pnaíma.

An caíplén becc do ðenam la huilliam ua cceallaiḡ ppi pé cóiḡ lá nðḡḡ  
hí porpí commáin ap aḡaíð an caíplém mórí ðaimðeóim ḡall 7 ḡaoiðeal con-  
naét (ðoneoé bátaí ma aḡhaíð aḡ congnaím lé cloimn toiprðealbaiḡ uí con-  
cóbaip) 1 paípað na bliaðna po.

Moppluaíḡeað la cloimn ðomnaill mic muirceaptauḡ uí concóbaip, 7 lá  
cloimn ðonnéað do éḡaiḡ an caíplém bicc, 7 ní po aipḡeaðaí ḡupí po  
ḡaíbraḡ longporḡ ma timéaill dá ḡaé lífḡ ḡiðeað mī bó tapḡa ðóib itip uapí  
po copnað an caíplén co pēapíða ppiú, 7 o náí pēðraḡ ní óó, Ro cūppḡḡ  
lón ip m caíplén mór, 7 po loipḡḡḡ ceall éúile pílmne ðon cup pín.

Capapḡpiona inḡean caḡaíḡ mic aóða bpeipmíḡ beaí maóileaclaím mic  
plaiḡḡbḡḡtauḡ uí puapḡ do écc.

Síḡ do ðenam la cloimn ðonnchaíð ppi apóile an ccím nó maíppeað Mac  
ðonḡchaíð, concóbaí, ma éḡḡpna aca.

ðomnaill mac Maóileaclaím mic Muirḡiupa mec ðonnchaíð do écc ma  
ḡhíḡ pém.

Coccað mop eitip mac uí neill buíðe 7 albaíaiḡ 7 ḡoill ulað 7 an Rúḡa.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1419.

AOÍP CPIOPT, míle, ceḡpe céð, a ðeé, a naoí.

Eom mac capmaic eppcop Raḡha boḡh do écc.

Aoð ua plannaḡáin ppióip líḡpa ḡaḡaíḡ ðécc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

<sup>f</sup> *Eanoch Garbh.*—This is the parish of Annagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

<sup>g</sup> *By swimming.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows :

“ A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sighleam to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Ramall, escaped by swimming [ap topað a pnaíma].”

<sup>h</sup> *The Small Castle.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Caipḡen na maílaét, i. e. the castle of the curses.



Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh<sup>f</sup>, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming<sup>g</sup>.

The Small Castle<sup>a</sup> was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough<sup>i</sup>, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin<sup>k</sup>, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.*

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

<sup>i</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

"Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; po loygea-

oap Maḡ loyḡ; Mac William de Clanrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firis*."

<sup>k</sup> *Donnell, son of Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firis*."

Coccað mór do sírge eirip ua neill, domnall mac enrí aimpíð, ⁊ eoḡan mac néill óicc rioḡðamna cénél eoḡan. Tainicc eoḡan i mbáid uí domnall, toirpðealbais, ⁊ do róine a cparatpad durnaidm ppi. Tionoilte pluas lánmór do ðul i eirip eoḡan. Tainicc ip in roépaide rin, brian mas máe-ḡamna tiḡearna oirḡiall, ⁊ tomár máḡuðip tiḡearna pcar manac, ⁊ iar ná eorpaétain ḡo haon máḡin co toirpðealbac do deacatar uile i eirip eoḡan, ⁊ po hoirḡeac an eirip co léip leo, ⁊ po ionnarbrat ó néill po dimac a eirip eoḡan uile ḡup por cuipre i mḡḡ ḡall tap banna anonn, ⁊ mac i neill buide do denam eirich papi ip na ḡlinuibh.

Mórpluacéac lá brian ua concobair ⁊ lá hioétar connacé uile co ngallais iomðuib leó eia porcongpa ⁊ toḡairm uí neill ḡop po mullpet eirip aoda uile ota ac na ngall co hac pcanas eirip pér, arbar, ⁊ poirceisín, ⁊ po loirceirte murbac longpore uí domnall an ecéin baóí ó domnall cona ploghaib i eirip eoḡan. Soap brian mac domnall mic muirceapraic ḡona roépaide dia eirigib iarpetain.

Aoð buide ua puairc tiḡearna brieirne ppi pé bliaðna co leir do écc, ⁊ eadḡ ua Ruairc do eḡa ina ionac lá muirteir Ruairc ó pliað an iarip riap ⁊ apt mac eadḡ mic ualḡairḡ do eḡa ina aḡaid o pliað an iarip papi la muirteir Raḡallais, ⁊ lá eallac ndunchada, ⁊ la plioét maileaclainn mḡḡ Raḡnaill ḡup po buaidreac ḡairbteir conacé uile eorpa.

Catal mac aoda mḡḡ uðip dḡḡaðbar tiḡearna dḡrpaib manac, pcar a aoip po ba mó ainm ⁊ oirbearc da paibe ina eirip ina aimpip décc.

<sup>1</sup> *And drove him*, ḡup por cuipre, i. e. ḡup cuirpadar é, so that they drove him.

<sup>2</sup> *Committed depredations upon him*, do denam eirich papi.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynnns, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

<sup>3</sup> *Glynnns*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

<sup>4</sup> *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (*Ḍún na ngall*, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

<sup>5</sup> *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him<sup>1</sup> over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him<sup>m</sup> in the Glynn<sup>s</sup>.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirlugh, from Ath na-n-Gall<sup>o</sup> to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell<sup>p</sup> was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha<sup>q</sup>, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht<sup>r</sup> was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirlugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

<sup>q</sup> *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>r</sup> *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoiceipíde mac néill uí maolmhuaid do écc.

Peiríceiptne mac uiginn mic giollananaom uí uigind ceann fine pleacta giollananaom uí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaide uí maolconaire do écc do plaiḡ ma tigh fín i ccoill moir na mbriḡnác iar naḡpíḡe ḡ iar nonḡaḡ, ḡ a aḡnacal i maniptir eom baḡte i mbaile aḡa tpuim. Mac ollaman píl muirceadaiḡ an dauid hírin.

Diarmuid puad mac toirpḡealbaiḡ óicc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac brian uí plaiḡbeairtaiḡ tighairna iarḡair connacht déḡ.

O Neill do ḡol do tigh Eoghain uí neill, ḡ pít éarḡanaḡ cairḡmíal do denaín doib pe poile ḡ a tighinar fein do éabairt dua neill.

Taḡ mac doinnall uí ceallaiḡ tighina cloinne mic nḡḡain do écc.

O hḡoirpceoil móir, ḡ An Ríḡpe fionn cona mac do écc.

An calbaḡ o concobair faḡḡe do ḡabáil i ppuill la mac Sír libinier Ppene, ḡ a pḡe pe Uorḡ pupnaual pe pḡi ionaḡ piḡ Saḡan i nérinn, ḡ an oíḡe iar na ḡabáil an pḡi do baí ma cḡmḡlar do elúḡ, lír dia tigh fín.

Mac Murchada tighina laiḡen, .i. donnchaḡ mac Airḡ éaḡmanaḡ do ḡabáil le Uorḡ Pupaual ḡ pá lén moir do ḡaoidelaibh eirḡe.

Tomar bacac mac iarla upmuian do ḡol do conḡnaín la Ríḡ Saḡan hi ccoccaḡ na ppaici, ḡ a écc tḡir i pparpíad Ríḡ Saḡan, ḡ upmḡir a ndeachaḡ lair a heḡinn do écc ipin ppaḡḡe ḡ hi Saḡoib on muḡ ccéona.

Pḡraḡac mac tairḡ mic doinnall uí éallaiḡ do marbaḡ la mac mic uilliam óicc uí ceallaiḡ.

Donnchaḡ mac Muirceḡtaiḡ uí concobair do écc do earccar i ndorup éarplém pligiḡ.

Murchad ua concobair aḡlar tighina ua pfaḡḡe, Caḡal maḡ aḡḡa méḡ

*Kennife*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Coill mor ua-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyferath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

<sup>3</sup> *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clonnaenowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonnaenoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè<sup>s</sup> of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathmach', after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain<sup>u</sup> died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene<sup>w</sup>, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh<sup>y</sup>, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway<sup>z</sup> of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4<sup>o</sup> Maíi captus."

<sup>y</sup> *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the lame.

<sup>z</sup> *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies *a door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

υῖδιρ, Διαρματ ρυσῶ ματ υῖ concobair ὅυιη, γ Mac Muirir na mbriḡ ῥαοῖ  
 ι neaccna γ ι neolair do écc.

Ο τσιβδῶρμα γ Muirceḡtaḡ mac caḡail mic aḡḡa bḡeipnḡ do écc.

ḡiollananaḡm o mitchḡm comarba an bealaḡ do écc.

Tomaltach maḡ ῥlannchaḡ do écc.

Αn bapḡach moḡ γ Ο Suillebain do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1420.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, mḡle, ceḡri ceḡ, ῥice.

Μαινεḡτῑρ .S. ῥḡanḡeῑρ ι nḡῥ ḡeḡhtine ῑῥm muḡain ap bḡú na Sionna  
 ι neḡḡcopḡḡteacḡ luimnḡ do denaḡm do bḡaḡḡhῑb .S. ῥḡanḡeῑρ la ḡaḡḡla  
 deapḡmuḡan, γ do chuḡḡḡaḡḡ tumba ḡḡ ῥeḡm, γ dia ῥiol ma deaḡḡaḡm mḡte.

Μαḡa ua bḡanáḡm, maḡḡῑτῑρ, ῥḡḡḡḡm, γ aḡḡeḡḡeacḡ doῑḡe mḡaḡláḡm decc  
 an. m. idup Seḡt.

Caḡḡlén bona ḡḡoḡḡaḡῑρ do ḡionḡḡḡḡaḡ lá bḡian mac doḡḡnaḡḡ mic muḡḡ-  
 ceapḡaḡḡ υῖ concobair. Cenel conaḡḡ do ḡeacḡ do ḡoḡḡmḡḡ na hoḡḡḡe cona  
 ῥoḡḡaḡde maḡḡe ῥḡú. ḡḡian do cḡuḡḡuaccaḡ ῥlḡicḡ oḡle ma naḡḡaḡ, .i. a  
 bḡaḡḡῑ buḡm, ua Ruapḡ, .i. ταḡḡ, γ mac doḡḡchaḡḡ cona ῥoḡḡaḡḡḡ conáḡḡ  
 laḡḡḡat cenél cconacḡḡ dul tap an upḡcáḡta ῥḡar don cḡḡ ῥm. ḡaḡoḡ conaḡ-  
 laḡḡ ι ῥoḡḡḡḡḡḡ ῥá cḡuan eaḡḡa Ruacḡ. Tangatḡḡar clann υῖ doḡḡnaḡḡ,  
 ḡaḡḡ ḡapḡ, doḡḡnaḡḡ, γ neacḡḡain ḡḡoḡḡma maḡḡḡḡaḡ ap an maḡ. Tangat-

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Davdirma*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>c</sup> *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Eas-Gephine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephin. now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

<sup>f</sup> *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh<sup>a</sup>, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvdirma<sup>b</sup>, and Murtough, son of Cathal<sup>c</sup>, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach<sup>d</sup>, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.*

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine<sup>e</sup>, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maclain<sup>f</sup>, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi<sup>g</sup> was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha<sup>h</sup> on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moy<sup>i</sup>; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>g</sup> *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

<sup>h</sup> *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām m

pluaig Ulltach out tap an uppgāa riap cucu bon out pīn; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tap an uppgāa riap.”

<sup>i</sup> *The Moy*, an maḡ, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann brian uí concobair marcrluaḡ ele do dol d'pégain aḡa rfnaiḡ conur tarla d'óib aḡaiḡ i naḡaiḡ amlaiḡ rin. Tuccrat conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbheachaiḡ dia ro marbaḡ Seasan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buide mac domhchaiḡ, caḡal mac diarmada mic corbmaic mic Ruaiḡri, ḡ eoḡan ó dubda, ḡrian ua concobair iaroiḡ (iar ccloirteaḡt na noḡoiḡrḡél rin do) do ḡoḡt cona roḡpaiḡe for maiḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ tairrḡealḡaḡ cairpaḡ clann domnaill mic muirceartaḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noiḡḡe iar rin ḡo marcrluaḡ mór tar ḡrr ruaiḡ anonn ar ionnḡoiḡiḡ oíḡe, ḡ clann uí domnaill do bñḡ buidean marcrluaḡ aḡ roḡt na long don taḡḡ ḡall don ear iar nól fíona, ḡ iar bpaḡail a fepara rin deoḡan ro ionnḡoiḡ iaḡḡ, ḡ ro marbaḡ domnaill mac tairrḡealḡaiḡ uí domnaill aḡḡar tiḡearna típe conaill don éur rin leó ḡ daome ele náḡ aipeḡḡeḡ. Do cóiḡ om mall ua domnaill ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaiḡ for rnaḡ i luing dona longaiḡ cñḡaiḡ baó iḡ in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiḡ iarpan ccoḡḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡri uí concobair décc an tpeap calainn do marḡa, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluan mic noiḡ.

Ταḡḡ mac fearḡail uí ḡḡra tanaḡi luinge decc.

Caḡal mac tairḡḡ mḡḡ planchaḡa taoipeaḡ dapeḡaiḡe do marbaḡ lá a bḡaiḡriḡ ina tiḡ fém im fél bḡiḡḡe, ḡ aḡḡ buide mac planchaḡa do marbaḡ malle fḡur. Αḡiaḡḡ na bḡaiḡḡe Ταḡḡ, Μuiḡir, ḡ éḡrḡ.

Iarla urḡmḡan luptir na héḡenn do beḡh i ccoḡaḡ fḡi hultaiḡ aḡ ḡaḡáil neḡḡe dua néill ḡur chuir Máḡ aḡḡḡara ro umla óó, ḡ co tḡarḡ a bḡaiḡḡe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlann mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡar tiḡḡḡna ó Maine fḡi lán do Rath ḡ óḡḡḡam do écc iar mbuaḡ onḡḡa ḡ aḡḡḡḡe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tireconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.



same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Connor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot<sup>k</sup>, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Connor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Connor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long<sup>l</sup>, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels<sup>m</sup> lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Connor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Connor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlín, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Unection and Penance.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract*, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

<sup>m</sup> *Merchant vessels*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”

O neill do mairbhad a coigeat ulaib la heóghan ua néill 7 la Mac ui neill buide 7 la Niall ngarb ua ndóinnall go maithib an chuigib ar cña 7 tocht dó co Sligeach co teach brian mic doinnall mic Muircrtaig tigeapna iochtaip éonnacht.

Cogað i bfríab Manac eirip Aobh mág uioip 7 Mag uioip féin, 7 Mac afoha, .i. doinnall do mairbhad ar an ccogað rin.

An bairrach mor, .i. Seaan do écc.

O pollamann, .i. a fb buide do ég.

Siolla na naom ó huioipin paí rfnchaða, 7 Ruaidri mac dauid ui duibgen- nán paí rfnchaða oile, 7 Frlgal ó dálaig ollam corcomoduad i ndán do écc.

Eppcopoite Rátha boð do gnóugað do chum uí gallcobaip.

Eachmarcað Ruad mac connoide paí fir óána do écc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1421.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, ceípe céo, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bpaðað eppcop na bpeipne paí i neccna 7 a ccráðað i nóige 7 i mhópacar décc.

Tomar óg ó Raðallaig aóðar tigeapna ba rfrin oineað 7 lñgham tamice do cat aóða pum ina amirip do écc ina tig féin.

Ruaidri mac aóða mec diaimada tigeapna maige luipg, péclñ coiteclñ gan dúltað ma ndreic duine do écc ip in ccarrpac an .xi. callann Mau. 7

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in II. 2. 11, as MS. L.

<sup>o</sup> *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petric.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin<sup>c</sup>, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher<sup>d</sup>.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Nicholas Mac Brady<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn<sup>e</sup>, was the most distinguished for hospitality<sup>f</sup> and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

<sup>e</sup> *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muirchmeadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

<sup>f</sup> *Distinguished for hospitality*, &c., literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."



the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle ; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh<sup>u</sup>.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place ; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts<sup>w</sup>, went to the harbour of Assaroe ; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardferna<sup>x</sup> ; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes ; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Donough Caemhanach<sup>z</sup>, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion ; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin<sup>a</sup>, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, [an island] in Lough Melvin ; and the guards of the lake,

*Fiachrach*, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

<sup>u</sup> *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ἰολλαῖς δὸ ἐάβαιρτ ἴταρ ἀν λοῶ δὸ ἐάταλ cona ἑλοινν, ἡ μαξ φλannchaῖδ ὅς δὸ ḡabail δοῖβ, ἡ loc melḡe cona cāirlén. Cócceap δὸ maccail mész flannchaῖδ, ἡ ὄρονς mōp ὄφearail ὄαρτραιḡe δὸ mārbaḡ δοῖβ, ἡ clann mész flannchaῖδ δὸ dul hī ccairpṛi iarpṛin.

Μόρ mḡh bṛiain uí bṛiain bean aatep a búpc, ἡ búpc, ἡ δὸ baóí ma mnaóí aḡ naḡḡ ua cearbail ἑn bhí δὸ bṛeapṛi aite ἡ oineaḡ, ciall ἡ cṛabaḡ δὸ baóí m aon aimpṛi pṛia illeḡ mōḡa décc. Μόρ munan na muimneac atbeṛí pṛia.

Cormac na coille mac mész captaḡ (cāirbṛiḡ) mac tiḡḡṛina pō ba pḡṛp δὸ mūimneachaḡ ma pé δὸ mārbaḡ lá cloinn eoḡain mész cāirtaḡ.

Ἀν Ἰιolla pṛiabaḡ ua clepṛiḡ paoi pēanchaḡa décc iap nḡeḡbeaḡaḡ.

Eoḡan ua néill δὸ epḡabail lá mac uí nell buíde aḡ vol i combe an iapla co dún dealḡan.

Mac ḡiollapatreaiḡe ἡ mac libnéδ a pṛene δὸ ḡallaḡ δὸ ḡocht maille pē ὄa pichit décc δὸ amṛail leó ap cṛeich illaḡḡṛ, ἡ ní pō anpat ḡo panḡatar ḡo maimpṛi laḡḡṛi. Tapla ua concobaṛi pailḡe ap a ccind ip in típ ἡ pō mḡpṛaḡ mac ḡiollapatreaiḡe ἡ na ḡaill ḡup pō pṛaḡineaḡ laip pōppa, ἡ ḡup pō chuip a nár, ἡ puaipṛt a muimpṛi eoḡa mōpa deṛbḡ, ὄarm, ἡ ὄpailḡ na ḡaill. O concobaṛi (i. mupcāḡh) δὸ ḡeḡt ὄia ḡḡ iarpṛin, ἡ ḡalap anbaḡ ὄia ḡabail, ἡ a ḡul ip na bṛáitṛib i cail Ἀchaḡ, ἡ aibitṛ bṛaḡar δὸ ḡabail ὄo uimne, ἡ a bṛaḡhail pēin δὸ pḡḡbail iona ionaḡ pṛia mbár i. ὄiapmaṛt ὄo concobaṛi, ἡ ua concobaṛi δὸ beṛt mí ip na bṛaḡitṛib pṛia na écc, ἡ atbaḡ pō deḡḡ iap nḡeḡbeaḡaḡ.

O Ruairc δὸ ḡenáin δὸ Apt mac taḡḡ uí Ruairc i naḡaḡ ḡaḡḡ nūc tiḡearpṛain.

<sup>c</sup> *Mag-Gollaiḡs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

<sup>f</sup> *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

<sup>g</sup> *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Leix*, maimpṛi laḡḡṛe, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs<sup>c</sup>, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle<sup>d</sup>. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille<sup>e</sup> Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillapatriek and the son of Libned a Frene<sup>g</sup>, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix<sup>h</sup>; but O'Connor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillapatriek and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Connor (Morough) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Connor, in his place. O'Connor was [only] a month among the friars, when he died<sup>i</sup>, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan<sup>l</sup>.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

<sup>i</sup> *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Connor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *po deoib*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

<sup>k</sup> *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

<sup>l</sup> Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1422.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṭm ééð, piche, adó.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac neill ḡarḃ uí doimnall τιḡearna éipe conall do ðol  
 1 naibíte mánaiḡ 1 manprip eappa puaid iar mbriḡé báipe an bḡta ppeac-  
 naipc, 7 a mac pḡn, mall ḡarḃ do oipḡneacó ma ionadh.

Ruḡpaiḡe ua Concóḡar (i. mac concóḡar) τιḡearna corcamoḡpuacó do  
 mārḃad la a ḡraiṑib pḡn la cloimn pḡḡlimiḡ uí concóḡar ina baile pḡn hi  
 ccarḡlén na duniḡa.

Eoḡan ua néill do pḡarḡaccaó lá a mnaoí 7 lá a cloimn pḡn ó mac uí neill  
 buíḡe.

Θιαρḡaid mac ταιḡḡ mec διαρḡaida do mārḃad.

Doimnall pḡḡd ua plaiṑḡearṑaiḡ do mārḃad la cloimn doimnall uí plaiṑ-  
 ḡḡṑaiḡ.

Slóigḡ lá hua ndoimnall i. mall, 7 la hua nell, la heoḡan ua néill, 7 la  
 mac uí néill buíḡe ḡo maiṑib an éoigḡ ar éḡna, Ro loirceḡé 7 po arceḡé  
 cairpḡe uile co Slieccacé, Tionoiliḡ eoḡan ua concóḡar, 7 τοιρρδεαλβὰς  
 cairpḡc, 7 ua Ruaiṑc a poḡpaiḡe ar a ccmḡ 1 Slieccacé, 7 tuḡṑat deaḡad  
 don ṑḡḡaḡ anaiṑ, 7 po mārḃad móirpḡear ḡḡb lá connacṑaiḡ. Do éoṑar-  
 aipḡḡe hi ḡṑṑ noilealla, 7 po mullḡé an ṑṑ co léip.

Αἱ Cορḡmaiḡ ḡḡ mac aeḡaḡan ollam énel pḡachaḡ, 7 uí concóḡar

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time :

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or man on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

<sup>m</sup> *Present world*, an bḡta ppeacnaipc. The word ppeacnaipc is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.*

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world<sup>m</sup>; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Connor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumbcha<sup>n</sup>, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Connor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>o</sup> by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Connor, Turlough Carragh<sup>p</sup>, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated<sup>q</sup> the entire territory.

Cosnamhach<sup>r</sup> Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Connor

<sup>m</sup> *presens tempus*, i. in ampep ppeachapc." *L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina ppeachapc, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro bazzap hi ppeachapc, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>n</sup> *Caislen-na-Dumbcha*, is now called in Irish *Capleán na Dúimne*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

<sup>p</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Comaetbae cappaé hua concobuip*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Connor.

<sup>q</sup> *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

<sup>r</sup> *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *giolla rua*, i. e. the red youth; an *giolla dub*, i. e. the black youth; an *oibaltac*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

παίσι lé βρετίνναρ do μαρβαν lá cloinn uí maoíleacélaunn daon upéar do ποίγιτ i namhphoéτ.

Níall garb mac coirpdealbair mic neill garb uí domnaill do dól i ppeap-oib manac γ nít do gabáil dó for mág uíor, γ for Mag maégamna, γ for Mag afigura, γ a mbreíτ lair i cceann uí éatáin gur bo marac dó, γ a ndol ar rin i cceann mec í neill buíde, γ clann éatáin leó, γ na glinne, γ Mac Eóin bipéττ do afigain go lom, γ an tír do lopeccá, γ a ndol i ccloinn Aóda buíde, γ i maíγ line, γ a cepeacá do breíτ doib go capraice pfigura γ a tteacéτ iaπτταin dia ττιγibh.

Eógan ó neill do fuarlaccat dá innaoi γ dá cloinn ó ua neill inluide deallac, do eacáib, γ do comtaib ele.

An Seiracó Henri do moγacó ór Saxaib, 31. August.

Sluaigeac la Níall ua noomnaill, γ la lua neill, γ le maíτib an éuicció uile i cceann i neill buíde. A damngícha γ a éoillte do mteécτ dóib go po gabpat nít paip, γ go τταπττ a braíγde uua neill, γ po bínaó de an uile comá po bínoim a heogan ua neill maille pe comtoib oile.

An mall cettua do éiompaíacó maíτe an éuicció in éníonaó, .i. O néill, γ clann Enrí í nell, γ Eógan o neill cona éloinn, γ cona braíτib, γ clann Chonulaó puaió in neill, pír manac γ oirgíall pa Mag maégamna γ pa mág uíor, Mag afigura, ó hamluam, γ Mac in neill buíde cona τtionol. Clann caatáin, γ conallaíγ buíósin cona ngallocclacáib, γ co ngallaib an éuicció do tteacéτ ar pluaigeac i cconnaécτaib. Clann corbmaic mec donnhaíó γ clann Maolpuanaíó mec donnhaíó do bíτ aγa τταppaíng ap an pluaigeac rin iap na ccup ar a nouthaíγ lá Mac donnhaíó lá deapbraatap a naatap, .i. la concobap mac donnhaíó γ la a éloinn, γ la Tomalτac occ mac donnhaíó,

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynn of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

<sup>7</sup> *Burned the country*, i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Was ransomed*.—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

<sup>w</sup> *On the 31st of August*.—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

<sup>x</sup> *Which he had obtained for*, po bínoim, &c., literally, "which he had wrested for Owen O'Neill," i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire; Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>s</sup>, and burned the country<sup>t</sup>; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed<sup>u</sup> by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August<sup>w</sup>.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalent<sup>v</sup> which he had obtained for<sup>x</sup> [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roc O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition<sup>y</sup> into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

<sup>y</sup> *Expedition*, *πλουζεαδ*.—The Irish *πλουζεαδ* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

όρι το ρόναθ cairlen la Mac donnchad i pferiann cloinne Maolpuanad mec donnchad, .i. i cairpeal loca d'ficcáin, a mbairr ḡ a nguirp do millead go lom, ḡ a mionnarbad iarttain i nuét Mheic william bupe, ḡ a mbhét ag cairpeang an t'fhoisg rin do millead ioc'tair connaét.

An pluaḡ móp rin do éaét i ccoirppe, ḡ uaoíne do lot ḡ do mairbad doib ag cairlen bona d'robaoiri, An típ do lopeccad ḡ do millead doib, ḡ a tteaét go Slisceac. Eoḡan mac domnaill<sup>a</sup> coirp'dealbac cairpac do b'bhét porpra, ḡ puacc do éabairt doib do d'ficead an t'pluaḡ rin, ḡ moirp'ficear do mairbad doib, eic, ḡ uaoíne do lot. An pluaḡ do bhét i ccmil iprae an oide rin, ḡ a ndol ariabaiac go típ fiaéach do millead an típe. O dubda do éaét ma cceann, ḡ rít do denaín dó pe Niall, ḡ braiḡde do éabairt tap cfnh a típe do mall, ḡ a ndol ar rin i t'fí oilealla ḡ ip in Corann, ḡ an típ do lopeccad, ḡ do millead doib. Clann corbmairc ḡ clann Maolpuanad do bhét ag lopeccad naé'tair an típe. Tomaltaé ócc ḡ clann m'ec donnchad do b'bhét oppa laín le clann ḡad, ḡ b'bh'rim do éabairt doib da céle. Muirḡf' mac corbmairc, diairmair mac maolpuanad mec donnchad, ḡ Mac domnaill mic Aoda na ḡad'ca do mairbad ann. An Sluaḡ ulltaé do bhét an oide rin i cairp'ol loca deargán ar millead an típe, ḡ a ndol ar rin i ccenn ní puairc ḡ o Ruairc do ḡabáil leó, ḡ a ndol ariḡde tap Eirne tap a nair.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1423.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, c'fípe céo, p'ice, a'pí.

Concoḡar o comeoil eppcop do écc.

O beolláin conaḡba ḡpoma clab do écc.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuil-irro*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain<sup>z</sup>, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, came up with them, and routed the rere of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra<sup>b</sup> for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad<sup>c</sup>, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha<sup>d</sup>, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain<sup>e</sup> ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST. 1423.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.*

Conor O'Coincoil<sup>f</sup>, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

<sup>d</sup> *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor O'Coincoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Μυρριρ μάε ματά μεε οργαυρ μίεζ υιόυρ αιρέυεοόανν ελοόαιρ, 7 πεαρρύν  
αχαυρ υρέαιρ, τιζεαυρνα ελαοίν ιμυ 7 Ρογυρ αιρτιρ δεζ αν. 6. Callann man.

Τοιρρδεαλβαό mac nell γαιρβ υί δομνναλλ τιζεαυρνα τιρε conaill cenél  
μοάν 7 ιμυρ ηεοζαν, πεαρ ριόεόαντα ροόοναζ, ροινεαμναλ δέεε ι ναιβιτ  
μαναζ ι μαμπτιρ Εαυρα ρυαό ιαρ ιμβυαυδ ηιγτα 7 αιτηριζε.

Στοιζόν λά ηυα nell .ι. δομνναλλ, 7 λα ηυα νδομνναλλ, .ι. mall, 7 λά ηεοζαν  
mac néill co ηγαοιθεαλαβ υλαό απέφνα δο ροιζιό ζαλλ. Αρεαό λοταρ cetup  
co τραζ βαυλε co μαέαιρε οηγιάλλ ζο λυζμαζ, 7 αρριόε ζυρ αν μίεε. Τυε-  
ρατ δεαβαό υφιορ ιονατ ρίζ ραχαν, 7 ρο μαρβαό (.ι. λα Μαολμυρε Mac  
Suibne connachtach conrapal υι δομνναλλ 7 αρ λαυιόε ρο βρηεαό ρορ ζαλ-  
λαβ) αν μυιρε βα τυαιρζιόε ατα δο ζαλλαβ co νόρμυηζ μοιρ (ceυ ba pead  
lion τορκαυρ) ιμαυλλε ρυιρ οια μμυτιρ, 7 ρυαυρρε έδαλα αιόβλε υον τυρρυ  
ρυν. Οο ζμαό ιαραμ ριέ ρε ζαλλαβ, 7 ραζβαό τραζ βαυλε 7 α μβαοί μα  
εοομροόραυβ δο ζαλλαβ ρό έιορ υοιβ αρ α ηαιέλε.

Αυρλέη ατα ρεαναζ δο δέναν λά mall mac τοιρρδεαλβαζ υί δομνναλλ.

Ο ceinnéettiζ ρυνό τιζεαυρνα υμμυμνα/δο ecc.

Ραολάν mac αν ζοβανν ραοί ρφνχαόα δο έεε.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,  
p. 651.

<sup>g</sup> *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

<sup>h</sup> *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>i</sup> *Under tribute, ρο έιορ, literally, "under rent."* This is what the English writers call "Black rent." This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

"Sié do buam da namdeóin do ζαλλαβ  
ερεανν δόιβ 7 έιορα buan επε biže ρορρα  
maulle le comzab mopa, 7 le βραυζοιβ α  
ηγιολλ αν έιορα ρυν."

"A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [επε biže], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for" [the payment] "of the tribute."

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghahurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May<sup>s</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England<sup>h</sup>, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute<sup>i</sup>.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh<sup>k</sup> was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faclan Mac-an-Gowan<sup>l</sup>, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile” [Dundalk], “ and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight” [ceann tpoia] “ among the English, and many others of the English besides him ; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c.”

<sup>k</sup> *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

## AOIS CRIOST, 1424.

Áoír Crioirt, míle, ceitpe céo, fiche, a cétair.

Concobair o fíriúail earpucc Conmaicne fíri co naínnuicem, 7 co nonoir, go naíte, go neolar go nderepe, 7 go ndonnacht do écc.

Siollaiora mac brian méz tigeapnán aóbar tairiúg teallaiú eacóac peap éige naoídeac coitcfinn décc iar mbuacó naíteiríge.

Donnchad mac maóileaclaínn uí éallaiú tigeapna ua maine do nárbad dúpóir do roígit occ íetpán a muintipe fíin for aroile.

Cocacó mór eitir muintir Ruairc i ndiaid aóda buíde uí Ruairc. Taóð mac tigeapnán uí Ruairc do denam ríóda le muintir Raúallaiú 7 pe heoðan mac peacan uí Raúallaiú, 7 tigeapnur na bpeirne do éabairt co hionlan do taóð iar ttabairt ionnroigíó dó ar Airt co mað aigande sup ro loirgeacó an baile lair, 7 airt do éabairt úmla dó iar mbeir i fpiúbeairt fpi aroile fpi pé ceitpe mbliacóan só rin.

Maóileaclaínn mac caba conpabal an da bpeirne 7 fíri manac, 7 oirgíall décc don pláig.

Saxanaíú ionóda do écét i nepinn la hiapla upmumian, 7 nár mor do ecét i ngallab deiríde. Cífcha mopa do denam lar m iarla, la a Saxanóib, 7 la gallab na míde ar mácaipe arda maéa, 7 ar mácaipe mucnaíma. Ino-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

<sup>m</sup> *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “aóbar tairiúg teallaiú *Dunchoac*,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

<sup>n</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

<sup>o</sup> *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

<sup>p</sup> *With the O'Reillys*, le muintir Raúallaiú, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Taóð mac Eoðan uí Ruairc do denam ríóda le hUa Raúallaiú 7 le hEoðan mac Seacan uí Raúallaiú, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.*

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teal-lach-Eachdhach<sup>m</sup>, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelin<sup>n</sup>, while interposing to pacify his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys<sup>p</sup>, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe<sup>a</sup>, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable<sup>r</sup> of the two Breifnys, and also of Fernu-nagh and Oriek, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons<sup>s</sup>, and the Galls of Meath<sup>t</sup> in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty."

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

<sup>r</sup> *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

<sup>s</sup> *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

<sup>t</sup> *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

παῖδι ele do denam leó ar Mág ańgypa. Caplén loá bpipeim, Caplén még ańgypa do bpipeá lep an iapla, 7 lap na gallaib pempáite 7 conpabal gallóglach még ańgypa do mapbaó leó, 7 lucht iomcóimeá an chaplén uile duimóir. Cogad 7 combuaíopead móir do beir i cooigeaó ulaó ó gal-laib don chup ym. Maíthe an coigid im ua néill, 7 im ua ndóinnail Niall, 7 im Eođan ua néill eirip tigeapna 7 uppiđ 7 taoipeaó do éionól pe hađaíó gall. Soéande do maíuib an coicció do bol i celéir gall ar an cooccaó ym, .i. Mac í neill buíde, ó hamluam, 7 Mađmup mág mađgaimna. Mag ańgypa do mđapbaó ar a éir la mac í neill buíde 7 la gallaib, 7 a éeaét i celíó gaoídel an coicció.

Mag ańgypa .i. Aođ do ecc don tñom, 7 a mac Ruaióir doirpnead ma ionaó.

Mac uilliam clonnoe Riocarpó, uillíec a búpc, do écc ma tiz pñn iap mbuaó o óñman 7 doñan.

O ceallaiđ tigeapna ua mane, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoileclann, mic uilliam, mic donnchaíó muimniđ do mapbaó la clonn uilliam uí ceallaiđ le clonn a órpbpaetar pñn ađ tabaó a tigeapnair pōppa.

Maolmuire mac Suibne Conpapal tpe Conaill, ymnn éopanta 7 éalmaéta an coicció do écc.

Điollaiopa mac bpiam mec tigeapnain taoipeaó éeallaiđ dunchaóa do écc.

Iapla of mapp .i. pñr ionaó an Riđ do éeaét mđ epinn pō pél Michól, 7 goill epaann ađ pñccpa dó.

Ruaióir mac puibne mac meic puibne Connaétaigh do mapbaó le Caéal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

<sup>u</sup> *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

<sup>v</sup> *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loé muc-

pñáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note v.

<sup>x</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha<sup>a</sup>, and Machaire Mucnamha<sup>w</sup>. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Briereinn<sup>x</sup>; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglass, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>y</sup>, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to<sup>z</sup> the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship<sup>a</sup>.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons<sup>b</sup>.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Brieranus."

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>z</sup> *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

<sup>a</sup> *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

<sup>b</sup> *Rose up at his summons*, *Ṣoill Epeann ag freaccpad dó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

noub ó cconcobair 7 Gallocclach eile genmoṭáron. Concobair mac muir-  
ceartaigh mic cátail mic aodha breipniḡ í cconcobair do marbhad don chur  
p'n.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1425.

Αοίρ Crioστ, mīle, ceṭpe céu, píce, a cúicc.

An tcepcor toimíneach, .i. Tomar mac uilliam duib mic maigfog do écc  
peacṫman nua ppeil bpiḡhde pfi lan dscena 7 deolar 7 daṫhne iḡdhe.

Iarla of mairi, pfi ionaidh Ríḡh Saḡan i nepinn do écc don plaiḡ im pfi  
bpiḡhde.

O Neill 7 Eoghan o neill, Neacṫain o doimnaill, 7 mac í neill buide, Mac  
uirlin, Mac doimnaill gallocclac, 7 o Meallán maor cluicc an uḡacṫa  
patraice do pala i tciḡ an iarla do ḡabail la Lord Pupaual .i. iarla  
Saḡanaḡ iar necc iarla of mairi, 7 na maṫe rin do bpiṫ la p illam ḡo  
haṫ claiḡh.

O maóilmuaidh .i. niall mac Ruaidri, tḡearna pfi cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirḡacṫa Sṫuarḡ, 7 a mac .i. Ualṫar Sṫuarḡ, 7 Muirmóri

<sup>a</sup> *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muir-cheartaigh Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Fírbi's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachraeh*, p. 326.

<sup>e</sup> *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchlair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

<sup>f</sup> *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>g</sup> *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Connor; and Conor, the son of Murtough<sup>e</sup>, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.*

Bishop Tomin<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will<sup>e</sup>, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival<sup>f</sup> (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March<sup>g</sup>; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs :

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

<sup>h</sup> *The King of Scotland*, R<sup>u</sup> Alban.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain : " [ní fear

línna do mairbad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí bairne, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémuir Stiuarb 7 clann Muirnoir línna da ionnairbadóim do Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do fhuairleacath o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell baine, aemfeap po ba fearp eimeac 7 tiodlacath, aítne 7 eolup i nealaónaib exáinlaib dá maibe a ccomairp púp do mairbad la baclacath na cairpce, 7 Seann mac Enrí uí nell do mairbad maille púp.

Ópmlaib mēn domnaill uí concobair bñ tigeapnain uí Ruairc dég iar naítmē.

Taib ua pallainam taóipeac cloinne huadac do mairbad i fell na cairlén fñn dia braitrib.

Ruadri mac ua huiginn paí púp dāna epde décc.

Mag epaith, .i. mac ploinn meg epaith ollam tuadmuian le dan paí pona paóib do écc.

Mac a fobann na pccél ollam uí lochlann cōpcumpuad le peanchup, .i. tomair mac giolla na naom mic a fobann do écc.

Órian fapb 7 Maghnar da mac mec donnchaib éipe hoilella .i. Maolpuanaib mac ta dce mec donnchaib do mairbad la cloinn cañail mec donnchaib .i. clann dñbpaithap a naithap.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριοςτ, mίle, ceitipe céo, píce, a Sé.

Neáctan o domnaill bai illáin ag gallaib dñuairleacath dua domnaill dia deapbraipar .i. mall. Níp bó hupupa a pñm no a áipñ a ttaacath donnmup ar la taob bpaizat ele do pagbail dia éip.

po foilléip].” The fact is, that it has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“ A. D. 1425. Muireadac Soibap .i. pñmupa na halban do millead, 7 a mac .i. Ualtap, 7 a mac eile, 7 moipader leamna do millead a fell le pñg alban, 7 Semup Soibap dñmupa a nÉirinn.”

“ A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “ of Scotland, was destroyed, as were his son, Walter, and another son; and the Mormaer” [the great Steward] “ of Leathlain” [Lennox], “ was treacherously destroyed by the King of Scotland, and James Stuart was banished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“ Mordacus hic .i. Muireadac fuit Dux Albania

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain<sup>i</sup>, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry<sup>k</sup> of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Domnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle<sup>l</sup>.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.*

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

<sup>i</sup> *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

<sup>k</sup> *By the peasantry*, *la baclaíacáib*.—The word *baclaíac* literally means a shepherd, being derived from *baíall*, a shepherd's crook.

<sup>l</sup> *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Τοιρρδεαλβιὰς ὁ δομναλλ δὸ ραεεβαθῖν ἢ ἰοναθ Νεαχταν δὸ ἐλυθ ὁ γαλ-  
λαβη,\* ἡ εἰσῆρπ δὸ βριαγυθῖν ἐλε ἀμιαλλε ρυρρ.

Ὁ concobair ρυαθ, τοιρρδεαλβιὰς μὰς αὐθα μὲς πεlim, ρεapι μιλτε ἡ  
copanta coinaeτ ραοί ap αἰτνε ἡ ap eolup γὰρᾶ healathan δὸ ἐcc ἰap ἢ buair  
ναῖτρυγε ἰap ἢ bpiετ buaθα ὁ doiman ἡ ὁ deamian.

Ρεθlimiθ μὰς muirceapταιγ μὲς δομναλλ μὲς muirceapταιγ uί concobair  
δὸ ἐcc. Αἰθαpι τιγεapina ἰοεταpι connaeτ εἰpιθε.

Concobair ὁ bpiam τιγεapina τυαθmuman δέcc ἰap ρῖνθαταθ ραεapῖν  
capγ, ἡ ταθγ μὰς bpiam uί bpiam δὸ oipθneαθ ἢ ἰοναθ.

Τοιρρδεαλβιὰς μὰς μαεγαιῖνα buiθpι τιγεapina copca baipreim δὸ μαp-  
βαθ ἡ δὸ lopecaθ lá a bpaίτpῖν pῖm ap γpεἰp αἰθέ, ἡ é cian aoγθα.

Concobair epom μὰς ταθγ uί Ruairc δέcc.

Ruairpῖ (ἢ Maγ aῖhγupa) μὰς αὐθα μεγ aonγupa δὸ μαpβαθ ἢ τιγ  
pῖn lá bpiam maγ aonγupa.

Εἱpῖ ἢ. caeθ, μὰς uί néill buiθε δὸ θαλαθ lá a bpaίτpῖν ἢ. clann bpiam  
θαλαγ μὲς í neill buiθε.

Ταθγ μὰς γille pinnén ἡ a μὰς δὸ μαpβαθ, ἢ. αὐθ lá hapτ μὰς eoγan  
uί nell.

Ua ouibγmῖan cille Ronam, ἢ. pῖlib μὰς θαυιθ δέcc, ollam cloimne  
maolpuanaθ le pῖnchap εἰpιθε.

Ὁ heilthe móp, ἢ. Concobair caeθ ὁ heilthe δὸ ἐcc.

Siτ δὸ denam δὸ clandaib Neill pe poile, ἢ. deoγan ἡ dua neill, ἡ eoγan  
δὸ doλ ἢ τεpῖh í neill, ἡ γὰρ pῖpam θα ἢ buai ἢ neccmaἰp pe pῖθ a nam-  
peitγ δὸ bῖt aγa tabaθ aca.

Cian μὰς γiolla oilthe mῖcc a γaḃann ραοί pῖnchap, ἡ ρεap τιγε naῖθ-  
eαθ coἰteim δὸ μαpβαθ δὸ ppeἰp eic.

Ḃebinn mῖhῖn τιγῖnam uἰ ρυapc ticcῖpna bpeἰpne δὸ ecc.

Rῖpdeapḃ μὰς Siuptain ἢa coille δὸ γaḃaḃal lá heoγan μὰς uί pῖaḃheap-  
ταιγ, ἡ a cῖoḃlacaθ δὸ Mḃac Siuptain ouibh γo po mῖlleαθ láp.

rony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon, in the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the destroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his own followers.

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>o</sup> *Corca-Baiscinn*: a territory comprising the baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the



Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender<sup>m</sup> of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaught<sup>n</sup>.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn<sup>o</sup>, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigenman of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony<sup>p</sup> in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him<sup>q</sup>.

county of Clare.—See note<sup>m</sup> under the year 1399.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>q</sup> *Who destroyed him, go po millead lár :*

Ρήσασ mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaigh.

Seas an mac mec feorair do marbas le tomair mac a dñibraithar fñn.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1427.

Αοίη Cριοστ, míle, ceitpe één, píce, a Seact.

Ο Μαοίλμυαδ, φήγαλ, τιḡεapna φή cceall do écc, ἡ Ruaidrí mac neill uí maοίλμυαδ do oipñíñ ma ionaδh.

Ruaidrí na dñinn taoipeaδ na piaccaan do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic giollaapirt uí ruairc do ecc.

Murcáδ mac toiprdealbais mic murcheaδ na paetmḡe uí brian do inap-haδ lá a deapbraitari pen.

Diaprait na maḡgaíñna τιḡεapna an fñnn iapḡapnaḡ paοί dñḡeimḡ paρ ép neaδ im ní décc iap mbuaδ naetmḡe.

Cophmac ócc mac diapraitua décc.

Catapñona ingñ Aρdḡal mḡḡ maḡgaíñna bñ uí neill .i. eoḡan mic néill ócc décc.

Una ingñ aedā meḡ mōir bñ uí Ruairc, .i. taδḡ bñ bá peappi omeach depe ἡ epaδaδ do baοί i moḡtar connact ma hauppi décc i nōñpeaδ an cōpḡup.

Φήγαλ mac τιḡεapnán aδbar taoipḡ teallaiḡ dñchaδa décc.

brian mac φήγαλ mec pañpāδán mac taoipḡ teallaiḡ eaδaδ décc.

brian na dñinn taoipeaδ típe ceannpōda décc.

Ame ingñ uí bñn bean meḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seppaδ) décc.

Mac domnall mic Maḡgaíñna dñnn í ceimneitḡ τιḡεapna upmumān naḡtapnaḡe do inapbāδ do Uaḡtar topín dñon upcōp ḡae.

Sluaḡeaδ la mall o ndomnall .i. ó domnall τιḡεapna típe conuill i tḡpan congai i naḡhaδ í néill do congnañ la clonn meic í neill bñde. Maδm do ḡaδairt la hua ndomnall ap Mac mōilin don dñl jñm, ἡ poḡaδe

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him." The word *múleas* is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

<sup>†</sup> *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.*

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fireall, died; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach<sup>r</sup>, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgall<sup>s</sup> Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy<sup>t</sup>, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I-Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people; and

<sup>s</sup> *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>t</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

moir dia muinntir do marbhad ann, 7 ba mac doimchaib meic ruibne baor ag conghnam la mac uídalín do gabáil la hua ndonnacall. Cúicéa moira 7 eodala aibhle do bhí ag muinntir ui doinnacall 7 ag muinntir clonine meic í neill buide ip in ló rin.

Sluaigeas la hiarla upuinian i muinntir Maolmoira, baile uí Raigallig do loiceas laip, 7 an caiplén do bhuirpíth.

Aos O Maille .i. mac diarmata, aobair tigeapna umáil do dol ar loingsir i tteir conuill, 7 a marbhad daon upcor raighe ar díreac a muinntire ag teacét do cum a luinge.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1428.

Aoir Crioist, míle, ceitpe céo, píce a hoét.

Mac Murchada .i. tigeapna laigen .i. Donnchad mac Airt éasmanais baor illáin i Saxoib ppi pé naoi mbliadan do puaplaceas dia éinceo pfin, 7 ba pccél roéap do gaoidealaib moiru.

Diarmait ua catann tigeapna ciannachta 7 na epaoib pfp lán do pacht 7 do onoir do écc.

Roihear do comorba caillin décc.

Aos an áiní mac pilib meg uídir pfp po baó mó clú 7 oirdeapcur einig dá uabaoi hi comaimprip ppiu decc hi caino Sáile an éed oidee táiníc i nepinn iap ndenam tupaip S. Sem an tpeap iour augupci iap naiprige diocpa na peacatib. Tomar ócc mag uídir baor na pappas do éabairt a éuip laip co copca g. 7 a adnacal innte.

Ma Connara taoíreas clonine cuiléin paor depeas teigheimig pcar po éoipe meple 7 goio, 7 tucc pto 7 páime na duatib décc.

Corbmac ua bpin taoíreas típe bpiuin decc

Aos ag mag uídir .i. mac, aoda do marbhad lá Mac gillepinném 7 lá clonn donnchad ballaig méig paipadám.

Caiplen clonine Aoda még uídir do gabáil la mág moir 7 la a clonn, 7 clann Aodha do chup ar in típ amach, 7 a muinntir do arsan go lou.

<sup>u</sup> Robert, *Coarb of Caillin*, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

<sup>v</sup> *Cean-Saile* (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.*

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghla and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin<sup>u</sup>, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale<sup>v</sup>, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James<sup>w</sup>, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cornac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by

a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

<sup>w</sup> *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomár uí Raigillig do mairbhad i meabail la a élanmairne pfin.

Thillibeairt ua plannagan aóbar taoirig tuairte ráta do écc.

Inorraigib do denam la mac Siurpitan dextria, 7 la Seaan mac oirvelb i ttiur namalgaib ar éomár barrett, 7 ar éloinn meic baitin, 7 creaca do denam doib, Rirpdero barrett do mairbhad i ttorraigéct na creice rin, 7 Sfan pionn mac oirvelb do mairbhad don chur cedna.

Henri barrett mac baitin do écc.

Ionair mac Eimann meḡ paghnaill aóbar taoirig muintrie heolair do mairbhad la caatal mac meḡ Raghnaill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1429.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, míle, cfiṛpe céo, píce a naoí.

Semur Stiuarid Mac Ríg Alban, 7 pioḡhóamna Alban beor iar na mairbhad a halbam i nepinn do écc, iar tteéct loingir ó pfiarib alban for a chfín dia Ríogað.

Niall o docharitairg taoípeac arda miodair do écc.

Thiannne mḡfn Neill móir í neill bfn í domhnaill .i. toirpdealbac an piona, do écc.

Ua plannagan tuairte Rata .i. giollaioṛa do mairbhad la cloinn aóda méḡ mōir na tṛig pfin ar ḡrṛir oíðce.

Coccað eitir ua Ruairc, tadḡ, 7 ua Raigillig .i. Eoḡan. Clann maṛgaíma uí maigillig 7 ḡaill na mīde do ḡrḡe i naḡaib uí Raigillig la hua Ruairc, 7 baile uí Raigillig do loṛccað leó. Ua Raigillig do tábairt uí neill éuice dia cómpurtaéct. Airḡialla 7 pṛp manac 7 a éaorraigéct do cóp dó la hua neill 7 lár na maṛtib rin co hachad cille móipe. Ua Ruairc, 7 mág maṛgaíma, 7 barún dealbna, 7 Mac caba do toéct pluaḡ móir

\* *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note <sup>b</sup>, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called Creaghts by English writers.

<sup>z</sup> *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons. Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.*

James Stuart<sup>x</sup>, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts<sup>y</sup>, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire<sup>z</sup>. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin<sup>a</sup>, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

<sup>a</sup> *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon.

ma lñmain co hachad cille móire. Ua néill, a clann, a galloclaca, púp  
mánaç, ua Raigillig, 7 a brátaip ua monnroigib annuip 7 maíom achad  
cille móire do bpipead foppa. Darúin dealbna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba,  
diarmaite ua ruairc, 7 rocharde oile do gabail 7 do marbad don éur rin lá  
hua néill.

Donncað mac gille pinnein décc.

Aodh dipeach o domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbais an piona 7 a mac do  
marbad la toirpdealbac mac neill gairb í domnaill .8. febru.

Ruoraiçe ua dochartaig decc an raite cedna hi ppaçan Mura othna.

Díth móp daoine do thabairt ap pñaið bpipe uile eitip lftað 7 mar-  
bad la muinip peðdachán ap eulais odpa ap phiað da çon conap luğa ma  
dá pichit i neapbaíð im Concoðap mac domnaill mec Suibne ap ndul dó tria  
haoíp 7 óige fop an pioðal rin, Cuid do dartaiaigib 7 cuid oile do muinip  
cloinne afoha még uðip do marbad ann.

Murhað mac ui bpaín do écc.

Maolpeachloinn mac Concoðap anabaíð uí çallais mac tiçeapna  
ó Maine do marbad daon upçop do ga la Seacan cam ó ttaíð do muinip  
uí çoncoðap.

Maileaclaunn ó Máille aðbar tiçeapna nmaill do marbad la cloinn  
uí Mháille.

Matha mac tomaip uí çuppuín ollain na bpipe, paoi coitçenn i pñeup  
7 hi peinn do écc ina tiğ péin.

O coðçaiğ .i. Maileaclaunn mac an çlappaig uí çoðthaig do marbad la  
hémann mac Hoibepo ðalatín.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160  
and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical  
poem.

<sup>b</sup> *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

<sup>c</sup> *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died  
the same quarter.

<sup>d</sup> *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen,  
about six miles to the north-west of London-  
derry. A monastery was erected here by St.  
Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treat-  
ing of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, de-  
scribes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in  
regione de Inis Eguin." The parish church  
here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in  
ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly,  
but its remains are of no antiquity or interest.  
The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated  
at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in  
great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern  
Hy-Níall, particularly the O'Neills, who con-  
sidered him as their patron saint. His crozier,  
called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan,  
as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.



junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach<sup>b</sup>, the son of Turlough-an-Flhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year<sup>c</sup> afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna<sup>d</sup>.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra<sup>e</sup>, in Sliabh-da-Chon<sup>f</sup>. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth<sup>g</sup>. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh<sup>h</sup> O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffey<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Colley, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

<sup>e</sup> *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Boher, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

<sup>g</sup> *Through folly and youth*, *επει βαοίρ 7 óγε*.—This should be *επει βαοίρ na hóige*, through the folly of youth.

<sup>h</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, μίλε, ceτpι céo tpiocat.

Γιolla na naom̃ ua lfmán canánaç 7 Sacpita lřpa řabail dccc.

Slóigeaō mop la heōgan mac neill óicc ui neill řo řallanb macaape oip-řiall. Ro harceeaō mooppo 7 po lompaō 7 po loipceeaō řallbaçt macaape aipřiall uile lřp. Ro loipce beop dúnāō tpařa baile, 7 po čuip aitreabā an baile pó číop 7 pó umla dō, 7 tamicc dia tiř co mbuaō 7 cořřap.

Slóigeaō mop uile lá heōgan co maipib an čuicciō uime ipin Angale. 7 a dūl dūa řup an řřilongřopoc do čóō iapom aipōe co caull řalař. 7 po baōi řealat ann na čomnaōe, do čuaō iap řin co řpémānn mōe. Tanga-  
tap dūn řaoiōil an deipceipt Ua concobair řailřiř, .i. an calbaç, ua maol-  
muaō, 7 ua maōaōān, Mař eočāřān 7 ua maōileacēlann i ccoinne eořānn  
do řabail a čuapupōail. Ro loipceeaō iapčap mōe uile lāp na řlnacčāib řin  
nn čill bicpřiř. Tāmice barūn dealbna, plomřcēdāř, oipebeptař, 7 řoill  
iapčap mōe co coitčēann i ccoinne eořānn ui neill do tabapoc a piapa dō  
dap čřnō a tčipe. Do břiptapoc iapom 7 do pōnpac pō. Soap eořān dia  
čiř iap mbuaō 7 cořřap, 7 pōř mac uī řřřāil .i. mac doimnaill buōe laip  
řo dūn nřřānn map bpařāō tāp čřnō tiřēapnāp uī řřřāil.

Māř uōip Tomap (.i. an řiolla dūb) tiřēapna řřř mānaç řpi pē pē  
mbliāōan dēř ap pčicp řeap emiř coitčēnn řpi tpuāřānb 7 třēnāib, řřř cuim-  
bařčē mānupceac, ceall, 7 peřlēp, 7 dealb mōmōa, řřř pōōařčē tuaç 7  
tāoipeac, 7 cořānta a cpičē ap a čōmāppān, řřř po čāppac tuaç 7 ecclāp

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaive-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

<sup>l</sup> *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Ui Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

<sup>m</sup> *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

<sup>n</sup> *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Accept of stipends from him*, to řabail a čuapupōail, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called *čuapupōail*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.*

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall<sup>k</sup>, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort<sup>l</sup>, and from thence to Caill-Salach<sup>m</sup>, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainn<sup>n</sup>, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghagan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him<sup>o</sup>. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy<sup>p</sup>, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship<sup>q</sup>.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder<sup>r</sup> of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*<sup>s</sup>, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

<sup>q</sup> For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

<sup>r</sup> *Feap cúnóurḡe Mampḡeap*, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb *cúnóurḡim* is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, i. e. *po cún-*

*óurḡeap* in Rom.—Fol. 3, p. *b*, col. *a*, six lines from the bottom.

<sup>s</sup> *Regles* signifies an abbey church; *teampall*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.

ap fearbur a pollamhnaighi décc iar mbuaid nonhta 7 naítrige. Ro hoird-neadh a mac tomár óg ina ionadh do péir toga tuaithe 7 eccailpi.

Niall mac enpi uí neill décc.

Coccað moir eirir mág cáptais riabað 7 an tiapla, .i. Sémur, 7 carplen cille biritann do gabail iar an iapla ap mag cáptais, 7 a tabairt do donnchað mág carptais deapbraðair eirde do mac carptais do baói ina páppað ag togal an carplen.

Slóicéað lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb, 7 lá mac donnchað típe oilealla, 7 lá mac domnaill .i. briann mic muirce, ptais ui concobair hi conmaicne cúile, loircte móra do denaí leó, 7 aed mac uí concobair ruaid, 7 cairppe mac briann ui binn do marbað leó, 7 a tteact dia ttiuib iar coirgar.

Cairlén tuillrigh go gabáil la caat mac ui concobair Ruaid ap cloinn toirpdealbais [óig mic Aeda mic toirpdealbais] ui concobair.

briann mac tiğernáin óicc ui Ruairc do marbað lá cloinn maosleclann inéig Raznaill hi maotail inanacán 7 donnchað mac tiğearnán do cup don ruais rin i mairtir maotla. Donnchað fín do tét amac tap cñn a muirte, ap ionnchað inéig raznaill, 7 Síe do dénom eatopra, 7 éraic [briann] do díol iarpin la hua ruairc.

Apt ua ruairc aobair tiğearna na bpeirne do marbað ina tigh fín i meabail la mac a dñbpaðar, .i. Maghnar mac concobair ui Ruairc peact-mann pia cearcc do pampah.

Taðg mac donnchað mic muirceaptais do écc.

Mac lochlann ui Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruad do écc.

Donnchað ócc mac mec lochlann do écc.

Fírgal mac baotgalais mic taigh mec añaacann ollan iocair comact

<sup>c</sup> James, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>d</sup> Cill-Britain, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> Tusk, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tusk, which belonged to the O'Connor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the Annales Rivesens, or Annals of Lough Ree, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain<sup>u</sup> was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tulsk<sup>w</sup> was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain<sup>x</sup>; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and *eric* was given<sup>y</sup> to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough<sup>z</sup>, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

<sup>x</sup> *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

<sup>y</sup> *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ḡnuim* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

<sup>z</sup> *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

ἡ πρῖνσχαρ παοι κοιτέσθω ἢ γαχ εἰρετ, ἡ πεαρ τῆς ηε νοσιδεαδὸς δα γὰρ ἀπὸ  
 ἢο εἰς ἡ δὴ παγῆσθω δὸ ecc ἰαρ νοῖς ἡσθῆσθω.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, σετρε δέδ, τριοχαττ, α ἡσθ.

Αν τεπρεορ ο μαρταῖν, ἡ. επρεορ ελοχαῖν δὸ ecc.

Αν τεπρεορ ο μαολατταῖν, ἡ. επρεορ λειτῆλιννε δὸ ecc.

Ταῶς υα ἡεοῖαν οἱ πῖcel λοῖα ἡερε παοί λειγῖνδ δέcc.

Σιμόν ἡῖς γαπαῖαν καναναδὸς δὸ μῖνιτιν λεαπα γαβαῖλ δέcc.

Υα concοδαῖν corca μοδρυσάδ, ἡ. Μυρῖεῖρταδὸς δὸ μαρβὰδ λά ελοῖνν α  
 δεαρβρατῆρ πῆν.

Conn υα μαοῖλεαῖλινν μοῖδαῖννα μῖδε δὸ μαρβὰδ λά μῖνιτιν ἡα ἡα-  
 γαῖε ἡ λά γαλλὰδ ἰαρτῆρ μῖδε, ἡ α βρατῆρ corc δὸ γαβαῖλ.

Γεαπατ εαοῖμαναδὸς μοῖδαῖννα λαιγῖν παοί σῖνῖς ἡ ἡσθῆσθω εἰρεδὸς δέcc.

Μαγ παγῆαλλ, ἡ. Σεππαδ, πῆρ δεαρρεαῖςτε, ἡ εἰν α ἡερεοῖλ πεῖρῖν δέcc.

Seaan mac conconnaḃt mic Pilib ἡῖς υἱοῖν δὸ μαρβὰδ λά τεαλλαδ εαδ-  
 δαδ, ἰαρ νοῦλ υα ποῖεῖδ ἀρ α μῖετ πῆν υα τῆρ, βῖαν εαδὸς mac ἡέcc  
 παῖραδῖν ἀρῆ πο πεαλλ παῖρ, ἡ ἡῖρ βῶ τοῖδα δὸ βῖαν πῖν υαρ τορκαῖρῖδε  
 ἡ ὄρῖνδ υα μῖνιτιν μαῖλλε πῖρ. Νῖ παῖδε Seaan cenmoḃa μῖοῖρῖνῖρ ἡ πο  
 βῆτταῖν ἀν ἡετ οἰλε εἰραῖατ μα αῖσαδ, ἡ πο ποῖταῖνλαῖς ἀν ταῖνοῖλινν  
 παῖρ γυρ πο μαρβὰδ παῖλῖν.

Μαγ υἱοῖν, ἡ. τομάρ δὸ δὺλ πῖλαῖς μῖρ ἡ τεαλλαδ εαδὸς δὸ ὄιοῖαῖλ α  
 βρατῆρ πορρα. Ro ἡῖορεαδ, πο ερεαχαδ, ἡ πο ἡαρρεαδ ἀν τῆρ λειρ γυρ  
 πο μαρβῖ ποχαῖδε υα μαῖτῖν. Ro λῖοῖς υῖο βαῖλε ἡῖς παῖραδῖν, ἡ τῖννῖc  
 υα εἰς ἰαρ εcorγῆρ

Cρεῖα μῖοῖα δὸ δέκαῖν, ἡ δαοῖνε ἡοῖδα δὸ μαρβὰδ λα μαῖνυρ μαγ μαῖ-  
 γῆσθω ἀρ γαλλὰδ.

<sup>3</sup> *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiaríi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Roydomna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>6</sup> *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.*

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan<sup>a</sup>, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Connor of Corcunroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna<sup>b</sup> of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Core was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran<sup>c</sup>, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations<sup>d</sup> were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *up*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Στοιγεᾷ μόρι λα θεοῖαν ua neill, lá maḡ mōir, γ lá hua Raḡallaḡ ḡo maḡ uióilín, γ α tír do cpeachaḡ γ do milleaḡ leó. Eoḡan cona ṙloḡ γ cona caoraḡeaḡ do bñt lñt páite ip m tír aḡ milleaḡ aṙbann, γ aḡ loṙccaḡ poirḡneam, γ iompuḡ ḡó hi ttír eoḡan iapḡttain.

Enpi mac eoḡan mic neill óicc ui néill do ḡabáil lá neaḡttain ua ndominaill. Coinne do dénam deoḡan ua neill γ do neaḡttain ppi aṙoile, γ ṙiḡ do dénam ḡóib ma mmpaṙain ppi aṙoile, γ ei ṙí do leirḡean amaḡ.

Neaḡttain ó dominaill do ḡol pop ionṙoigḡ co caipén loḡa laoḡaṙe, γ α ḡabáil ḡó pop toṙṙḡeallbaḡ ua ndominaill, γ α bṙuaṙ ann deḡáil do bṙeṙt laṙ.

Maṙeṙluaḡ mōr ḡall do tōḡt pop cṙeic hi cclomn an éaioḡ uí Raḡillig. Maḡuṙ mac aṙḡḡail meḡ maḡḡanna do ḡol an lá céḡna aṙ cṙeic i nḡallaib, γ iap bṙioṙ ṙḡel na nḡall ḡó do éóib ma nḡeaḡaḡ co tinneaṙnaḡ, γ ṙuaṙ iatḡ aḡ ṙoṙcéoméḡ a cṙeḡe. Ro ionṙoigḡ ṙoḡaib, Ro bñ a cṙeṙaḡa ḡíḡb, do ḡabḡaḡ laṙ α maṙte, γ do maṙbaḡ ḡṙoṙḡ oile deóṙ, γ taṙicc dia tíḡ iap mbṙiḡt buaḡa.

Dominaill mac ḡiolla Paḡtṙaice mac tiḡeaṙma oṙṙaiḡe décc.

ḡaṙṙoḡb nḡlñ uí Ruaiṙe bean cṙaibḡeaḡ deirḡeimḡ décc.

Ame nḡlñ uí Ruaiṙe bñ ui ṙṙiḡaṙl décc.

Maḡ caṙmaic ṙeaṙmanaḡ .i. ḡiollaṙaḡṙaice γ mmpaṙṙaḡe mac ṙiib do maṙbaḡ lá donṙchaḡ mac caṙmaic cona muṙtiṙ.

Mofñ mac enpi í ḡaṙmleadaḡ do maṙbaḡ la dominaill mac taḡḡ mic caḡail óicc, γ la hó nduṙiṙín.

ḡillebeṙt ua duibḡlñáan [γ] eoḡan ua ṙialám ṙaoí le ḡan décc.

Dominaill mac ḡaṙḡ ui tṙuaḡail décc.

Conall mac neaḡttain uí dominaill do tōḡt pop cṙeich i ttír Aḡḡa pop maḡ an ullḡaḡ, γ muṙtiṙ ḡalleuḡaṙ γ clann mēc an ullḡaḡ do bṙeṙt ṙaṙ. γ Conall do maṙbaḡ ḡaon upḡoṙ do ṙaḡiḡ.

<sup>e</sup> *His territory*.—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

<sup>f</sup> *Clann-Kee*, Clann an Chóic, *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.



A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory<sup>e</sup>. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Kee<sup>f</sup> O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrduv, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic<sup>s</sup> of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duirnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh<sup>h</sup>; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillaptraic, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May."

<sup>h</sup> *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Mac Murchada tigeapna laigen .i. donnchad mac Airt éasónasg do nol ar ionnpasgíð i ccondae banle aca cliaé, 7 na goill do eirge amac, 7 maðm do éabairt la Mac murchada ar gallaib i túr laí, 7 poéaíde díob do marbað, 7 édal ionda do bñn díob. Goill do aitéionol pa ló céda iarpim, 7 bpeit díob ar muintir mec Murchada dínead laí, 7 édala mopa aca, dínpasg poppa la gallaibh, 7 úponsg da nampanb do marbað pa mac an mñdís me taitg do pñol mbrian, 7 pa dá mac uí Concobair ciarpasge, 7 ó tuatál do gabal ann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1432.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceṭpe céð, tpiocāt, a dó.

Airt mac catmāoīl ep̄cop cločair paóí cpaibdeac, fear tige aoiwead coitcím do boctab 7 baibetgneacab an coimdead décc iap naítrige.

Ua néill, .i. domnall bocc mac enpi aimpéð do marbað i noipect ui catann lá da mac diarmada ui catann .i. domnall 7 aibne, 7 la catancab apéna iap ngabail tige paip. Ro marbað dñā, domnall mac í neill, 7 Pa-trance ó mailecallann, 7 mac í meallann. Eogan mac néill óig ui néill do oipnead ma ionad ap leic na miosg i tculasg occ.

Comne do denam lá hua néill (Eogan) ap caol uipce pé cloinn domnall me Mupéscraig .i. Eogan 7 toiprdealbāc caprac, do éngal díob pé apoile

<sup>†</sup> *Dublin*, called in Irish *banle áca cliaé*, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes *ac cliaé dublīnne*, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name *Dublin*, which was anciently written *Develin*, is formed from *dublīn*, which is translated *nigræ thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dublīn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffey fluminis in cuius ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

<sup>‡</sup> *One of the O'Briens*, do ífol mðpian, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrugh in Leinster.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the Lord*.—The word *coimdead* is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

<sup>m</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it *Evenew*.

Mac Murrongh, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin<sup>1</sup>, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrongh routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrongh's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens<sup>1</sup>, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.*

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord<sup>k</sup>, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog<sup>1</sup>, the son of Henry Aimhredh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne<sup>m</sup>, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellain<sup>n</sup>, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh<sup>o</sup>, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

<sup>n</sup> *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallam* engraved upon it.

<sup>o</sup> *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertcreaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertcreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note <sup>r</sup>. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

í na ghaon uí dóimneall. Ceirpe picit marcaí arcaí lion do cóttarriúe 7 clann mec donnacháid ip in cconne rin. Ua dóimneall, .i. maíll do cóp a mun-tipe do cóiméid an écaíll do éoirpmeacac na cconne. O neíll 7 maíg uídhir do toéit ap an ccaol, 7 mun-tipe in dóimneall do éígníal ppiú iar toéit do íoc-príúe mész uídhir hi tírí. Spaoim-teap pópia ap fuo miodbhuig. Ro marbáid, 7 po loitead dáoíne íomda la cenel cconall don cup rin. Ap a aoi tamga-tap clann dóimneall nne munpéacatag aipm í paíbe ua neíll, 7 do beip-pat a lama diaipíle ppi comall a ccaatad 7 a ccaatapad.

Coccaí mór do eipge eídhir ua neíll 7 ua dóimneall, 7 éipí mac in néíll do dol go íliccead ap éínn clonne dóimneall nne munpéacatag. O dóimneall, 7 O Ruapic .i. tadg, 7 clann aóda mész uídhir do bíit í pópapre pínpa an ecínn baíí éipí éiap, Éipí 7 capppíúg do toéit ap maíú ene. Maíú uídhir, .i. tomap ócc do éabapre éoblaig laip póp caol upcece í cconne éipí 7 cap-bpíeac, 7 a mbpíeít plám laip dia tíú.

Slóiccead mór lá lua néíll, lá maíú uídhir, 7 lá mac in néíll bndé hi ccenél moan ppi huét in dóimneall co mbatap ó pél cpopp go luígnapad hipríde aígad í naígad. Ro gonad 7 po marbáid dáoíne íomda ítoppa an aipít rin. Ro loipcead baile uí dóimneall 7 laile neacétan don cup rin, 7 taígad dia tíúigib díblimb gam ííó gam oípaí.

Cpíeáa mopá mncí ap gíallab, 7 dáoíne íomda do marbáid lá maígnap mág maíúgáinná dona gíallab céóna, 7 po tógbaít a ccionna póp cuallib gáppída baile na lupgan, .i. uún apup maígnupa luóém combó gíapín 7 aduaít lá luét a bpapícpíra a píllead.

<sup>p</sup> *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

<sup>q</sup> *To guard the strait, do cóiméid an écaíll.*—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

<sup>r</sup> *They were routed all over Miodhbholg.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Connor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Miodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen<sup>p</sup> at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait<sup>q</sup>, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg<sup>r</sup>; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West<sup>t</sup>. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan<sup>u</sup>. Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles<sup>w</sup> to the beholders.

<sup>s</sup> *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Clann cloinne doinnall mic muipeprauz hu Concobair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Doinnall mic Muipeprauz* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Doinnall mic Muipeprauz*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name Clann-Donnell was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

<sup>w</sup> *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Εοζαν mac mész cártaiz maibiz do dol ar cpeic go cmo palle, 7 a maib-  
baó daon upcor.

Μάξ ματζαμνα brian mac- apógaib do dol 1 naígaib uí neill, 7 1 naígaib  
a bpaípeac fíin, Rúópaizge 7 maígnur, 7 a éapapizeacé do bpeic lair 1  
celhíe gall.

Sluaí gall do éionol, 7 a éicé lá máz maígaíma 1 naipgiallaib, dapcpaizi  
comhri do lopeacó leo. Lotar aipríde co macáipe apda macá, 7 tucpac  
apáibe do biaó ip na ceampalaib eprib 7 po loipeicé é ap paicé an baile.  
Do éinpac comáda mópa do ppuitib 7 do macaib eccalpa an baile dap cñn  
a necclap danacal ap lopeacó. Tiaígaib gaill 7 maí maígaíma dia ecigib  
iaíam.

Maíleaílaínn maíneac mac comapa taoipeacó clomne cuilén décc.

Ταός ua maígaíma aóbar tigeapna copca baipcib, 7 Maílmópa ua  
Raíallaiz decc.

Τοιρθεαίbaí mac Seacáin uí maíallaiz décc.

Caíal mac tomáir uí fíígaib décc.

Ua duibgeannán cille Rónáin .i. maíta ílap paí ollamán lé Síncup  
décc.

Ήρεγοi mac peacáin uí maíilconape aóbar puacó lé pínéup décc.

Ταός mac doímaill mic brian uí duíba tigeapna ua ppaícpach peap  
tucc a duícpur da íach ndume ma éip eicup cill 7 tuacé, peap congmaíla  
caóap déiccpib 7 opííbaib do écc 16. Ianuapn.

Níall puacó mac enri uí neill do écc.

Uatér a búpc mac meic íapla ulaó fíí depeacó daomacéac do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *pilleas*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Silleas* .i. *péíam*. *Sillap* .i. *penáap*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *peíam*: "*Inoup íup aóuaí-  
mup le damáib 7 le deopaíbaib Épenn beicé  
aí peíam íappá baile maígnupa ap a meó  
do bí do éinnáib a namáí 7 a epcapú paip.*"

\* *One shot*, daon upcor, i. e. one cast of a javelin, or shot of an arrow.

<sup>1</sup> *Machaire Ardamaíha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-  
magh.

<sup>2</sup> *Teige O'Mahony*, ταός ua maígaíma.—  
This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for  
ταός mac maígaíma. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot\*.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardamacha<sup>y</sup>, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Teige O'Mahony<sup>z</sup>, heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas<sup>a</sup>, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian<sup>b</sup>, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 1432. *Ṭaóg mac maégamna aobap ri copco baiginn mopzuur epz.*”

“A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died.”

<sup>a</sup> *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green.”

<sup>b</sup> *Intended historian.* *aobap ruad le ieanáir,*

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled *aobap ruad*.

Σρεαχα μορα δο θεναν̄ οὐα δομναλλ̄ αρ̄ οὐα νελλ̄.

Σρεαε̄ ele θεόρ̄ δο θεναν̄ la θριαν̄ occ̄ ó neill̄ αρ̄ οὐα νέλλ̄ an̄ lá cédna.

Coccað mor̄ ειτιρ̄ ó ccf̄baill̄ τιγεαρ̄nā élē η̄ laplā upmum̄an. An̄ tlaplā dō tēct̄ ī nēlib̄ zō pluaz̄ mór̄ imaillē pp̄ip̄. An̄ típ̄ dō milleað̄, η̄ dā éap̄lén̄ uī ceap̄baill̄ dō b̄ripeað̄ laip̄.

Mac̄ Mupchað̄ā τιγεαρ̄nā laižen̄ dō milleað̄ nā gallbaç̄tā cō mór̄. Ino-  
paiz̄iō dō óf̄nam̄ dō gallaib̄ αρ̄ Mac̄ Mupchað̄ā, η̄ puaz̄ dō t̄abair̄t̄ dō  
gallaib̄, η̄ ualtap̄ τοιβ̄in̄ dō gaðail̄ αρ̄ an̄ puaz̄ rin̄, η̄ θaoinē iom̄ðā dō lot̄  
dō map̄bað̄, η̄ dō gaðail̄ διοð̄.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ̄ Cρίορ̄t̄, m̄ile, cētpē céð̄ t̄p̄ioç̄at̄t̄ at̄p̄i.

Coccað̄ mór̄ ειτιρ̄ éenél̄ cconail̄ η̄ eoğan̄. Οὐᾱ δομ̄naill̄, mall̄ gaṛb̄ mac̄  
τοip̄p̄ðeal̄baiz̄ an̄ p̄ionā conā p̄oç̄p̄aivē dō ðul̄ ip̄in̄ ðuib̄t̄p̄rian̄ dō cōngnam̄ lá̄  
mac̄ uiðilín̄. Οὐᾱ νέλλ̄ .i. eoğan̄ dō ðul̄ pluaz̄ mor̄ ill̄n̄man̄ uī δομ̄naill̄,  
η̄ mic̄ uiðilín̄. Taim̄ic̄ ðnā mac̄ δομ̄naill̄ nā hal̄ban̄ cō ceoblaç̄ mór̄ hī ccoim̄-  
uáil̄ uí neill̄ dō cōngnam̄ laip̄. Ðō cōið̄p̄st̄ nā hal̄ban̄aiz̄ pō éaop̄uiz̄eç̄t̄ mic̄  
uiðilín̄ η̄ poib̄ep̄ð̄ pað̄aoip̄ zō pað̄paç̄t̄ poṝ ā ccom̄ap̄, η̄ tuacað̄ap̄ ár̄ ðeap̄-  
m̄ap̄i η̄ díç̄ θaoinē poṝ mac̄ uiðilín̄ η̄ poṝ poib̄p̄r̄iō, η̄ ā t̄t̄eap̄nā ðiā muim̄tip̄  
αρ̄ an̄ ðuib̄t̄p̄rian̄ τοip̄ç̄paç̄t̄ap̄ uilē ðup̄in̄ó̄r̄ aḡ̄ p̄f̄ip̄aiz̄ an̄ éap̄lén̄ nūi.

Ðō éuað̄ ō neill̄ αρ̄ ā haiz̄le, En̄p̄ī ā m̄ac, η̄ mac̄ δομ̄naill̄ conā p̄loc̄ç̄aib̄  
zō haip̄ð̄ ḡlaip̄, η̄ pō loip̄ceað̄ í leó. Ðō ðeachað̄ iq̄ap̄oim̄ mac̄ δομ̄naill̄ conā  
albanchaib̄ inā lonḡaib̄ ó̄ áip̄ð̄ ḡlaip̄ zō h̄uip̄ eoğan̄, η̄ ó̄ neill̄ conā p̄loc̄ç̄aib̄  
poṝ típ̄ inā ccoim̄nē dō ion̄ð̄pað̄ típē conail̄. Neaç̄ç̄tam̄ uā δομ̄naill̄ ðnā,  
η̄ m̄iḡn̄ uí concoð̄aip̄ paiz̄ḡiḡ̄ b̄f̄n̄ uí δομ̄naill̄, η̄ meic̄ τιγεαρ̄nað̄ Conallaç̄  
dō t̄oç̄t̄ inā ccoim̄ð̄ail̄ zō h̄uip̄ eoğan̄, η̄ dō m̄iḡn̄paç̄t̄ píç̄ lá̄ h̄uā νέλλ̄ ḡan̄  
éð̄ ðnā n̄δομ̄naill̄.

<sup>c</sup> *The territory of the English*, nā ḡallbaç̄tā. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

<sup>d</sup> *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The *peap̄paç̄t̄*, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short



Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English<sup>c</sup>; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.*

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian<sup>d</sup> to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle<sup>e</sup>.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglass<sup>f</sup>, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglass to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

<sup>f</sup> *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its

Ua domnaill moorro 7 mac uidilín do éóttar riob go gallaib mibe do hénam cñghail 7 capadraig pú 7 mé fñr ionad an rígh, 7 tucceat pluas moir leó go macáire arda macá, 7 do éóidre na goill fón mainirtir. Ro ionparrpíó iarom gan neart do gabáil don tynur rin. O domnaill do dul timceall na mibe riap go háit luain airride i nuib maine iar rin tarrna macáire conaét i muig luirec go mac diarmada 7 go hua ruairc .i. taógh mac tighearnain, 7 ua ruairc do dol lair tar eirne, ua neill, 7 mág uidir do éóét co caoluirce hi cconne uí domnaill, 7 ríé captanac do hénam dóib fñr aroile. Mac uidilín do éoinmíó ftoppa do gallaib macáire airgiall ar ná mairbad dua nell.

Eccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbaigh, do dol ar cpeé ar a dearbpraetar ar donnchaó .i. donnchaó na coilleaó, ua ndomnaill 7 donnchaó do lñmain a épece 7 éccneacán do marbad lair a mbel áta caoláin.

Conneirge éoccaó do bñé eirir mág raighaill an maíga 7 clain maoileac-lainn még Raighaill. Clain Maoileacloinn do tabairt cloinne maéghanna méc caba ar buannaét cuca do éongnam leó. Do éóidreó ar ionnroighid ir m maígh, 7 po loirghre baile caéail meígh raighaill. Rug cóir mór oppa agh pághbáil an baile dóib. Airirir an clain rin Maéghanna ar deircaó, Ro marbad tynur do éloinn maéghanna ar an laetar rin, Rorr donnchaó 7 brian co rochaóib oile immaile fñú. Ro gabad beór Ruairí a rinneap opé lñmarb. Teáirna an cúicceá mac, toirpdealbaé ballac. Una mgean Seain ui Raighaill aghmaetarirde.

Mac maíghna még uidir, .i. caéail fear tigh aoidheá coitcinn décc, 7 a mac, .i. caéail do oirdeá ma ionad lá hua neill 7 lá maígh uidir.

Caéail dub mac ui conéobair ruairí décc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

<sup>2</sup> *Without obtaining any strength*, gan neart do gabáil. This might be also rendered, “without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway.”

<sup>3</sup> *Entertained*, do éoinmíó.—The word *connaé*, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

<sup>4</sup> *Donough-na-coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>5</sup> *Bel-atha-Caelain*, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying *the slender person*, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength<sup>s</sup> by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained<sup>n</sup> Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille<sup>i</sup> O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain<sup>k</sup>.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy<sup>l</sup> and the sons of Melaghlín. The sons of Melaghlín took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place<sup>m</sup> by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Connor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth Finna, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

<sup>l</sup> *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1424, p. 861. *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.



Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, Samhra na mear-aithne<sup>a</sup>, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey<sup>o</sup>, the son of Cooley, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor<sup>p</sup>, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh<sup>q</sup>, with Savadge.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.*

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egnéaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene<sup>r</sup>), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirlugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnaile, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

δομναίλλ γ ό neill do fuidi a taimceall cáipléin neactan, .i. cairlen na finne. *Βατταρ* cian ip in iomfuidé, ap aoi nup réatypat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióip leapa gabail, γ Ματá ua congáile aipcindeac porpa aipéip décc.

Ua neill .i. eoḡan, γ ua doimnaill .i. mall, do léipéionol an cúiccú immaile ppiú do dul do mülleac γ do opccan gall mide. Tangaḡap goill tpaḡa baile hi ccoinne uí neill, γ tucpat a cíop dó, γ peóio iomda aipéina. *Do* cóioipfo iapom ḡup po loipcepfé mačaipe oipḡiall.

Τιαḡ dona clann uí neill do lopccac na ndaingín baḡap lá ḡpuing dona gallaib. An tan baḡap occ an ppoplopcacac hípin ní po pátaipḡfé ní ḡo puačt pcar ionait an piḡ cona ipócraide ma ndócum. *Do* paḡpat clann ui neill enpí, γ aoc a muinup pínupa, γ do beipcpat puačt tap loipcc dia neip ḡo tcepnátcp ap ḡan mapbaḡ ḡan muḡuḡacac neč uaiḡib. *Uio* domi ua doimnaill γ a mac toipḡḡealbbač aḡbaḡ tḡḡeapna čípi conaill γ mac cačmaoil an lá céḡna do cúingcaḡ oipḡne γ éḡala hi conaḡ naile. *Apeac* dup pucc a naipén i cceann mapcpḡuaḡ aḡbaḡ do ḡallaib. Ro iaḡpat ma taimceall. *Βατταρ*poim occ iomčopnaim ppiú ppi pé paḡa ḡup po mapbaḡ toipḡḡealbbač ua doimnaill .i. an lá iap ppeil Míčil, γ mac cačmaoil, γ aoc mac an eppcoip meic cačmaoil, γ pochaḡe ele. Ro ḡabaḡ ua doimnaill iap mapbaḡ a muinupie, γ tuccac ḡpíop ionaḡ an Ríḡ ap tceacčt i nepinn, .i. Mac Sion

<sup>1</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *To burn the fortresses*, do lopccac na ndaingín.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lientenant: "*Do* cuacac iapum clann hui Neill do lopḡac na hOibpe .i. enpi γ aoc." The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibpe, which might be translated "of Nobber," or "of

the work," for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies "the work;" and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: "*Hoc opus hic labor est.*"

<sup>3</sup> *Covered the retreat*.—*Sḡiač* tap loḡḡ means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

"*Aḡup* ní paibí beo d'á muinup ann pin do čomḡeoḡbaḡ pḡiač tap a loḡḡ da éipe acč a

namely, Caislen-na-Finne<sup>1</sup>, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses<sup>u</sup> in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat<sup>w</sup>, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder<sup>x</sup> and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley<sup>y</sup>, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

aon mac féin .i. Daði mac ðperi, agus o'fan an mac déir a aðar, agus do pine coimpac fpi Raon agus po fortaimluig Raon fa d'eoio ap ipin g-coimlann, gur bain a céann de, agus leanar ðpear iar rin."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresí, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a peao do pome peiaé tap lopcc do tabairt a noeoio a muinntipe.

<sup>x</sup> *In search of plunder*, do cúingead oirgne. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "diappaio eoála."

<sup>y</sup> *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnel was taken prisoner in that year. It

Στανλαν, γ πο κυρεαδ é ιαρ ριν ι λάιμη γο हात cliaé. Ro gabað dona mac Mağnara caoié ui domnaíl apason la hua ndomnaíl don éur ρin.

O Ruairc .i. ταδγ mac τιγεαρινάιν décc.

Donn caíanaé máγ uióir décc.

O hpoim .i. donnchað do écc.

Mac Conmide (Maoliora) ollam uí néill le dán, γ Mac cnuicín .i. Sfnéa mac cnuicín ollam tuadhmuíam ι ρfnchur ρaoi éoitcfnh in gac éfnr do écc.

Diarmatac mac Muirceaptauγ gairb uí ρfnchnaraγ do marbað dia eoé ρfn aγ cori epú ρuirpe.

O Ceallaiγ, γ Mac diarmata, γ ταδγ mac in éoncobaip ρuaíð do ðol ap ionnpaiγið γo baile an topair. Deaðað do bñé ftoppa, γ luét an baile, ρoéaiðe do lot ι muíγ γ ιρτιγ uaðaið γ ρfn don muinrip amuíγ do bñn éapnaγe do ðun bonnpaiγe boí ina laim, γ éfine do éop ip in ccapnaγ ι mbun na bonnpaiγi céuna, γ an ðonnpac do éeilgionn ipreach ipin mbaððóún, γ a buain ι τταoð τιγε baoi ann, an éfch ρin do lopccað, γ an éfch eile ba comnfá oó γ upmop an baile, γ an baððóún do lopccað, γ iliomac da gac maít baoi ip in mbaile do milledo γ do lopccað don éur ρin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1435.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceípe céð, τριοάττ α cúcc.

An τερρcop ρuaðh ó hfnhpa, eppecop achain conaípe do ecc.

O domnaíl .i. mall gairbh do hpnéth ι Sαρνibh.

Reoðh γ aγ anacnata ip in mbliaðan ρi γo nimtiaγðap cac loá γ aibne epeann ap na lfcañ eaγha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Conmidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

<sup>3</sup> *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

<sup>b</sup> *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Ballyntober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

<sup>c</sup> *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster



Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>2</sup> (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art<sup>a</sup>, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn<sup>b</sup> was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.*

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost<sup>c</sup> and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

“ Sicc mop oo τινηγνα α νοπεδ na bha-  
dha pa .i. u. peétmume pia noolaig, 7 un.  
peétmume na diaig, 7 no iméigóir táintí bo  
7 eic imda 7 daíne 7 capall ppimlócana  
Epenn, 7 tucad ap mór pop énlac Epenn  
pop an pic.”

“ A great frost commenced in the end of this  
year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it  
continued till] “ seven weeks after it; and  
herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses,  
used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland,  
and a great slaughter was made of the birds of  
Ireland on the ice.”

Ο Φρίζαλ δομνall mac Seaiain ταιοιρεαδ munntipe hanḡaile do écc.

Όραν ο hpoim αυβαρ τιḡεapna cpiḡe bpanaδ do ecc.

Ο νέλλ do dul pluaḡ i bpeapaib manad, ḡ longpoipe do ḡabáil do aḡ cpaioib ua ppuadaḡain, ḡ baoi ainnpiḡe co cḡnn ḡeopa noiḡḡe cona láib. Ppi manad do cor a cḡḡpa ḡ a ninnpiḡḡn uile tap loḡ eipne ppa, ḡ noḡap bḡ i nḡḡpaib iḡip oct bá pop leic oiḡpeaḡ baoi pḡp an loch ap nó imḡiḡoír eich ḡ capaill po a neipḡaib an loḡ lá méo an peoiḡ. Iap ḡḡionol a plḡiḡ do maḡ uiḡip pé hacḡaḡ ui neíll do pinne piḡ ppi, ḡ do coḡ ma cḡnḡ iapḡḡain. Aḡḡh luḡ o neíll cona poḡpaib hi ḡḡip conaill ḡup po loipee ḡ ḡup po inḡip blaḡ móip ḡi, ḡ po mapbaḡ laip ḡḡan mac doḡnnaill ui doḡnnaill duḡcḡp do poiḡiḡ. Soap na ḡiḡ iap ccoḡḡap.

Doḡnall mac eoḡan meḡ capḡaiḡ pḡcḡn coḡcḡnḡ do boḡḡaib, ḡ vaḡil-ḡneacḡaib do mapbaḡ lá ḡaḡ mac coḡḡmaic mic viaḡmaḡa méḡ cáḡḡaiḡ.

Doḡn mac conconnaḡḡ méḡ uiḡip doḡḡ i nuḡo cananaḡ i celuaḡ eoap iap mbuaḡ naḡḡiḡe ḡ iap ccoḡ an ḡpaḡail de ap ḡḡaḡ an coḡmḡeaḡ ppa an ḡan pin.

Comaḡḡḡa coḡcaḡ do ḡḡnaḡ lá bḡian oḡḡ ó neíll ḡ lá neaḡḡain ua noḡnnaill i naḡhaḡ ui neíll (eoḡan), ḡ a cloḡne (enpi, ḡ eoḡan). Ua neíll ḡ a cloḡn do bḡiḡ a ccaopaiḡeaḡ leḡ do dul i ccenel moáḡ hi ccoḡne neaḡḡain ḡ bḡian. Ní po aipip ua neíll ḡup po ḡab longpoipe ip na papaib. Oo cḡala neaḡḡain ḡ bḡian oḡ inḡip ḡionóliḡ a plḡḡa co ḡinnḡnaḡ i nemonaḡ ap ḡaiḡ amaip longpaip do ḡaḡaip po ua neíll, ḡ ní po aḡpaḡ ḡia pḡmim ḡo puaḡḡḡḡap an longpoipe i mbaoi ua neíll. Oo ḡḡaḡ ḡeaḡaḡ ḡup po ionnapḡpaḡ ua neíll ap a longpoipe, ḡ aipipḡ pḡn aipm i mbaoi ua neíll.

Bá haḡnaip ḡ bá haḡaip lá hua neíll cona cloḡn, ḡ lá mac doḡnnaill ḡalloḡlaḡ a noḡcḡp ap in maḡḡin i paḡhbaipḡe comḡ i comaiḡle do piḡḡḡpaḡ aḡmaḡ longpaip do ḡaḡaip po an pluaḡ ḡḡia poḡailḡn enpi ui neíll baoi oḡa poḡconḡpa poḡpa. Aḡḡ cḡna po ḡab ḡḡim an ḡpeappaḡ laoiḡeaḡ pin

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

<sup>e</sup> *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

<sup>f</sup> *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioch-Branach<sup>d</sup>, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain<sup>e</sup>, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa<sup>f</sup>. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp<sup>g</sup>, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

<sup>g</sup> *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ip í comaple do piženpat ammar do éabairt for longpore a namas 7 óicéall do dénam ap a ašgabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

δona hógaib ap po ionnpoigheas co nímilíe, 7 go taoi toiteuas an longpoire, 7 enpi hi peiméur pempa go pangasour lár mídon a namas. Do pala eipir mac doinnail galloccelac 7 mac ruibne fanat co mbátar laoié agá lópað 7 agá luatáirleac eatorpa adú 7 anall. Ní aitéigead capa ná nama apoile annpin lá dopeáct na haidee 7 lá olár na laócpaide for apoile. Nó pghínóir ona aoible teneas do éinnbepcaib na ceupas 7 do lírpeacáib na laócpaide. Imá ccoimpráime daod ua néill 7 do brian ua neill ppi apoile go taparac aod forgam do pleig for brian sup po cpeéctnaig é go mor. At laoi iapom brian 7 neáctain ap in iomairpeacc, 7 fágbaic a ngalloglaig dia nár. Opo aipiz mac ruibne neáctain 7 brian ócc dia fagbáil areas do póme pciat tap lorz do éabairt i ndeóid a múintipe, 7 an laéar pin d'fágbáil gam páuccas dua néill. O po pidiu enpi cona bpaírib mōpin, Ro línarac mac Suibne co phias trum, 7 po ppaimeas papi. Ro gabas é ona go poéaidib dia múintipi imaille ppi. Ro ba corghach ua neill von turup pin.

Neáctain ua doinnail do éabairt éapléin aía peanaig do brian ócc ua néill ap éomasonas éoccas ppi i naíad ui néill. Ro peall brian iap-tain for neáctain 7 do éoid do poigid ui neill gam ceas do neáctain, 7 po fagaib a bapdaa hi ceapléin aía dñnaig. Iapi noul hi ccfm ui neill do brian po gabas é laip, 7 po pcaíteas cor 7 lam de, 7 po cioprbas a diar mac poi ccumma cftna, 7 atbat papi diob po céóoir.

O gāopa do mapbas la a bpaírib pín i mōip bolcc ap loch techfct.

Doimall mac pfrígal éaoich uí fghra do mapbas la Mac maírupa mic diapmata meic donnchað.

Capléin ui puairc do gabáil la donnchað mbacac ua puairc for clonn

<sup>a</sup> *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better :

“Do gluaipedar pompa ap a aile pin co tai topeasac no co pangasour an longpoire; do éuas imoppa Enpi Hua Neill pompo co cpoða corghpac 7 co lárpin lánéalma co pán-gasour ap laipmeōon a namas, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

<sup>i</sup> *Sparks of fire*, aoible teneas.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, caepca temeō.

<sup>k</sup> *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, gam páuccas dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Elóg gam ppi dua neill.”

<sup>l</sup> *Slieve-Truim*.—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously<sup>h</sup>, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fire<sup>i</sup> flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge<sup>k</sup>; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim<sup>l</sup>, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg<sup>m</sup>, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταῖς υἱ ρυαίρε. Ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ δαναῖ ἱαππὶν λά κλονν τίεεφῖναι υἱ ρυαίρε ἀρ  
δοννχαῖδ ἠβααῖδ ἰ κοίλλ ἀν ἀννα.

Ο Ῥυαίρε τοῦ γαίρμ τοῦ λοχλαῖν υἱ ρυαίρε .i. μαε ταῖς υἱ ρυαίρε.

Ἐρεαχα μοῖρα τοῦ δαναῖ ἱ νεαῖται υἱ νδοῖνναῖ ἀρ Ὑα νεῖλλ.

Μαε βριαῖν ὅτε μὴ ἐνῆι ἰ νεῖλλ τοῦ δολ ἀρ ἐρεῖδ ἰ τῆρ ἀβῶ, ἡ εὐδ τοῦ λυῖτ  
τιῖε ἰ δοῖνναῖ (νεῖλλ) τοῦ βρεῖτ φαίρ. Ἀ ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ βῖν δε ἡ ἑ φῖν τοῦ γᾶβαῖ  
ἡ δρονῖς μὴρ δα μῦντιρ τοῦ ἠαῖβαῖδ.

Ο δοῖνναῖν, κοῖρμαε μαε μαοῖεχλαῖν, Ο ἠυῖκονν δοῖνναῖ βααῖδ,  
ἡ εαῖρρι ο εὐρῆν τοῦ ἑεε.

Μαε βᾶτιν, .i. Ροῖβερετ βαίρεδ τιῖεαῖνα ἑίρε ἡ Ἀμαλγαῖδ, φῖρ δέρεαῖ  
δαοναῖταῖ δῖεῖνιῖς ἡ φαίρ τοῦ ῥοῖαν α ἐπὶ δὲ δωῖτῃε δαῖνδεῖν γαῖλ con-  
ναῖτ τοῦ ἑεε.

### ΑἴΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1436.

Αἰὶρ Χρῖοτ, μῖλε, κεῖρε ἐέδ, τριόατ, α Sé.

Κοεαῖδ μὴρ τοῦ λοῖρεεῖβ, τοῦ χρεαχαῖβ, ἡ τοῦ ἠαῖβητῃαῖβ ἀγ υἱ εεον-  
κοβαίρ φφαῖε φαῖ γαῖλαῖβ ἰ νδοῖγαῖ υἱ δοῖνναῖ α ἐλῖννα βαοῖ ἡλᾶν ἀα.

Νῖαῖλ μαε εοῖαν υἱ νεῖλλ τοῦ ἠαῖβαῖ ἀρ γρεῖρ ἡα τιῖς φέμ λά κλονν  
εῖναῖτ ἀν τριύα, λά κλονν ἐνῆι υἱ νεῖλλ, ἡ λά ἡοῖρῖαῖλαῖβ, ἡ ροῖαῖδε δα  
μῦντιρ ἡαῖλε φαίρ.

Κονκοβαίρ μαε φαῖαν ἡ Ραῖγαῖλῖς μαε τιῖεαῖνα ἡα βρεῖρνε ἡαοῖ δεαῖ-  
εῖνιῖς δέγ.

Ἐρᾶννὸεε λοῖα λαοῖαῖρε τοῦ γᾶβᾶλ λά κλονν βριαῖν ὅτε ἡ νεῖλλ. Ὑα νεῖλλ  
ἡ ἐνῆι τοῦ ἐοῖτ γυῖ ἀν λοῖ, ἡ τεαῖτα τοῦ ῥοῖ υαῖτα ἀρ ἐλῖν ἡέγυῖδῖρ τομάῖρ  
ὄγ, ἡ ἱαῖρ ἡα ροῖταιρ ἡο τριᾶλλῖατ ἀῖεραῖε τοῦ δαναῖ τοῦ δολ φαῖρραῖ εεῖρα-  
νὸεε α ἡβαῖταῖρ κλαῖν βριαῖν ὄγ, ἀρ ἰ κομαῖρλε τοῦ φαῖραῖ κλαῖν βριαῖν ἀν  
εῖραῖννὸεε τοῦ ἑαῖβαῖρ δα νεῖλλ, ἡ ρῖτ τοῦ δαναῖ φαίρ. Ο νεῖλλ ἡ μαῖς υῖδῖρ

<sup>n</sup> *Coill-an-anna*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

<sup>o</sup> *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

<sup>p</sup> *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, λά κλονν εῖναῖτ ἀν τριύα, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma<sup>a</sup>.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirlugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.*

A great war was waged by O'Conor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement<sup>o</sup>.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough<sup>p</sup>, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels<sup>q</sup>, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog<sup>r</sup> to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

<sup>a</sup> *Vessels*, ἀπέραγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is : *so báouap ag dénum coireo do gabáil na crannóigí*, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

<sup>r</sup> *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

ιαρριν do ðol ar ionnpoigib hι ττιρ αοδα cpeacá iomða, eðala, γ eéta do ðenam leó, γ α ττcét ιαρριν δια ττιγib.

Murphað mac corbmaic mec ðonnchaib aðbar τιγεapma típe hoilealla do éð.

Ionpoigib do ðenam la cloinn Meic ðonnchaib γ la cloinn tomaltaið óig mec ðonnchaib hι ccúil ó pfinn ar ó nðaðpa, γ ar τaðð mac ðonnchaib. Ruaið do τάβαip ar cloinn meic ðonnchaib, γ móipþipþi do mapiðað ðíob im Concobar canum ó nðaðpa, γ ba heipðe po mapb ó ðaðpa α ðeapðipátau pém ι ppiull papiar tan pin.

Maghnur Ruad mac Maoileaclainn mic plaiébipitaið ui Ruaipe do écc.

Giolla íopa mac afohagám ollam Meic baipin ι péneachup peap diaða ðeapacá ðaonachtaç, γ oide pcol ι péneachup γ pilðeaçt do écc.

ðeanam mac cpuitín aðbar ollamian tuaðmumian hι pñchup do baτað, ui haó ι leiτ Mogha ina pé aðbar pñchaða po ba pñp máp.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cπιopτ, mίle, ceitpe céd, τπιoçat, α Seaçt.

Aipðipucc Connaçt do écc. Do cloinn pñopar eipðe.

Siτ do ðenam uUa neill, γ do neçtain ua ndomnaill.

Ionpaicchið do ðenam la concobar ua ndomnaill ar mác neçtain ui ðomnaill, γ ðá mác Eoðain puad mec puibne ðo poçaðib ele do mapðað ðonchup pin.

Coccað etip caτaoip ua cconcobar pailge [bpátauip ui cconcobar] γ ua concobar buðin, γ caτhaoip do ðol ι cclét gall, γ α ðol ιαρριν co nðalaub laip ι nuib pailge, γ baile ðiapmata uí concobar do lopcað laip co mbauitib eile ðenmotha, ðaom iomða do lot γ do mapðaðh laip.

<sup>5</sup> *Killed many persons*, eéta do ðenam.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, céta oame; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

<sup>1</sup> *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac H'attin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.



and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons<sup>s</sup>; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn<sup>t</sup>, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlín, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mae Wattin<sup>u</sup> in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools<sup>v</sup> of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian<sup>w</sup> than he.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais<sup>x</sup>.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

<sup>v</sup> *Schools*, *pscol*.—Here it is to be observed that *pscol* is the genitive plural of *pscol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *pscole*.

<sup>w</sup> *A materies of a historian*, *adéap píncharó*, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

<sup>x</sup> *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór beor aʒ ua cconcobair pparlʒe pe ʒallab na miðe do cpeachab ʒ do mabhbhaibh daoine.

Hanraoi o Riain tighina ua nðróna do ecc.

Mac oirðelb .i. Emann an mächairpe do ecc.

Coccað mór aʒ Maʒ maʒganna ʒ aʒ Maʒnur maʒ maʒganna pe apoile. Maʒnur do ðol i cefnð í neill ʒ a ðloinne, ʒ Mág maʒganna do ðol hi celfit ʒall.

Coccað mór eitirp ua neill ʒ brian ócc o neill.

Maóleaclann ua maolónairpe décc.

ʒiolla paopaice mac concobair uí éarmaic décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1438.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle clithpe chéd, tpmochaττ, a hocht

Αι τεappcob ó ʒallcobair .i. lochlann décc. Eppcop Rathabot epide.

prioip eille maighneann décc. Mac meic diapla eille dapa epide.

Abb eille na manac, ʒ mocól ó maonaʒ biocairpe éapleim mic concobair do écc ma nðir don plaiʒ.

Donðchað na colleað o doinnail do mabbað la Concobair nðonn ó nðonnail hi τίρ Enða iar na cpeachað don éur ééτta.

Cathairp o doéaptauʒh décc.

Pilip máʒuðir do ʒabail la maʒuðir.

<sup>s</sup> *Lord of Idrone*.—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

<sup>t</sup> *Kilmainham*, cill maighneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Connor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone<sup>y</sup>, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulcoury died.

Giollapatrik, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.*

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham<sup>z</sup> died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach<sup>a</sup> and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair<sup>b</sup>, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille<sup>c</sup> O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda<sup>d</sup>, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>d</sup> *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 149, note <sup>i</sup>.

Concobair mac Muirceartaigh ui dubda tigherna cloinne donnchaíð ui dubda do marbhad la a bhráitrib fín i ppiull .i. la taircleach mac corbmaic mic donnchaíð ui dubhda, 7 la Ruaidrí mac taircligh, la loclainn mac mic loclainn ui dubda, 7 la harrai bairett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbhad in oidce rin amaille ppiur.

Uilliam mac Ruaidrí uí dubda do écc.

Coccað ag ua cconcobair pfailge pe gallaib na míde i uíogail in domnall beor.

Mac Mez plannchaíð .i. Enri ballac do marbhad la dphim do pfrat manac i mbaile briain ui uiginn ap Mağ ene.

Seacan mac Emmaín a bupe do ecc don galap bñc.

Uilliam baipéd, .i. Mac mec baidin do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sían a bupe do ecc ina tigh fín.

Sit do denaín dUa concobair pailge 7 do cátaoir ó concobair dia dñ-brathair ppi aroile.

O briain .i. tadg mac briain ui briain do aiprocchaíð la a deapbratair .i. la Mağamain, 7 ó briain do gairim do Mhağamain.

Mac mec peorair, .i. Ríðeip do ecc.

Siurcan mac Sían mec oipdeib do ecc.

O cluinán ollaín uí fgrá i uíán do ecc.

Donnchaíð mac Siðpáíð ui chuipnín raóí le Seanchur, O dálaigh bréifne, .i. aéoh ollaín ui Raigilligh le uán, Concobair mac Afthağán ollaín cloinne Riocair do le bñtáinnur décc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1439.

Αοίρ Cριοτ, mile, cñthpe ééð, tpiochaττ, a Naóí.

Iurair .i. pear ionaíð Ríğ Saxon do tēct i nepinn, 7 a gabail iarpin la cátaoir mac ui concobair pailghe, 7 iap mbñt áthaíð occa po fuarplaicriot goill Áta chiat an Iurair, 7 tucpat mac an ploingcebañğ do cátaoir dar a éiri.

<sup>e</sup> *Town, baile.* — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

<sup>f</sup> *The town of Brian O'Higgin, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.*—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town<sup>c</sup> of Brian O'Higgin<sup>f</sup>, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Bermingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain<sup>g</sup>, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard<sup>h</sup> in law, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.*

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his stead<sup>i</sup>.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

<sup>i</sup> *In his stead*, οὗ α ἐρί, i. e. after him,

O Domhnall Niall do bpeit go Manaimn da fuarplaccad o gallaib, 7 céu mairec do éabairt a fíor a fuarplacéte.

O Domhnall Niall garb décc i mbraighdhuir in Manaimn, ba heirdé aon brága gill énecl ecomuill 7 Eoghan 7 an tuairceirt ar éna, 7 aon lán beoil leíte cuinn ma aimpur, fíri millte 7 munibearta gall go po dnoḡailpíot fap fo dónó ma ndírgéne porpua, fíri éaomanta 7 coranta éirte a éneoil i naḡhaib gall 7 ḡaoidéal bátar ma aḡhaib pua ttiḡearpua 7 iap ttiḡírpua do ḡabáil do. Neacétan Ua domhnall a dñíbrácar do oirpnead ma ionadh.

Mág uidiu do ḡabail la Domhnall ballac mág uidiu i mbaile méḡuidiu péu, 7 Pilib máguidiu do léigín amach an lá éfona lá domhnall, 7 an ḡiméal baol por Pilib do cor la domhnall por Mág uidiu i ttiḡh Méḡuidiu faóéu. An tan at clor la Hénpí ua néill máguidiu do ḡabáil po ttiḡoil ríde a puaḡa 7 do maich co Porp abla faolán i ecomne Pilib 7 domhnall, 7 Mág uidiu illáin aca. Léccéir maḡuidiu amach, 7 po ḡabáid bpaigde oile app .i. Emann máguidiu a mac péu, 7 mḡín méḡ eochagán bñ méḡuidiu 7 bpaigde oile éfmóotácpom, 7 do maad Cairlén mri éfíleu do domhnall ballach Mháguidiu an tan pín.

Taḡ caoch mac afoha mic Pilib na tuaiḡe meḡ uidiu décc.

Píraḡac mac Duinn mic Concondacé meḡuidiu do maḡad lá hoipḡiallaib.

Enpí puad mac bpuu meḡ gille pinnén, ttiḡpuaḡ munnipe Píraḡacáin décc.

Mór mḡín Afoha meḡ paupadain bñ mic bpuu meḡ Maḡupa décc.

O concobair connaét, .i. Rí Connaét Caḡal mac Ruadóri do écc, 19. do mápua, 7 coccad ap ndíḡe i Macaipe connaét tpiḡ pín, .i. eirpí clomn Meic peilimn, 7 clomn ttiḡpídealbḡaḡ oir do ḡoipead ua concobair do éadḡ mac ui concobair puad lá clomn meic peilimn, 7 po ḡoipead ó concobair

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “7 ttiḡpuaḡ mac an plomḡḡeḡaḡ do chaḡaḡ i na ionadh.”

<sup>k</sup> *The chief theme of conversation, aon lán*

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-abhla-Faelain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

<sup>m</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation<sup>k</sup> in Leth-Chuim during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell ; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhlá-Faelain<sup>l</sup> against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated ; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides ; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>m</sup> Maguire, died.

Feradhaeh, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Connor Roe, was then called the O'Connor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was called the O'Connor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Connor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>n</sup>

<sup>n</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connaciæ, tract in the county of Roscommon, the limits of or the Plain of Connaught, a well-known dis- which have been already defined.

δο Αὐὸ mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac doinnall mic Muircéirταιζ cona bpaírib, 7 la cloinn doinnchaíð.

Ο δοάριταιζ ταιοίρεαὶ Ἀρδα μοῦσαι .ι. Σῆαν balb mac concobair do écc, 7 α δεαρηπαταί .ι. doinnall do gabáil α ιοναίð.

Διαρματ ο δυβδα (.ι. Mac ui δυβδα Doinnall) αὐβαι τιγεαρνα ua ppiac-rach do écc.

Ο ηῖγρὰ δυβ doinnchaíð mac Σῆαν ui ῖγρὰ do ðul ip na bpaírib i manur-tir an beannfoda, 7 α τιγεαρnuir do εἰδαιρε da ðrípταται .ι. do cophmaic mac Σῆαν, 7 ο ηῖγρὰ do γαιpm ðe, 7 ιοναὶ cophmaic do εἰδαιρε do Shῆαν mac an eppuice uí ῖγρὰ.

Mac ui Εἰγρὰ an Mhaéaire .ι. Cophmaic mac ταυζ do écc.

Αὐὸ mac διαρματα mec doinnchaíð do écc.

Mac neill pιαβαίζ ui cconcobair do mαrβαð la doinnall Mac Muircéirταιζ mic doinnall.

Αν Πλαίζ γο hanppoill i nAécliaé γο po éccpat εῖopa uile anu ειττιρ pior 7 mnaoi ειττιρ biyγ 7 mór ο εῖopac eapraiζ γο ðrípταð mίr Mía. Doinnchaíð mac ui δυβδα .ι. Mac ταυζ, Concobair mac doinnall mic cophmaic mec doinnchaíð, 7 α bñ .ι. mγñ ταυζ mec doinnchaíð, 7 biocaire imliζ ipill doinnchaíð mac tomalταιζ uí beollán, Emann α búpc mac mec uilliam cloinne plocair do bair τιγεαρνα cloinne Riocair, ιατοpðe uile do écc von pláíζ.

Εοζαν ο πλατείρταιζ do mαrβαð ap a leabaið ip m oíðe i ppuill la pγoloice dia muutir pñn.

Doinnall mac Ruaidpí mic ταυλιζ í δυβδα do ðallað, 7 do cpochað la doinnchaíð mac Muircεαρταιζ ui δυβδα.

Caéal mac cophmaic ui δυβδα 7 α mac do mαrβαð la ταυζ puad mac Muircéirταιζ ui δυβδα ip m ló céðna tpe comairle an doinnchaíð pempaire.

Crích do ðenam dua cconcobair .ι. Αὐὸ mac ui concobair duinn ap Mhae oipðelb puad.

Ο Míthíðem an bealaíζ comorba Molair do écc.

<sup>o</sup> *Beann-fhoda*, i. e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>p</sup> *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the



immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Turlough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda', and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal<sup>p</sup>, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>a</sup>, Coarb of St. Molaise, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmeelin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb. or lay incumbent. The head of

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cétíhe chéid, cétíhíachatt.

Mac mÍlham búrc .i. Uatép mac tomair mic Síu Eimann albanais tíg-eapna gáll connaéct, ἡ μόριάν do ḡasídealaib do écc doimn plaisí pécτman nua ppeil na cpoíce ip m ppoḡmair, ἡ Mac Uilliam do ḡairim déimann a búrc i monaó a óírbraetar.

Síe do denaíñ dua doimnall neaéctann, ἡ dua neill eoḡam pe apóile.

Ο νοόαρταḡ doimnall mac concobair ταιορεαό Αῖρδα moóair do écc, ἡ οἱ ua noóαρταḡ do ḡairim na ionaó .i. Eimann mac concobair, ἡ Αοó mac Sfam.

Μαḡ epaeth, Maetha mac mapcar comarba τήρmanm daβεόcc décc ἡ Seaan buíthe do oipónfoh ma ionaó.

Órman mac Doimnall mic Muipécírtasḡ m Concobair tígíma íochtarí connacht. pécíla ḡaile ἡ ḡairceíð ḡasídeal a aimpípe décc an daípa la nua ppeil Eom íar mbíé 37 mbíadna i ττιḡímar.

Μαḡnup eóḡhanaó mág mōir, mac píde Pílip, ἡ caτapíona mḡhí doimn mic Conconnacht mḡḡuoir bean Mec maḡnupa mḡḡ mōir décc.

Ropp mac Seaan mḡḡuoir, ἡ pécílmíð puac mac Doimchaíð puac mḡḡ mōir do mārbaó.

Doimnall ua bpeírlén paóí bphíctíman, ἡ aóðar ollamían pcar manac déḡ.

Doibḡínn ḡpuamóa ó doibḡíndán paóí pínchaóha décc.

Μαḡhnap ó doimnall (.i. mac doimnall) do mārbaó i mbun lícaḡ la cloim Mec puibhne Connaéctasḡ, ἡ concobair mīac Eom eppeoir .i. mac an eppeoir conallasḡ, ἡ daípmat mac doimchaóha mec aóha pínchaóha uí doimnall

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

<sup>†</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templeearn, barony of Tirlough, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

<sup>§</sup> *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.*

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>f</sup>, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire<sup>g</sup>, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha<sup>h</sup> O'Duigennau, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh<sup>a</sup>, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherina, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

<sup>f</sup> *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

<sup>a</sup> *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacree-

do mairbhadh ip in ló clétina. Mac aile doinnailh uí doinnailh 7 d'bhog do Conallchadh do mairbhadh mic meic ruibhí Concobair mac Duibhne i ndiocháil a b'raíar.

Thraime inígean uí éallaidh bean taidh uí b'riann do écc.

Caiplen baile uí baogáill do gabáil la Mac doinnailh mic uí doinnailh iad b'raíadhaí baogáil f'air 7 éadaí m'ora do pagbail ann tairgíste 7 deoac 7 deoeadh, 7 an caiplen ceoia do gabáil doiridh la hua n'Doinnailh, 7 a tabairt dua baogáill, 7 clann doinnailh uí doinnailh do gabáil ann, 7 a mbeir illaín agh na ndoinnailh ina inígníomadh.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlann mac taidh do gabáil la clann Airt uí Ruairc, 7 clann Airt dia tabairt do donnachadh ballaé m'ag Samradam 7 da éloinn. 7 donnachadh ballaé da tabairt do clann tigeapnann uí Ruairc. Coceadh ar n'íre ip in n'bhreife iadom eirir clann tigeapnán uí Ruairc 7 clann taidh uí Ruairc gur po buaidhíre an t'ir eatarra.

Finníuala inígean uí docharpach bean uí doinnailh do écc.

O concobair f'ailge cona éloinn, 7 a b'raíar Catáoir do dul ar c'p'ic i laoiúir in m'órda. Iarla deapmínan 7 mac giolla Pátraice do b'p'ic orra uí eor c'p'ach pempa, 7 p'p'omeadh for na ceoncobair gur po mairbhadh a mac, .i. Conn do t'p'ib f'ichtib dia amradh imalle f'p'ir.

Caiplen uí docharpach .i. Caiplen cuile mic an t'reóin do gabáil la hua ndoinnailh.

Mac baicín .i. Tomar mac Henrí baicéid tigeapna t'p'ic h'Amalghada do écc an .15. do mí iul, 7 Mac baicín do gairm do mac Magui baicéid.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

\* *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

\* *Ballyboyle*, Baile uí Baigill, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

\* *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

† *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias-name of Castleford. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Doekwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bays of the

chaidh O'Donnell<sup>v</sup>, were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle<sup>w</sup> was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded<sup>x</sup>; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gilla-patrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin<sup>y</sup>, was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigiu Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togeather, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broad, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old forte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."

Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aedá buíde uí Ruairc aodap tigeapna bpeirne do mairbáð lá Mac diarmada na ngarinnac uí Ruairc i peill i ndruim da eúap i mbailé donnachaid hacaið uí Ruairc.

Doimnall mac corbmaic mész donnachaid aodap tigeapna ua nAilealla, O dubagann Senchaid, .i. Seann mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibghinn ghuamda o duibghinnan ollan Meic donnachaid i ríochur do écc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1441.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, míle, cethpe ched, cfehpachatt, a haon.

Aipdeppcop connacht .i. Tomap ó ceallaicch do écc.

Giollapatraice ua maoluidir abb clochar décc.

Muiréfrtaé mac cathail moir mec Magnura arphideschann clochar, 7 pfrún aipíð Maolan, clepeac toðandé décc.

Doimnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cfinn scna, colap, 7 ppiocfpa coigúð connacht décc.

Concóðap mac taðð mec donnachaid tigeapna éipe hoilealla peichim coitcheann do élapaid Épeann ma ampir décc iap mbpeit buaða ó ðoimán, 7 ó ðeamán.

Mac doimnall clonne ceallaið do mairbáð la clonn doimn mic Conconnaét mész mðhir.

Cpeacha mópa do dénoin lá Máguidir, tomáp for clonn Annad mec doimnall, 7 mac mic Eimann mec doimnall do mairbáð leir don turup rin.

Concóðap óð mág uðir décc iap ccori an tpaððail de.

Ua maolconape, Maoilín mac tanaiðe mic pauidín ollan ril muirpeaðaið cfinn caðupa 7 onóra epeann ma ampir décc an .i.3. pebru, 7 a aðnacal co honopaé i éinipall eluana coirpéi. Diarmad puad mac donnachaid ban u maolconape décc hi cind mór iapettan.

<sup>a</sup> *Dermot-na-uGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

<sup>b</sup> *Druim da ethiar*, i. e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Donough Bacogh*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

<sup>d</sup> *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach<sup>2</sup> O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar<sup>a</sup>, the town of Donough Bacagh<sup>b</sup> O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Macliure, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain<sup>c</sup>, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Chuain Coirpthe<sup>d</sup>; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Broscia, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

<sup>d</sup> *Chuain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Πιαρur camm ua luinín paoi pñchaða γ pñp ðana aipchindeach na hárho, γ epim aipγ maelam, pñp occa mbaí caður γ onoir nóí décc.

O cinneiríγ Ruad̃ .i. Ruad̃pí mac pilip leithcigeapna upmūan do écc.

Tómár mac m cinneiríγ ðuinn do écc.

Carlen ui Mhaðaðán .i. Carlen pūipt an tulchain pōp Sionann do ḡabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtarach, γ la clonn Riocaird ap ua Maðaðan, γ Mac uí Maðaðan do ḡabáil ann γ ceitpe bpaḡve décc oile batap ip m mbaile, γ éðáil mop déideadh γ ðapm do paḡbáil ann pōp.

Cpēach mop la copbmac maḡ Sampaðan ap clonn ðonnchaíð ballaḡ mēḡ Sampaðán.

O huḡinn Maḡḡamian Ruad̃ paoi pñp ðána do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟՏՏ, 1442.

Αοίρ Χpιορτ, mίle, cēthpe chéd, cēthpachate, a ðá.

Maḡ capthaiḡ paðach tigeapna ua neachðac mūmian do écc.

An tabb ua capthaiḡ do écc.

An ðḡánach mac uilliam bapēð .i. ðeaḡánac chille hAlað do écc.

An ðḡánac mac Maolpuanaíð mac ḡiolla xpiopt meḡ ðonnchaíð do écc. ðpman mac Apḡḡaíl meḡ maḡḡamian tḡḡpna oipḡiall do écc iap nḡḡ-beḡhaíð.

ḡeacan mágupir γ ðomnall clann pilib meḡupir décc.

O plaithēaptauḡ .i. an ḡiolla ðub mac bpican tigeapna iaptau con-naét do écc.

Rosecommon.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Piarcas Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Luinín*.—The family of Luinín was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muinter Loonyne as Corbes.”

<sup>e</sup> *Arda*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkeneddy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

<sup>b</sup> *Airech-Moelain*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

<sup>k</sup> *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the



Piarus Cam<sup>e</sup> O'Luini<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard<sup>g</sup>, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain<sup>h</sup> [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lord<sup>i</sup> of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain<sup>k</sup> on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach<sup>l</sup> and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.*

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivalagh<sup>m</sup> in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent*.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

<sup>m</sup> *Ivalagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivalagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Más uidiar tomár óg do éabairt cairlén inri cúichleann do Philib más uidiar iar leigín Eimann 7 tómár óg amach.

Enrí mac eogann in Néill do dul do roigib gall, 7 ploigead lánmhor do éabairt lair do gallaib do cairlén na pinne 7 Ua néll a athair do éocht do líonmhair leiríonuilte hi ecomóál Enrí 7 gall gur an maigin ceftena. O doinnall .i. neacéann do éocht na nagaib, 7 ríó do denom dó don éur pin la hua néll ó na basí comhíon roéarade ppi, 7 an cairlén do éabairt dó dua Néill, 7 cenél Moán, 7 cíor inri heoghann. Ro págaib enrí barua ip in cairlén 7 do ehoib péin la hua néll dia teigib iar écorgarí don turur pin.

Doinnall glarr mas carthais tighina ua ceairppe décc.

Ua heitirpgeóil móri (Mac Con) tighearna corco laoiqe décc.

Taog mac tomaltaig mec diarmada do marbað la muinip chaéal meq Raгнаuall por ahað chille tathéomape do upchar ga.

Coccað do eirge eitir ua ceathán 7 Mác uóilin, Ruais do éabairt la Mac uóilin, 7 la clomn brian óg in neill ar ua ceatán, 7 da fíri óg ar pichit do muinip uí chaathan do marbað don Ruais pin.

An eogað ceona eitir ua ceathan 7 Mac uóilin. Creacha iomda 7 marbta do dénom fcorpa, 7 Mac meq uóilín do marbað la hua ceatán. Creacha do dénam do Mac uóilín ar Aibne ua ceatán.

Goill atha chaé 7 na Míde do dul i ceirich brianac, 7 creacha móra do dénom dóib. Brianac 7 tuatálaig do breit ar na gallaib, 7 maíom do éabairt porpa, 7 ceirpe ríóit do marbað do gallaib, 7 edala diarpneiri do béin uíob.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond and Thomas Oge*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

<sup>b</sup> *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cairlen do éorberet dua neill 7 cinel Moen uile 7 cip móri heogam, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1418. p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Corca-Laoighe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes <sup>x</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1418. p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill tathcúmapc by the natives in Irish.

<sup>f</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londouderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge<sup>n</sup> at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen<sup>o</sup>, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery<sup>p</sup>, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe<sup>q</sup>, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the east of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc<sup>r</sup>.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne<sup>s</sup> O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles<sup>t</sup> overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

<sup>t</sup> *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀρωναῖς, Τυαθάλαῖς. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing ać, as O'Ḃpoin, O'Byrne; O'Τυαθάιλ, O'Toole; Ὀρωναć, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυαθάλαć, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀρωναῖς, Τυαθα-

λαῖς.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotus Murchadides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotus Murchadides*.

Mac mec Mupchaða (τιξεαρνα λαιγεν) .i. Muircearptac casmánað aðbar τιξεαρνα λαιγεν do mabbað la gallaib na contae Riabha. Cogad do dénom do Mac mupchaða rir an ccontae riabaið 7 pe gallaib λαιγεν iar mabbað a meic .i. Muircearptac casmánað gur bo heigean dóib an Moirpreir-ear bpaðac do gabað an la do mabbað Muircearptac do legean amach, 7 ocht ceéd mairg do éabapac do Mac Mupchaða i nepuic a meic.

Cogad eirir aed buide ó Néill 7 Mac uíðilín. O néill do éipge le Mac uíðilín i naðad aedá buide.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, cethpe chéð, cēthpaáacac, a epí.

Αοιγhur mac gille fínócm abb leappa gábal décc.

Maighhur mág Maithganna aðbar τιξεαρνα οirgiáll ap emeach 7 ap hignaiñ décc.

Ειμίρ mág Maithganna do mabbað la lua Néill .i. Eogan mac neill óig.

Fingín mac giollapacpacac 7 diarmacac dá mac mec giollapacpacac τιξεαρνα οppaige do mabbað hi fill hi ceill cámbið ap porgall mec Riróðio buitilcp.

Ópian mac emann mic tómaip mic cethail m pfrgail do mabbað 7 do baðad 7 e acc capcecpm elaið ap ecem omip puipac an goipcpm iar na beic do ba bhaðam go leic illáin ag domnall buide ua pfrgail.

Maolpuanað mac caðð 7 cfrpail τιξfina éle décc.

<sup>a</sup> *Eric*, blood-money, mulet, or reparation.

<sup>v</sup> *Heir to the lordship, &c.*—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Ornel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

<sup>w</sup> *Were treacherously slain.*—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Fírbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudley Fírbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin. F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials DF.

<sup>x</sup> A. D. 1443. Ffingín Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall feates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric<sup>a</sup> for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.*

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>y</sup> of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain<sup>w</sup> at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin<sup>x</sup>, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely<sup>y</sup>, died.

thered in Kilkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttlr's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

<sup>x</sup> *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

<sup>y</sup> *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."

Ταὸς υα θυῖδα Μὰς τῖςῖννα υα φφιαχπαὶ το μαρβαῖ λα α βρατῖνῖ πέιν.

Ορεαχα νόρπα λα ἡαῖθῖ βυῖδε υα νέιλλ φορ α ρινρηαρ βρατῖαρ, .i. φορ Μυρῖῖρταῖ ρυαῖ υα Νέιλλ το τευεα α μαρ ὁό ταιρ εῖνν α χηρεαχ, γ το νδεαρηατ ὀῖςῖρῖ φρι αροῖλε.

Ο ρλοινν ρῖλ ΜαοῖλεΡυαν γ ευῖθῖ δα βρατῖνῖ το μαρβαῖ λα ελοινν γοῖρ-δεῖβαῖς ἰ τῖς υῖ εῖλῖν.

ΜαοῖλΡυαναῖῖ μὰς Μαοῖλρυαναῖῖ υῖ θυῖδα το μαρβαῖ λα α δεαῖρῖρατῖαρ πέιν ἰ ρυῖλλ.

Μὰς αῖσῖαγῖαν υρῖμῖνῖαν, .i. γῖολλα να ναοῖν μὰς γῖολλα να ναοῖν μῖο αῖσῖα ὀλλαῖν μῖνῖαν ἰ ρεμεαχῖρ ραῖῖ τοῖτῖνῖο ἢ γαῖ εῖρῖθ, γ ρεαρ τῖςῖηε ναῖσῖδαῖθῖ δα γαῖ αοῖν το ἔς.

Αοῖη μὰς Αοῖαγῖαν μὰς ρεαρηαῖλ μῖο βαοῖγῖαῖς το ecc ἡῖ τῖνλε α ρατῖα, ρῖρ ρο βρεαρη τῖνγα γ ἡῖλαβρα βαοῖ το γῖαῖσῖδαῖλαῖν μὰ αμῖρη, ὀλλαῖν ἰοχῖταρ εῖνναῖτῖ ἰ ρένεαχῖρ εῖρηδε.

<sup>a</sup> *By his own kinsmen.*—“A. D. 1443. Thady O'Dowda, the King of O'flaehra-Muay, his son being” [*recte* was] “east and killed with a speare by his own brother.”—D. F. in F. I. 18, p. 365.

<sup>a</sup> Α ρῖνρηαρ βράτῖαρ, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. Ὠράτῖαρ originally signified a brother, but throughout these Annals, as well as in the colloquial dialect of the present day, it is used to signify a kinsman, while δεαῖρῖράτῖαρ is always used to signify brother.

<sup>b</sup> *For the preys.*—Thus translated by D. F. :

“Greate preyes, taken by Ædh boy O-Nell, from his eldest brother, Mortagh Roa O-Nell, so that he obeyed for the preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards.”

<sup>c</sup> *Sil-Maelruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Rosecommon. See note <sup>t</sup> under the year 1192, p. 92, supra.

<sup>d</sup> *Ollav of Munster.*—This entry is given somewhat differently by D. F., as in F. I. 18 :

“Mac Egan, of Ormond, a greate Author of Irish lawes (.i. legent in the Irish law), died.”

<sup>e</sup> *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, “Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, eheife judg of O-flaehra.”

<sup>f</sup> The following entries are given under this year in the Annals of D. F., which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“The son of Taithleeh boy ô hara was kiled in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O'Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corearoy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O'Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Munyna-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, and by O'Mordha's sonn, and by Conn O'Conner, so that their fforees reached westward beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered verry many Cattles, untill Richard Butler's sonn overtooke them, and they being defeated lost some scores

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen<sup>z</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman<sup>a</sup>, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys<sup>b</sup>. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain<sup>c</sup> and some of his kindred were slain by the Clannu-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster<sup>d</sup> in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught<sup>e</sup> in law<sup>f</sup>.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mae Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz<sup>t</sup>, by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz<sup>t</sup>, Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 cowes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cueonnaacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of fflir-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churche's rites.—O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten fingir Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædli mac Maelruany, viz<sup>t</sup>. Bricksliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1444.

ΑΙΟΙΡ CΡΙΟΡΤ, μίλε, cειρμ cέδ, cετpαχαττ, α cετpαιρ.

Riprēpō mac an deaganaig moir mic domhnall mic Seacan gallda ui feargail, eppcop Ardachanō décc.

Uilliam ua heitigen eppcop oile pmo do dūl do Roim, 7 opoig mōp do clepchib connaēt 7 a nécc dymōp .i. τας mac τας mic διαρματα ιαρ ηgnougaō abōane na būlle, 7 uilliam mac an deccanaig ui flannagaim ppiop comman, Mac maoleclomn mic copbmaic mec donnachanō abb baile eapra dapa, 7 pochanō oile do clepib ulaō.

Αοδ buide mac brian ballaig ui Néill ploghdamna epeann, neach po ba mó clú, 7 do bēp pēp eneach, 7 engnain do plogdānnab a ampipe pēp ap mó po átiḡ dēpōnn gall da naīmdeon da paibe ma pé do lot dypchar ga i nuib Eachdaō, 7 a beit hi epóliḡe bar cwig la pichē .i. o chētaime an bpaetē sup an dapa lá do pampad, 7 a écc iarpim iap mbpētē buaōa ó domān 7 ó dōinan dia paēaim do punnpad.

Sluaḡeaō aōbal la heogan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óḡ, 7 la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimingshams pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) satisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Brimingshams (hibernicē to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his ttinger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ó Conner-fhaly and they joyned togeather, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

<sup>s</sup> *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'feargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he ; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.*

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>g</sup>, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster<sup>h</sup>.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>i</sup> of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army<sup>j</sup> was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intitled, *The Annals of Firbissy*, not those of *Gelasz Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudley Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in II. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

<sup>h</sup> *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of Malachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Balesadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *Davil* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

<sup>i</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>j</sup> *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. .Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

gaoitheal ulaó uile cénmórá ua domnaill do mórcaó 7 do ardaí clonnie aóha buíde iar nécc aóha. Ro éionóil Muirceádaí puad ua néill, 7 énpí ua néill, 7 mac uídhín cona lucht comáintha uile for cinó an tplaicé mórí rin ip in duibérian. Ro gíppat bealach coillead for an cconair in po ba dóig leo a pochtan chucu. Tannec ua néill cona ploíab do íoigíó an bealaig iomcumang. Ro ionnpoigíste an lucht oile iad gur po mairbátt Mac domnaill galloglach baí for uíreacó an tplaicé hi ccommang an lóite. Do chuad an plóg hi míneirneig mórí deirdeim, do tugat poigíne na ngiall po éogíat fín do clonn mec u néill buíde, .i. aóh mac uí neill, mac énpí uí néill, Mac méig máigáinna, Mac u meallán 7 cúig briaíde décc mairle ppiú do éinó na pligí do légean doib na fppitíneig gur po mairbátt iarpin po méla 7 cuibéó.

Eoghan mac domnaill mic Muirceádaig u Concobair tigeirna Shicig 7 epiche caippe do mairbáó duichur do íoigíte la clonn corbmáic mec donnachad, uar po mairbáó mac maíleaclonn mic corbmáic mec donnachad mairan tan rin hi tpeóan la mac mic Éóin u aipé, conad tpeó pde po mairbáó Eoghan mac domnaill.

Sluaígead la hua néill .i. Eoghan 1 ngalldaát oigíall gur po cheaclóirce mórán díob, 7 po aippe Spáóbaile dúine deaígan, 7 puar epí pichíte mair 7 ba éhonna píona do chinó gan an baile fín do loigad.

O'Neill, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neill in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [reete except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neill his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neill and Henry O'Neill and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Duffrian against the greates Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neill's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neill] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neill, and Henry O'Neill his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more. as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin<sup>k</sup> by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town<sup>l</sup> of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons<sup>m</sup> of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

<sup>k</sup> *With a cast of a javelin*, *oipchup oo iorgh-izt*, *jactu sagittæ*.—D. F. translates it "was kild by a dart," in F. I. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbrej, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

<sup>l</sup> *Street-town*, *ppáobhail*, literally, street-

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>m</sup> *Two tons*.—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. I. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell), and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dunc Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonnes of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."

Mhorbail mor do dhán do dhéil Maigh Aetha truim, .i. a rúile do éabairt do dall, 7 a chénga do amlaibair, 7 a chora do cláiríneach 7 a lár do rínuib do neoch aga raibé ri cénghailte dia thaob 7 caite do bpeit do mnaoi éorraiḡ.

Forbair la hua Neill for ḡalluib, gur po mill móráin iompu, 7 co bfuair coméa móra ó ḡalluib do cinb riobh leith bliadna do dhóm fpiú. Creach-phuaḡeas piapan ríó rin do dhénom la mac ui néill brian mac domnaill mic Eoghain ui néill i ngallbachte gur po marbað brian fíon dófn upéur cloice 7 po ḡabað Eimear maḡ matḡamna, 7 po marbað apoile dia muinistir.

Toirpóealbac mac eoghain mic Ruaidri uí éoncóbaip do marbað la cloinn Commáig dupéur do foḡite.

Seaan mac brian mic Emainn ni fíḡail do marbað 7 ochtor immaile fpiur la Seaan ua fíḡail, 7 la cloinn domnaill buide ui fíḡail for rliab callraige bpi leith.

Eman mac Tómaip mic caatáil ui fíḡail do écc.

<sup>n</sup> *A great miracle*, should be “great miracles.”—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

<sup>o</sup> *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *cait*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *cait*, by “safe delivery in child-bearing;” but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duall Mac Firis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt” [it] “gave his eyes to the blind, his toung to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand” [to one] “that had it tyed in his side; and catts brought forth by a big-bellied woman that was thought to be with childe” [*cait do bpeit do mnaoi éorraiḡ*].

<sup>p</sup> *Encamped*: *forbair* signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duall Mac Firis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

“A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Nell against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*” [i. e. *hosting*] “made before that by the sonn's son of O'Nell, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Nell against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Eimear Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.”

<sup>q</sup> *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairi O'Conner slaine by Clanconway, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracle<sup>a</sup> was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles enit<sup>o</sup> fecit.

O'Neill encamped<sup>p</sup> against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin<sup>a</sup> by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith<sup>r</sup>.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify *a mountain*, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinn-senchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calpaige i n-Teffa, go maó di Shlab Calpaige i cconnoae an Long-puipz. There is a Calry in Teffia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Teffia, one in south Teffia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Teffia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Magnus mág mächgamina adbar tigeapna oirgiall décc, ⁊ a adnacal i cluain eoir.

Eber mac brian mág matgamina adbar tigeapna oirgiall do marbath.  
Tadh ua brian tigeapna tuadmumian do écc.

Síoda camin mac Connara taoipeac clonne cuilem píchín coiténin fear nepeann décc eitir da noctlaig.

Dubcoblauz mgean tomáir meguirp (tigeapna fear manac) bean eozain mág caímaoil bean dáonnachtaic deíreapcach deígemis do écc.

<sup>s</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial feates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

<sup>t</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Enear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

<sup>u</sup> *Lord of Thomond.*—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

<sup>w</sup> *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Connara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this year."

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this year touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth. & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneious, ⁊ the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelft day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & ffeilm Mag Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlan, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannechoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-chuain-I-flatily "[now Lumeloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiseirt Omány was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>s</sup> of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>t</sup> of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>u</sup>, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases<sup>w</sup>.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died<sup>x</sup>.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall mation. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetiall true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciencess in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

“Greate Warr in Machary-Conaecht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

“Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-chuainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

“An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

“Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

“William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

“Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Chieftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x<sup>o</sup>. Kalend. Decembris.

“Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

“A greate skirmish by the sonns of Murehertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonns of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

“The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accensations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

“One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

“The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zareens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

“A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

“Ffidim, son to ô Conner flaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Camhanach; some time expired afterwards he

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1445.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethre chéid, cfehrachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennan cananach γ Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Slorǵeas mór do dhóin la hua ndóinnall go pligeas, γ la pibinás uoir la cloinn afóha mész uoir γ la cloinn Eogham ui Choncobair. Ro loirceas leo Sligeas por coirpdealbách caprach mac dóinnall muc Muiréirteagh ui Choncobair, γ po marbas mac dónnachas tigeapna típe hoilealla, .i. comaltaas mac dónnachas leo co rocasóib oile.

Uilliam mac Seasam muc dóinnall ui ffrǵail tigeapna ua hangale dész iar nveigbfehad cianaoirda γ da taoirreach do gairim iarrim ipm angalie, .i. do Ropra mac Muiréirteag moidg muc brian ui ffrǵail, γ plocht Muirchad ui ffrǵail uile do gairim amma de. Da clonb afóha γ clonb Seasam

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and took him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Kildare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tuesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murthured by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghy were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slaine by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn courageously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and took twenty horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.*

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Connor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Connor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life<sup>1</sup>; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs<sup>2</sup>, and the Clann-Shane<sup>3</sup> O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this year) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him until he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, i. e. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by Ælim O'Connor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid fitz William Can's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lune in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

<sup>1</sup> *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'feargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'feargail proclaymed as cheitaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'feargaile, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'feargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

<sup>2</sup> *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>3</sup> *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uÍ fÍrġail 7 a charpde for ġach leth do ġarim taoriz do domnall buide mac domnall mic Seacan uÍ fÍrġail, 7 an tÍr do mÍllead ftoppa co ndearp-rat rÍd, .i. lÍt na hangale aġ ceċtar de.

Ruaidrí mac Tómaír méġuoir mac tizġina fear manac décc.

Mac ġillefínnéin, .i. brian taoíreach muinġipe Deodachan raosí eimġ 7 fÍr corraia a chipr ppi a comarrain décc.

Donnchað ballac mac raípraðain aubar taoriz teallaz eachuac décc.

Diarmait ua tuatail tizġarna clomne tuatail do marbað for lorce epeiche la clomn mic tomaltaz uÍ diomaraġ, iar mbeir ceirpe fichit bhaðain daoir.

Concobar mac uÍ concobar ciarraġe do marbað la Maġġamain ua econnobar, la a bratar, 7 riat arson i mbáð aġ dol ġo himp cathaġ.

Rírdorp mac uíolm do marbað.

Tomar díolmair 7 Rírdorp óġ díolmair do écc.

Laġneach mac afoha buide meġ eochazain do marbað for coill na conmað la clomn Muirġrtaġ óġ mÍġ eoaġain.

Donnchað bacac ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bpepne ċiar do ġarim uÍ Ruairc do donnchað mac Tizġarnan óġ i naġað lochlaimn mic taðġ uÍ Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

<sup>b</sup> *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows :

“ A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slain” [*recte* was slain] “ pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians” [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], “ he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province.”

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry.”

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“ O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

“ Greate warr acted by Gerald Camhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh<sup>c</sup>.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke<sup>d</sup>.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Camhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit. Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

“The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

“Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, J. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betrayed by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1446.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mile, ceirín chéú, cfehpachazτ, a Sé.

Eóin ua lfmam pphóip mainrτpeach leappa gabail do ecc.

Ruorpaige mac Apógaíl moip inéξ maégaínná tigeapna oipgiáll do écc,  
 7 a mac Aed pnaó mac Ruorpaige do oiponead ma ionad la hua náll.

Ua doinnall do thocht plógh moip hi connacéταb do chongraín la a char-  
 uib, do poigíð in Ruarpe ar túp, 7 do chóúð aipphé epia maóξ mipe. 7 tap  
 Siocand, 7 hi maóξ luipξ, tpe Macharpe éonnacht tpe cloun commuaz 7

the same day, viz<sup>t</sup>, ffeargall O'Daly, he him-  
 selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,  
 through which wound he died afterwards, he  
 being in his death bed from the feast of the  
 holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the  
 feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,  
 one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art  
 to all the Midians, if he did come to mature  
 yeares: the blessing of God & of his saints be  
 on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish  
 sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards  
 the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in  
 that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,  
 King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's  
 daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor flaly's] "wife,  
 & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha  
 mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more  
 noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-  
 niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art  
 O'Maeleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,  
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil  
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-  
 geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel  
 O'Særuidhe" [now Seely], "in Dun-ard, at  
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men  
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &  
 cowes along into his owne house through  
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

erossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], " &  
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in  
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-  
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholy his  
 prey from both English and Irish as far as  
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maeleachlyn  
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,  
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes  
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]  
 "was seldome scene a more couragious night  
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan  
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to their  
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-  
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskeoil died  
 on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's  
 son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,  
 died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond  
 fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of  
 Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Conner flaly & by  
 the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt  
 townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-  
 soners from the English by that Warr, & they  
 made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his  
 son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art  
 O'Maeleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbha-  
 na where the English were, but the English not  
 regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all  
 prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.*

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this year." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & received meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Iustigation of the sons of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John flitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache flitz Tygerman Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairck against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magraghnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magragnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and . . . . ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'feargail."

ταίμεε mac uilliam búpe ma éomne co dún iondóin, γ πυξ λειρ é ιαρριν hi conmaicne chuile tolað.

Cúcoicpeiche mac Maíne mic neill ríommaiγ τιγίρνα pñi τεαεῖβα do écc.

Emann ua brian τιγεαρνα ua ppaoláin do écc, γ dunnlaing ua brian doipð-neað ma ionað.

Domnchað mac Airt mic diarmata τιγίρνα ua cceinðpealaiγ do maipðað la branacharð.

Coccað mópí ειπιρ ua cconðoðar pailze γ gall na mive γup po cpeac-loipeað mópán don mive γ γup po maipðað pocharðe mop dia nðaoimð, γ no teiγðoir a pipthe co tñmpaiγ buð éuaið, γ go cul mave clapiarγ poir, γ po γaðað brian mac an calðaiγ uí concoðar ap an ccoccað pin la gallarð.

Cogað ειπιρ an ða ua concoðar i machaire connaçt, dia po maipðað

\* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D. F. as in F. I. 18 :

“The sons of Íleim and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balinmotta and killed Ædli boy Mac Donaghy’s son, and brought a prey of Cows and horses with them. And O’Daniel came with a greates Army to Connacht to help his friends. He came first to O’Ruairke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirc, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Jonulhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Cuile-tola.”

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note 5, under the year 1293, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O’Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Rinalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalur. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O’Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maóinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, Óran beaγ ó Chlaonad m Uib Faelain i Maγ Laigeam. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Laépiγ Ópuiin m Uib Faelain. 4th. October 27, Epe ēpī. Domnaiz mópí Moize luaðar i ðeuarpeapir Ua ð-Faelain.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicene Cuile Toladh<sup>e</sup>.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teflia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain<sup>f</sup>, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara<sup>g</sup>, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh<sup>h</sup>. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Beóan mac neap-pam* *Ḃpp. ó Phroð cúlunn in Uib Faolan.* Fiodh-Cuiliun is the present Feighentlen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teambrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

<sup>g</sup> *Tara, Teamap.*—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

<sup>h</sup> *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh.*—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. I. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-faly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his forces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calvagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

διαρμιασθῇ ρυσθῇ μὰς ταῖς υἱ ἐκόνκοβαρ ἡ ἡσά ἐκόνκοβαρ νδονν, ἡ ἡ ἐλαινν Μυρριρ νὰ μβριῖ, ἡ ἡ εὐιθῷ δο ἐλαινν φέδλινιθῷ ἡ εὐιθῷ υἱ φριοννταιν.

Κοζαθῷ μὸρ ἡ ἡ τευαθῷμῡναιν δια ρο μίλλεαθῷ τευαθῷμῡναιν υἱε, ἡ ἡ παρ ζαβῷ υἱ ἡριανν βυθῷεἰν ἐο νδεαχῷ μὰς υἱλλίαν ἐλαινν Ριοκαρῷ ἡ ἡ τευαθῷμῡναιν, ἡ ἡ τῡεε υἱ ἡριανν ἀμαθῷ ἀρ ἐέειν, ἡ ἡ ρο φᾶζαῖν ἡ ἐέορᾶ ἡαττ.

Κλαινν δοννχαῖθῷ, ἡ ἡ τοιρρῷεαλῷεαθῷ ἀρριᾷ υἱ ἐκόνκοβαρ, ἡ ἡ ἐκόνκοβαρ δονν δο δὸλ διβλινιθῷ ἡ ἐέειν μεἰε υἱλλίαν ἐλαινν Ριοκαρῷ δο δὸναῖν ἀοιν μεε δοννχαῖθῷ, ἡ ἡ αἱ τεαοῖδεαχτ νὰ νδᾷ μὰς δοννχαῖθῷ ρο δὸεῖθῷ, ἡ ἡ ροινν λειθε ἡτορρᾶ .ι. Σεααν μὰς ἐκόνκοβαρ μεε δοννχαῖθῷ, ἡ ἡ ταῖς μὰς τομαλ-ταῖς μοιρ μεε δοννχαῖθῷ.

Ρεθλινιθῷ μὰς Σεααν υἱ Ρυαῖρ δο μᾶρβαθῷ ρορ ἡρ ριοθῷναχα ἡ αἱ δερῷ-ρῡε .ι. ἐλαινν λοέλαινν υἱ Ρυαῖρ.

Μὰς δοννκαῖν ἡ Ρυαῖρ δο μᾶρβαθῷ ἡ ἐλαινν δοννχαῖθῷ μεε τῷζεαῖρῡνν υἱ Ρυαῖρ.

Τὸμᾶρ μὰς Τομαῖρ ὄἰς υἱ Ραζῷαλλᾶς δο μᾶρβαθῷ ἡ νὸελας μὸρ ἡ ἐλαινν Ρέμανθῷ μεε ζῷολλα ἡορᾶ υἱ Ραζῷαλλᾶς.

Δοννκαῖν ἡ ἐκόνκοβαρ, ἐέειν ρῷενα μαῖτῷ ἡ ἡ ραοῖ ἡ δᾶν δο μᾶρβαθῷ ἐκὸν δῷαρ μὰς ρορ ἐρῷοιρ ἡοχα ἡαννῷνθῷ μεε Νεἰμῷ ἡ ἐλαινν μεἰε ἀρτῷ υἱ μαοῖλ-φᾶέλαινν, ἡ ἡ ἐλαινν μεἰε ρῷαχῷαχ μεῖς ἐοέαζᾶν.

Ταναῖε μὰς Μαοῖλῖν μεε ταναῖε υἱ ἡαοῖλἐκὸνᾶρτῷ δέεε ἡ ἐλαινν φεο-ρᾶρ εἰτῷρ δᾶ ἐαῖρς ἡ αἱ ἀθῷαεαλ ἡ μαμῷρτῷρ βαῖλε υἱ δὸεέᾶν.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

<sup>k</sup> *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duaid Mac Firbis in F. I. 18 :

“ A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties betweene them.”

<sup>l</sup> *In the middle of*, ρορ ἡρ.—Thus rendered by D. F. : “ Felim, son of John O'Ruarik was

killed *in the midst of* flidhnach, by his owne kinsmen.”

<sup>m</sup> *Cro-inis*.—Duaid Mac Firbis, in F. I. 18, calls it *Cró-inis* of Loch-Annin-fitz-Nemhy. It is called *Cró-inis*, pronounced *Crow-inish*, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called *Cormorant Island*, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called *Doon*, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which



Fionntain<sup>i</sup> by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough<sup>k</sup>. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of<sup>l</sup> [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis<sup>m</sup>, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh<sup>n</sup>, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais<sup>o</sup>, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain<sup>p</sup>.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,

Ταὸς μάς πλανητῶν το μαρβᾶν λα κορβιμας μῆτε υἱ πλανητῶν.  
 Εἰμην mac mec Μυρριπ εἰαρραῖζε το μαρβᾶν λα κορβιμας mac εὐζαν  
 μεζ εἰρταῖζ.

Ὀριαν ua τυβῶα το μαρβᾶν λα τῖρ namalzaa.

Οἰαρμαῖτε mac Ιρ mic εἰτᾶν πναῖδ μεζ Razhnaull το μαρβᾶν.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1447.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, mte, cēthpe chēv. cēthpachav a Scacht.

Comopha piodnacha pēp tige aoidhcaō coiteinn va zaō aon vo ecc.

Πλας μόρ hi παῖπαδ ἡ hi φοξμαρ na bliaōna po, va po ecc ppioup baile  
 in bogān, ppiōip connala, barūm calatpoma, ḡrōiote mac mec ualpona, ἡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyferath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“Tany fitz Maelyn fitz Tany O'Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanty, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigitmas afore that.”

Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1446. An Ecclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

“The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

“Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

“Bresal ó Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ó Kelly.

“Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ó hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hantley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hantley againe followed O'hantley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O'hantley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hantley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imhar O'hantley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Rnairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hantley, nevertheless the sons of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignity to blind O'hantley, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanty, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanty. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & fflim O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanty. And O'Kelly at once with” [i.e. along with] “Imhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain<sup>a</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.*

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan<sup>c</sup>, the Prior of Connala<sup>d</sup>, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machaíry Connacht, & he burnt Muinter Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Maelbrennyu, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in lochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Maelruany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Maelruany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Maelachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner fully to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O'Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donuagh, son to Eogan Oge O'Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall Gillespatrick, son to Morthy Mac fleorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Mac grauyl, slaine."

<sup>c</sup> *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

<sup>d</sup> *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Grete flamin in the Spring of

pocharde mór hi mīde, hi mumam, 7 illaigmb, 7 atbhrat apoule sup po écc-  
pat peēt céo pacapit di.

Cfnn do chur ap tñmpall achard upcharp, 7 an bñd arptñrach de do tócc-  
bál le tomár óg Maguibp tigeapna fear manach i nonóip dé, tigeapnað,  
7 Rónám do práτ a amna peipin.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguibp, do mārbað la donn  
mac pilib még uibp, le macaib Aipe méguibp, le macaib mec oipgiallaig,  
7 le macaib ua nōamín, uap basí an domnall hípin i nñpaorta pe máguibp  
7 pe pilib tamair an típe, 7 ag tioneptúð dō o bpeipne uí Raigillig 7 é ag  
dul go baile éipí uí néill ap ann táppēup é sup po mārbað. Ro hadnacead  
iapom i maniptip leapa gaðal.

Aed mac tómáip óg méguibp mac tigeapna fñmanach décc.

Peðlimb mac Seacan mic Pilib uí Raigillig aubap tigeapna bpeipne ap  
oipbeapit 7 oineac do dul go hac tpuim oionprouigib pñ ionaid pñg Saxan  
Lopb Pupunmál 7 peðlimb do gaðal laip, 7 a écc don plaið, iap mbacib  
ongta 7 aipñge, 7 a aubnacal i maniptip Acha tpuim.

Pionnguala (ingean an éalbacg uí éoncōbap pailig 7 Maiprege ingene  
uí cñbaill) bñ uí domnaill cēctup, 7 Afoha buide uí neill iapom an aoin  
bñ do bñpñ dealb 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oipbeapitup basí i nepinn  
uile i naon amppip pñ a gémóτá a maðap buðdeim, do tpegað an tpaogail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men  
were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for  
the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer,  
Harvest, and Winter, by" [i.e. of] "which died  
the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-  
nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the  
son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?];  
"and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-  
ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to  
get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes  
that died in Dublin of that plague."

<sup>†</sup> *Baron of Calatrim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of  
Galtrim in Meath.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year  
1176, p. 27, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an ex-  
tensive parish in the barony of Magheraste-  
phana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on  
the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a  
French roof: "An bliathann pñ do cuipēd cenn  
ppangēad le tomair óg meguibp, .i. pñ pep  
manac ap zempoil acad upēape, &c."

<sup>x</sup> *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it  
is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken  
prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he  
afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy  
of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given  
somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of  
Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of  
Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was  
treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim<sup>1</sup>, Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair<sup>u</sup> was roofed<sup>w</sup>, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighearnach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner<sup>x</sup>. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret<sup>y</sup>, daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

<sup>1</sup> *And of Margaret*, i. e. Finola was the daughter

of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædli boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternal glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-



this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion<sup>2</sup> in the monastery of Cill-achaidh<sup>a</sup>.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws<sup>b</sup> in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis<sup>d</sup> in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it<sup>e</sup>.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

<sup>b</sup> *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deoran, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this year."

<sup>d</sup> *The monastery of Laoighis*, *manríxip laoiḡ-irí*, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Duaid Mac Fírbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of fídnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord ffurnwall in this year.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Coblthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceirte céo, cétphachatt, a hócht.

Plág móp iyn mde, concobar mac aoda ui fírgail, diarmaitte mág conmaiße, 7 haimpí duib Mac tecebam triup briatar do briatépib longpuit ui fírgail déß von pláig rin.

Concobar mac faolchaða eppcop Rurp ailiépí décc.

Abb na trínoube pop loc cé décc.

Semur óß mac remair gallua mac iapla upmuían décc.

Caéal mac ui concobar failße do mapbað lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnaét mac Pilib méßuðip décc fá buað naépíße, 7 a aðnacal i tñupall achaid upcarp.

Ua híßpa maðac do mapbað.

Ua loclainn tißeapna bóipne déß.

• Niall ó maolmuaid do mapbað lá huib Riaccam.

Irish toung's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cæmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhaeh his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obedience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluing, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Hland Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brennan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanley's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Maelachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa ó ffeargall, but Læseach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their mien" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.*

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail<sup>f</sup>, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan<sup>g</sup> [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Connitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

<sup>f</sup> *Longphort-O'Farrell, Longphort Ui Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 443, note <sup>g</sup>), that Longford was anciently called in Irish *Ath-foda*, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *duéanó Riagáin*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.

Concóbair mac Seáin mic eáinapcaig meo bpanán tigeapna corca  
aélano ppi pé peét mbliadon epíóat do écc i nduina pealga for maig ae iap  
tpegaó a tigeapnaip ip in mbliadon poime, 7 a aonacal i Ropp commain.

Ipse recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.  
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesiæ. Ideo  
fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the  
margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,  
who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

“Ap Uib Riagán na puag depon,  
Tappa meap muidéap comlonn,  
O'Duinn taoíreach na toíla,  
Cunz na ceptaoíreach caat-ópóá.”

“Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,  
A vigorous band who rout in battle,  
Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,  
Hero of the golden battle-spears.”

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which ex-  
hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-  
tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-  
eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County.  
The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems  
to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is  
given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

“Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son  
of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of  
Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama” [i. e.  
dog of Slieve Bloom], “son of Connell, son of  
Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom  
the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne,  
is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son  
of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name  
of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of  
Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-  
galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of  
Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of  
Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the  
people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch  
of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor  
of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-  
trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory.”

The present recognised head of this family is  
Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General  
Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,  
in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pe-  
digree of this branch of the O'Dunne family  
can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of  
Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish  
documents ; but it has not yet been connected  
with the ancient line above given. From a ma-  
nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-  
lection, No. 635), and another in the British  
Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,  
the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has  
been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leuncy O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built  
the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray  
the expenses attending the erection of it he  
imposed unusual tribute on the territory,  
which his successors continued to extort down  
to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had  
two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and  
a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge  
O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.  
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers  
Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had  
by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or  
O'Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ;  
3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the  
Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,  
LL. D., T. C. D., “a good scholar, and a  
zealous Protestant,” who died without issue ;  
5th, Murtough ; and an illegitimate son, Mo-  
riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had  
also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lord<sup>b</sup> of Corco-achlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconmaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the North to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillippstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilecullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrie beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffie of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Catal mac peolunio mic Ruaidhri uí concobair do marbhad la clomn Ruaidhri meic catal uí concobair toirpdelbac 7 Diarmaide.

Ταῦθ ὅcc mac ταῦθ mac giollacolaun uí uiginn ppiomioide aopa dána epeann 7 alban do écc iap naitrige i cill conla, 7 a adnacal i maniptir ata lftann.

Διαρματε mac eoγann mic ματγαῖнна uí dalaig ollan peap mde uile paof poγlainnetiz 7 ppi dāna dēcc, 7 a adnacal i ndurimaz colaimm cille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananiun O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doyne, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

<sup>b</sup> *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Coreachlann, thus :

“ A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John fits Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcoachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule.”

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Conla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18 :

“ A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillico-lum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla<sup>a</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille<sup>k</sup>.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

<sup>k</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him courageously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffehim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silinny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—Ed.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffehim fitz ffehim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffehim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffehim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffehim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscommon, & ffehim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulsy, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God. & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffehim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1449.

Aoír Crioirt, míle, cetpe céd, cétpacátt, a naoí.

Donnchað mac tigeapnán óig tigeapna bpeirne iar do écc iar ná bñt hi peircegalair oéta pe bliaðam lám, 7 tigeapnán mac taððg uí Ruairc do éoga ina ionað láran mbpeirne iar.

Eogan mac ríam tigeapna muirpe maoilmoíða do écc, 7 Sían ua Raḡaillig a mac ríam do éoga ina ionað lá hua neill, 7 la pliocht Sían ui Raḡaillig, 7 peapḡal ua Raḡaillig, .i. mac tomar mór, do éoga lá pliocht maḡanna ui Raḡaillig, 7 lá gallaib gup po fáir ceccað 7 combuaðpeað eaopra. Tamicc an luptír 7 iarla upmumán do éongnam lá peapḡal ua Raḡallaḡ, 7 tuc Sían ua Raḡaillig cona roḡraide ammur for éoprac an tplaiaḡ gup po maibad 7 gup po ḡabað tpi ríct oíob im mac toirpḡealḡaḡ 7 im mac doinnail bain ui Raḡaillig.

brian ócc o néill décc.

Mór mḡín aóða mic ríib na tuciaḡe méḡuðir bñ airt mic eogan uí néill décc.

Maḡnur buide mac caippe meic duinn mḡuðir décc.

bpeppmaðm lá mac uíolín for muirceaprac ruad ua neill dú m po

"A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O'neachtyn's son, with many others.

"A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Edh boy O'feargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly flriers, of the flriers of Longford O'feargail, died by that plague.

"Edh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by fíeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

"Fíelim O'Duinn being slaine" [*recte* was slaine:] "by Cu-coigrichy O'Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

"The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being" [*recte* was] "killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

"Warr betwixt the sonns of Morty backach O'Conner, & the sons of Brien flitz-Daniel O'Conner, so that Magnus fitz-Brien's son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonns was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

"Brien Mac Donnaghye's son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghye's son, & has" [had?] "driven it towards O'Ruairk, & Clannonnaghy followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier. O'Ruairk's Residence, & Thady O'Ruairk his sonns persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O'Ruairk's two sons were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine."

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.*

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption<sup>1</sup>; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>n</sup> Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat<sup>o</sup> was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

<sup>1</sup> *Pulmonary consumption*, *peapggalat oéta*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firbis translates this passage as follows:

"Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruarik, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruarik's son was ordayne to supply his place in the western Brefney."

<sup>m</sup> *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. I. 18:

"Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son" [was] "proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter" [*recte* the number] "of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [im] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son."

<sup>n</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

<sup>o</sup> *A sudden defeat*, *bpfmáíom*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

"A defeate given by Mac Ugilin fop" [i. e. upon] "Murthy Roe O'neil, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neil's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

maibad mac maolmuire mec fuibne conrubal meic ui néill, 7 aongur mac mec domnall na halban, 7 rochaide oile immaile ppiú.

Coccað mór eirip conalleab budem, 7 moran do milleað.

Ua rialám 7 giollaeript mac an baird décc.

Αος mac loclann mic Seapprað tiğearma cloinne catail mic muireað-  
ağ muillfcan pé hfo mcián iap tpeccað a tiğearmaip ap gpað dé, 7 iap  
naontyğað διαριματτα mic Sepprað ui plannağán do éop ma ionað decc.

Omice deipoc do tect i nepinnco nonóip mór, 7 iaplaða epeann do tect  
ma tcað, 7 gaoiðil leitmil mðe, 7 a bpeit fñm do mairtaib do tabairt do  
do cum a éipmige.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

<sup>p</sup> *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D.F.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faolain.

<sup>r</sup> *Roe of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancathill, in the county of Rosecommon.

<sup>s</sup> *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. I. 18:

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchen."

<sup>t</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"O'lara, halfé King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmaelruain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdclbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ifelin his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Cerycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ifelin Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'flannagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady flitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Iearbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelome hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muillinn & Remeanan, wherein Mac



Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war<sup>p</sup> broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain<sup>a</sup> and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal', the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York<sup>s</sup> arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand'.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid MacCarthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slain, & two sons to the son of Buadhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley MacCarthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of Ichtir Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt suing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaghlyn O'Kellie's wife, *quævit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruarie, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Ambly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.*

The Archbishop of Coumaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Scoimh Burke<sup>a</sup>, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>w</sup>, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach<sup>x</sup>, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother<sup>y</sup>, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh<sup>z</sup>, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain<sup>a</sup>, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin<sup>b</sup>, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>y</sup> *Step-brother*, mac aḋap, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

<sup>z</sup> *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Niun's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortinceddan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

<sup>b</sup> *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall ḡobla liuin i n-Danpro'ge Com-

Μυρσίρεαδ υα φλannaζάν τασίρεαδ τυατέ πατα δο δουλ δια οιλίρι don  
 πρίν, γ α έcc ιαρ mbuaδ naίτpιγε, γ α θαρbραάται copbmac δο γαβαλ α  
 ιουαδ.

Σλόιρεαδ δο δονομ lá hénpí o néill lá harτ ua neill, γ lá mac eoγan  
 uí neill hι τpιαν congail δο congnaím lé mac mōilín. Níall mac enpí mic  
 eoγan δο δουλ ap cpeic ap μυρceapταc mac uι neill buide, γ po γaδpαc  
 γaβαλα. Mac uí néill buide γ eoγan mac bpiαν όγ uι néill δο bpήc ap  
 mall, γ ppaóíneaδ pop α mūmτip. Δο παδ eoγan mac bpiαν όγ mic bpiαν  
 móip mic enpí aimpieδ da popγan δια ppeiγ pop mall γup bó mapδ de, γ po  
 haδnaiceaδ ι nApo máca co nonóip móip.

Σίτ δο δenaím δο pεaan mac eoγan uι Raγaillγ γ δο domnall bán ua  
 Raγaillγ pe apoile, γ pφiγal mac tomay móip δο έop α tigeapnap, γ an  
 bpειpne uile δο bñc ag pεaan mac eoγan, γ pεapγal δο γaβαλ τυapupταλ  
 uaδa.

Ταδ mac Pilib mic tomay méguidip δο mapbaδ la cloinn copbmac  
 mec Sampaδan, γ α aδnacal illip γaβαλ.

Ανθρεap mac γιollaepiopt uí θpoma paσί εaγnaδ epaibδεac uecc ιap  
 δtponnτúδ ό ποim.

Ο caipde cúle, ταδ mac iópep ollam pεapmanac le leiγφ decc.

Ο huigimδ, ι. τυατάλ ppiomioide aopa δána epεann δο έγ δο γaλαp obann.

Οipγne mópa δο δονομ lá mac meγeoάγán pop γallaδ uap po cpeac-

nnip agup a γ-cám loca h-Éipne. Comhgall of  
 Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of  
 Lough Erne."

<sup>c</sup> *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of  
 D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the going of O'Flanagan  
 and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubilens*, and many of  
 the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of  
 Fermanagh, and O'Flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

<sup>d</sup> *Triam Chongail.*—This was the ancient name  
 of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy,  
 extending into the present counties of Down  
 and Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Of which he died.*—The translation here is,  
 perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English : "thrust his spear twice into the  
 body of Niall and slew him."

<sup>f</sup> *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of  
 vassalage.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the  
 county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish  
 of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum. with-  
 out the prefix O. This family possessed the  
 hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinn-  
 awley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of  
 Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

<sup>i</sup> *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Haggin.*—This passage is given as follows  
 in the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage<sup>e</sup> to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance ; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail<sup>d</sup>, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys ; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhredh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died<sup>e</sup>, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other ; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship ; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen ; and Farrell received wages from him<sup>f</sup>.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma<sup>g</sup>, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>h</sup> (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicine<sup>i</sup>, died.

O'Higgin<sup>k</sup>, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations<sup>l</sup> were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

<sup>e</sup> "Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput sue nationis*, and cheife master of the *Æs-dana* of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*."

<sup>l</sup> *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English : he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy ; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy ; and not that only" [but] "it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

λοῖρε Ραῖτ γυαιρε, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, ⁊ cill bicriḡe. Ro ḡabac̃ cairppe mac laoiḡriḡ mic porra, ⁊ po marbac̃ d̃a mac mic teabóit̃ mec hoibepe lair ar an ccoḡac̃ r̃in. Ro marbac̃ beór brian mac laoiḡriḡ mic Rorra lair i mbaile móir locha reiniḡe. Ac̃t̃ éina bá oíríñ in po milleac̃ lair don coccac̃ r̃in. Tangaḡar̃ ḡoill miḡe ⁊ diúice deiore, ⁊ bpatac̃ an r̃iḡ conḡe an muilíñ ceapp̃, ⁊ tamice mac m̃eḡ eoac̃ḡáin mapc-rluaḡ móir eoiḡte co b̃el aḡa ḡlar apnápach in ccoinne ḡall coñt̃ í comaple do r̃ónpat̃ ḡall ainoride r̃iḡ do denaín r̃rip̃, ⁊ po maḡr̃fe d̃ó uile a ndearna porra do éionn r̃iḡda dpaḡail uat̃.

Doñdchaḡ o ḡallcubhar̃ comorba Adhamnáin decc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1451.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡpe ceḡ, cáoccat̃, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec réorap̃ do écc por r̃lḡeac̃ na r̃oina iap̃ nḡnoucc̃ac̃ eppcopoide tuama.

Maunp̃tir an cabáñ do loḡccac̃.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyles he had done for granting to them that peace."

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note \*, under the year 1209.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Poirtel by those who speak Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mor-Locha-Seimlúilhe*, now Ballymore Lough-ewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loc̃ Seim̃oile,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a towuland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>c</sup> *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Under this year the *Annals of D. F.*, as in F. I. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muutir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire<sup>m</sup>, Cill-Lucain<sup>n</sup>, Baile-Portel, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe<sup>p</sup>. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach<sup>q</sup>, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan<sup>r</sup>, died<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.*

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

“Greate Warr in Maghery-Connaecht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against theire owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sonnns tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killeiney, from Donnagh Duffsuilagh,” [Denis the black-eyed, ED.] “son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connaght to Maghery-Connaecht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

“All the King of England's conquest in ffraunce was taken from him but only Callee, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Liceneed by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαργρεέε ιηζήν υι ἐρήβαλλ (ταδῆ) ἤν υι concobair φαλζιῆ (an calbac) ἔν αρ φήρ βασί ινα ἡαμπρι ι nepinn uair αρ ί tucc ζαίρμ emiḡ fá ó ι naóin bliáðain do luét ιαρρατα neṡ décc ιαρ mbuaíð onḡṡa ἡ αἰτρίγε ιαρ mbriet ḡuaða ó domán ἡ o deaman.

Ρεδlimið ua concobair mac an calbaiz, ἡ na μαργρεγε céðna áðbair τιζεαρνα ua φφαλῆε φήρ bá mór ainn ἡ oipðearcup décc ιαρ mbíṡ hi peph-ḡalaip φμú mé foda pómie φm, ἡ ní baóí aét aon oíðce eipir a néḡriðe.

Μυρέαð ua maðaðain τιζεαρνα píl nanmáða φήρ bá coimpiḡe apá ouṡaiḡ φh, ἡ do ba cpóða lam, ἡ bá φeappi φmaét do écc.

Ruaíðpí mac maóilmopða píaðaiḡ υι concobair do écc.

Εοζan mac concobair mec ḡilleφinnén mac τοιριḡ muintipe Ρεóðaácan ἡ ḡiollapatpauce buíðe mac ḡille φinnén do mapbað la Conconnaét mac Seacain mic conconnaét méḡ uíðpí an .6. ið pephpu.

Yorke's force left Ireland . . . . through these teeding.

"Mac-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loughlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died."

<sup>1</sup> *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

"A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of grace" [Jubilee] "with the Roman Church, it is an ungracious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides" [*recte* except only] "her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sin-chell" [26 March. Ed.] "in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter" [*recte* number] "of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-namh Mac Egan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Maélin O'Maelconry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,



Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations<sup>u</sup> of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards<sup>v</sup>, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction<sup>w</sup>, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate church of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the church's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most flaine, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

<sup>u</sup>Those who sought for rewards.—In the original *luice iappata neč*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

<sup>w</sup>Best jurisdiction.—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silannchadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór aḡ maineachaib, 7 ó concóbaip donn do ðul do éorram uí éallaiḡ, 7 tuc a mác 7 diair bpaḡaḡ oile dó i ngeall pé píce maḡ do ḡreapp, .i. cñépe maḡ décc fearainn ua píte puapaḡḡar mainiḡ hi cceannað o éoirpðealbáð écc piar an tan rin, 7 tuc aḡ uia concóbaip rin ipḡeac, 7 pé maḡcc oile pop maḡ eocaḡán [*recte* mac eochaḡa] don coḡaḡ rin, 7 do copain pé ua éallaiḡ don cup rin.

Caipén copáð pinne do denom lá mac uilliam clommi pucaipð.

Caḡal dub mac tomaltaḡ óiḡ mec donmchaḡ do maḡbað.

Caḡal mac briam mec donmchaḡ do maḡbað lá briam pñn do upcúip do pñn, 7 pé occa íápuccáð pó a comaiḡḡe.

ḡpí meic maóileaclaínn uí bipn taḡḡ, uilliam, 7 donmchaḡ do maḡbað hi ccluaínn cpeaíma i naon uair lá pñacḡ maóileaclaínn méḡ paḡnaill, 7 lá domnall mac briam uí bipn.

Cpeac lá pðlmið uia concóbaip pop ua nḡaḡpa, 7 cpeac lá hua nḡaḡpa pop luḡḡ baile níóip hí pñomn.

ḡaiḡmaíð mac taḡḡ mic copbmaic meḡ caipḡaiḡ do maḡbað.

ḡaiḡmaíð mac uí Suilleabáínn níóip do maḡbað ma éioḡail pñe.

Caḡal puac mac caḡail dub uí concóbaip do écc.

ḡiollapaḡpaice óḡ ó pñalan paí pñ dána décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

\* *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. I. 18:

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eogh by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

† *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Connor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Connor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

‡ *Makeogh*, now *Keogh*, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Don went to protect O'Kelly<sup>x</sup>, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith<sup>y</sup>, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh<sup>z</sup> in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne<sup>a</sup> was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee<sup>b</sup>.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha<sup>c</sup>, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken<sup>d</sup> by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn<sup>e</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him<sup>f</sup>.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillapattrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died<sup>g</sup>.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagum* by an oversight in transcribing.

<sup>a</sup> *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

<sup>b</sup> *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note <sup>1</sup> on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

<sup>e</sup> *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Rosecommon, sheet 9.

<sup>f</sup> *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullethane the Greath, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

<sup>g</sup> In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1452.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mίle, cepe čeo, caozatτ, α δο.

Neachtain ua domhnall (.i. mac toirpheadhaig an fíona) tigeapna típe conaill, cenel moán, mhuir heoḡan ḡ na ccoicepioc ccomhpoḡur, fíri epoda corantach, ceinnlitir pioḡa ḡ coccas an tuairceirτ do marbaḡ le cloinn neill uí domhnall α ḡfíbrátar i nduibur oíde féile brenaimn do rompraḡh uair po ionḡarbpom an clann rin néill α típ conaill maran tan rin .i. domhnall ḡ Aodh ruadh. Seapcca bliadan ba plan do Neachtain an tan do éfí.

Ro éirig comphuachaḡ coccas ḡ ḡraonta anbpoll eirir domhnall mac Neill ḡairb ḡ Ruḡbraige mac Neachtain uí domhnall m tígíur típe conaill, ḡur po mífcebuatḡpeaḡ an típ ftoppa, ḡo mbaḡar cairpe, ḡ comafetaḡ cecḡar nae aca aḡ poḡail, ḡ acc úibeapḡ poḡ aḡoile. Do poḡaḡ marbaḡ ḡ muḡaḡaḡ daḡne, aḡḡthe ḡ cpeacha iolapḡa ftoppa aḡuḡ ḡ anall.

Slóigeaḡ lá hua néill (Eoḡan) ir na peatḡb do coccas ar ḡallab ma-éape oirḡiall, ḡ maḡuibir do ḡol poḡ an plóiceaḡ rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eoḡan óḡ ó néill, ḡ muntir mḡḡ uirir do ḡul poḡ cpeic ar ḡallab co cloic an boḡaig ḡ an cpeac do tabairτ leó dia longpoḡτ. ḡoill ḡ muntir mḡḡ maḡḡanna ḡ α bpaḡri dia lánman hi topaigeaḡτ ḡo pangatτar an longpoḡτ. Ua néill ḡ maḡuibir cona muntir do eirge ma naḡaḡ. Ro piḡeaḡ ḡḡal ftoppa ḡ po marbaḡ mac domhnall ḡallocclac, .i. Somairle moḡ co pochauidḡ ionḡaḡb mmaille pḡir, ḡ po ḡabaḡ apail ḡon tḡlóḡ. O neill do íḡaḡ

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fearsa-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symonstowne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was immediatly slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.*

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha<sup>a</sup>, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaigh<sup>i</sup> to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces<sup>k</sup> taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

<sup>a</sup> *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fews, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriell, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should

ma longporot an oidee rin co bfeirce mór. Enrí a mac (iar na cluinnin rin) do éide ma óal. Tainne Mág macġanna iarom hi cefin ui néill, 7 a cloinne, do monrat ríe pe aroile, 7 do padad éraic a earonora dua neill lá taob éraic mec doinnail.

Iarla upmúian 7 iurcir ná héreann do bñreac cailén uaitne for con-cobar ua maolmian, 7 do gabail cailén leige for uib diomurais co tucce-rat cfo plige dó co hairtem, do buain mic mec feórap amac do baol illam ann. Ro loipe aitem iarrin. Do éoid aipride i nuib paulge, 7 tainne ua con-cobar ma éeas éuige i ngeall pé mac mec feórap do légeac amac. Aipride rin anġaile co ttaimz ua pearġail ma teaé, 7 ġur po ġeall naoi ppeit mart do cionn a ríoda. Do deacadar uiblinib ġo maġ mbriġmame, 7 po bñreac cailén bapra leó, 7 po mullre upmór a napbam. Luib aipride ġo padar, 7 aipride co maġ maine. Tangatar muintir Raġallaiġ ma éeas 7 tucrat a mar dó. Aipride ġo macaire aipġiall co tucrat méġ maé-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

<sup>1</sup> *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

<sup>m</sup> *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captain of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Maelrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dinasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Ifaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'feargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintir-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'nell to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Bahathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric<sup>l</sup> for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny<sup>n</sup> upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem<sup>o</sup>, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Bermingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both<sup>p</sup> proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>q</sup>, demolished the castle of Barrecha<sup>r</sup>, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine<sup>s</sup>, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

<sup>n</sup> *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

<sup>p</sup> *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrute, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrute, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

<sup>r</sup> *Barrecha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrute, and county of Longford.—See note <sup>q</sup> under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifney, which is now called the county of Cavan.

ζαήνα α μιαρ δό. Οο εόιθ ιαροή ηι εοομνε ελομνε νέιλλ, γ τυε αρ έηρι υα νειλλ ιηγεαν μεε υιλλιαμ βύρε δο βαιοί μα ιηναοί αγε ιαρ νέε υι δομήναλλ α ριρ ρήν δο εορ υαδα, γ α βήν πόρδα ρήν δο έαβαρηε έυγε δο ιυδιρ, .i. ιηγεαν μεε μυρεχαδα, γ δερβρφαρ αν ιαρλα βυδ δέιν. Οο εόιθ αιρριθε εο baile ατα ριρδiao mic θαμήαν γ αεβαε ανηριη ειτηρ θα ρέιλ μυρε ιαρ ιυθέναν ηα ριυβαλ ριη ιιλε ιη αση ιεράιτε αιμήαν.

Ιηγήη ιαρλα εille θαρη εοηδαοιρ υρμυμιαη δο έεε τηρ ρέετμαιηε ρια νέεε α ριρ αν ιαρλα ρειρηάτε.

Σίε ζαλλ γ ζαοιθεαλ δο εουλ αρ εεulaib ιαρ νέεε αν ιαρλα, γ ιυρτηρ δο υεναήν δο διρ εδβαρδ ιυρδάρ.

Μόρ ιηγεαν υι εοηεοβαρ ραυζε βήν μεε υιλλιαμ ελομνε Ριεαιρδ δο εεε δο εαργαρ.

Θεαρηβαρδι ιοηγηαδ δο εέεε ιη βλιαδαν ρο ρεαλ ριαρ αν ιαρλα δο εεε, .i. ρεθ δά μίλε δο τραζαδ θαβαηηη ιυρε.

Σήαν μιαε δοηηεαιδ ιέετοιρεαε υα νοιλεαλλα υέεε.

Ταδς μιαε θαρημαδα ριαδ υι εοηεοβαρ θυιηη υέεε.

Τοιρηθεαλβαε ριαδ μιαε βηριαη βαλλαγ υι εοηεοβαρ, γ τοιρηθεαλβαε μιαε ταδς mic τοιρηθεαλβαγ ριαδ υί εοηεοβαρ, γ ηαιρηι ερμυεαηδ μιαε υιλλιαμ μεε θαυιθ δο ιηαρηβαδ ρορ εοιρηρηιαδ ηα ρέγηα λά ρλυαε ελομνε δοηηεαδ ηι ραιρηαδ ηα βλιαδηα ρο.

Θαυιθ υα ιόρδα μιαε τηγεαρηα λαογίρι δο ιηαρηβαδ λά ηεαργυρ.

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-atha-flirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name :

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Con-nactiæ, a cujus excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc con-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> *The peace*.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows :

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner flaly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most courageously worked to



his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain<sup>t</sup>, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace<sup>u</sup> [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage<sup>w</sup> occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl, namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief<sup>x</sup> of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann<sup>y</sup>, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrrshliabh na Seaghsa [the Curleus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

<sup>w</sup> *A sure, wonderful presage*, оарѣапрѣ. a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Chief*.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

<sup>y</sup> *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruifion. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruifion in the north of Hy-Many.

Cathal mac uilliam mic Sthan mic domnaill uí fearghail do marbhadh dúpáir ga iar lórcadh fobair leó.

Giolla na naoimh mac aodha uí ainliúe tighearna cenel doibte do éig hi celuan corppéi iar ná bhí eó cian dall innte iar ttregeadh a tighearnair dó.

Lochlann ócc ua hainliú tairpeé cenel doibte do marbhadh i meabail for epannóig locha lepi lá mac Murchaidh mic giolla na naoimh uí ainliú, 7 la mac Uaithe mic giolla na nash, iar na briat da muinir fín 7 la domhnall carpaé ua maolbriúe 7 a máe, 7 tomair mac giolléporas uí maolbriúe 7 tairpeach do éenaim do Ruaidrí buidhe mac giollananaoim, 7 an triair maor pin dá muinir fín do feall for lochlann, Ro epochad iat lár an Ruaidrí pin ina míghíom.

Tigh munna do creaclorpas lá fírgal mág eocagáin.

Mág carpaé pabac (i. domnach) tighearna ua corppre décc, 7 diarmad an dúna do óirneadh na ionad.

Órian mac an éalbas uí éonóbaip 7 maighrege do marbhadh lá heargar.

Fearghal puad ócc mac fearghail puad mic fearghail puad mic domnachaid mic muirceairpaig móir mécc eocagáin cñd fóna bá nóir clú 7 allad ma amir do marbhadh lá mac barúin deallna, 7 lá cloinn mac Briair da-latún hi epuac áball, 7 a diéfnad leó, 7 a éfn do bhí hi tairbénao leo co haé trum, 7 co haé elat, 7 a éabairt tairair doirí, 7 a adnacal ap aon ha éolonn i nburmaig colaim éille.

Maoleaclann mac iorair uí maoléonaire do écc do galap meóim lá féle micíl dia haime do ronnrad.

<sup>a</sup> *Cast of a javelin*.—"Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Feargail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they" [*recte* he] "had burned Fobhyr."

<sup>b</sup> *Lord of Kinel-Doffa*.—"Gill-na-naemh fitz Aedh O'Hanly, *Dur* of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Lough Leise*.—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called *Príorán a' Duhaltaig*, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

<sup>e</sup> *These three stewards*, an triair maor.—D. F. translates it: "And the three said sergeants that committed the murder were by him hanged."

<sup>d</sup> *Teagh Munna*, now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin<sup>2</sup>, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa<sup>3</sup>, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise<sup>4</sup> by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards<sup>5</sup> of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna<sup>6</sup> was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain<sup>7</sup> of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall<sup>8</sup>, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

<sup>2</sup> *A captain.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge flitz ffeargal Roe flitz Roe flitz Donagh flitz Morthly More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

<sup>8</sup> *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar.

Ua cobtaigh, .i. aod mac an clapaigh raí lé dán 7 le tigfóir do écc don pláigh in pfeirib tulaí.

Cúconnaect ua rialán 7 giolla íora ua rialán décc.

Ua dúnigennan baile cailleaó poḡair, .i. Magnur mac maíleaclann ruad déḡ.

Aed mac aeda óig mic aoda mic Pilib na tuaiḡe mēḡ uir do mairbāó hi ceaplén uí Ruairc (.i. tigearnna mac taíḡ mic tigearnán) lá brian mac donnchaí mic aoda mēḡuir, an .ii. iour Appil.

Concoḡar mac ḡillepinnéin taoipeac munnipe pēódaáin décc an .ii. Callann Appil.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, mile, ceḡpe ééḡ, caoccat, a tpi.

Maḡ maḡḡanna aod ruad mac Ruḡraḡe, pfi conḡail epaíḡeac ḡo nemeac ḡo naitne 7 ḡo neolur ap ḡac nealaḡan ḡo nḡḡann, 7 co noirbeap

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

<sup>4</sup> *Feora-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *Baile-Cuille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note<sup>e</sup>, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Malrian after that by the sons of . . . . and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner flaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earle to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laighnagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner flaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach<sup>g</sup>.

Cueonnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlín Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April<sup>i</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.*

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felin, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felin being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

“A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (i. e. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so” [i. e. thus] “it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-eliath, i. e. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's merey, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'feargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

úécc oíðce áarġ ma tigh fñn ir in lurgan, 7 a aðnacal hiecluan eoaip, 7 feðlunúð mac brian mész matġamna do oirðneacð ma ionacð for oirġiallaib.

Corbmac mac an ġiollaðuib mic aóða mic Pilib mic duinn áarpraġ mész uóir dész an. 16. Callann lul.

Ruaðri mac aóða uí concobaip do marbað la mac Sfam a búrc i Conmaicne dñn móip.

Ruaðri mac cañail mic Ruaðri uí concobaip do écc hi ccaipén pora commáin.

Muipcñracð mac eoġan mic domnall uí concobaip do marbað lá a bpaírib fñn, domnall 7 cañail.

Eoġan mac domnall bán uí Raġillġ, 7 Pilib mac Seaan uí Raġillġ do écc.

Emann mac toiprðealbaġ uí Raġillġ do marbað lá ġallaib.

Maðm ðearmair for cloinn aóða buíðe uí néill i naip ġlaipre lá pað-aóipracañ, 7 lá ġallaib aña cliañ do ðeacñað loingñr lán mór for an bpaipre buð éuaíð i ðeacñað loingñr coccaíð do bñioñameacñañ lér plañað loingear aña cliañ, 7 lér ġañað aipðeppcop aña cliañ ðeór. Do pala Enri mac uí néill buíðe aipñiðe i naip ġlaip for a ccionn, 7 po ġabað é lá ġallaib. Ro marbað cuulað mac cañbaip meġ aonġura aðbaip tiġearna ua neacðac aipñm, 7 aóð maġ aonġura, 7 mac aipñen, 7 ceítri cmo feaðna ðécc ðon púta mañ paon piú. Ro bí a neapñað uile piçe aip éñice ceðañ.

ðpian mac concobaip mec ðonnchaíð do ġabañ toíriġeçca ua noilealla. 7 taðġ mac ðonnchaíð do épéġeacð ðia áarñib buð ðém.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeat was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

"Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Margaret, killed by a fall.

"Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O'Conner. Aedh each O'Conner's sons were banished by Felim O'Conner Donn's son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

"The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

"O'Madadhau taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

"Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slain by Thomas Barrett."

<sup>1</sup> *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>k</sup> *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

<sup>1</sup> *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the "skippers of the Britons." Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Fírbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan<sup>j</sup>, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass<sup>k</sup> from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war<sup>l</sup> had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty<sup>m</sup>.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordship<sup>n</sup> of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firlisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

<sup>m</sup> *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy took the whole domination of O'Oilella (viz. Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-





## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.*

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons<sup>p</sup> about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvidirna<sup>q</sup>. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request<sup>r</sup>) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements<sup>s</sup> of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapatriek, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slain as soon as his enemies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the top of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hit him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, so that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himself. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdain."—D. F.

<sup>s</sup> *Battlements*, τειχεῖα.—This is the word used

(ο ττάτ Shioct aoda clomne hainlaioib) mic amlaioib mic Pilib mic amlaioib mic dunnm éarraig 7c.

Brian mac donnchaio táoiréac éipe hoilealla do écc ipm aoíne pia cal-lann lanuair, 7 a aónacal 1 manmripir Shioct 7 ipm nongaio, 7 ipm naiprioge diongmala.

Aod mac néill m maoilínuaio tigeapna peap cceall do écc, 7 amlac cúcoicpeice do gabáil a ionaio. Cúcoicpeice cona roépaide do dól 1 naipíteap peap cceall 1 nağaio teabóio m maoilínuaio baioi occ iapriaio toiprigeéta dó pfin, 7 cpeaéa mópa do gabáil dóib, 7 teabóio do págbáil a óamgim 7 a bó pútaib, 7 an pluağ do imteét lá a nédalaib, 7 mac uí maoilínuaio do pag-báil m uaétaio plóig 1 ndeóio na cpeaé. Teapóit, 7 clann aoda buide még eoéagaín 7 hí puaéaín do línham na cpeaé, 7 puğpat fori mac uí maoilínuaio 1 nuét móna, 7 po mapbaio é annipm, 7 opoag oile immalle ppiip. Ro gağpat taog ua ceapbaill. Do pađaio toiprigeét do teabóit 7 do mac mic an cop-naipiağ uí maoilínuaio 1 nağaio apoule.

Ua domnallán plann mac copbmaic décc.

Dúnađaé mac caéail uí mađađám do mapbaio la clomn milliam m ceal-lağ.

Sipéđapio luprap, luprip na hepeann décc, 7 iaplaéet cille dapa do gađail do mac peaaín caim mic an iapla, 7 luprip do óénañ de iap nécc Sip éđbapio lúpóap.

Ua brian do mapbaio 1 meabail lá mac a deapbpaétaip pfin ag págbáil cille manpam.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

<sup>c</sup> *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Donagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*, on Friday before the Calends of January in the subsequent year; and sure the year charged her due unlookyly through the decease of the only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and valiantest man, that had best command, law, and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame unction.

and due penance to God, and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven." D. F.

<sup>"</sup> *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Melmoy, King of Fer-Kell, died, and his son Cueogry supplied his place. An Army made by the said Cueogry towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott O'Melmoy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures; and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley<sup>†</sup>), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough<sup>‡</sup>, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Uction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy<sup>§</sup>, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, and the Hy-Regan<sup>\*</sup>, followed in pursuit of the preys. and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain<sup>†</sup>.

so that with O'Maelmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Maelmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Maelmoye's son nigh by a bogg" [i. nuée móna], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Maelmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

<sup>\*</sup> *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

<sup>†</sup> *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklow, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that *conzæ Chille*

Ἐφίγαλ ρυαὸ μάς εοῶσάν το ἐρέσασ α ἐίσεαρναρ, ἡ α ὀυλ ῥο οὐρμας colann éille ιαρ νσίε α ραῶαρ, ἡ mall μάς εοῶσάν το ῥαβῶλ α ιοναῶ.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς ὀαλλ mac τοιρρδεαλβὰς ὀίς υἱ concobair do écc do ῥαλαρ αἰῖσεαρρ.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac μυρῑέρταις mic αῶῶα υἱ concobair do μαρβαὸ lá cloinn ceitῑρταις.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1455

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceῑρῑ céῶ, caoccat, a cúicc.

Τομαρ ua caipnéῑ πρῑόρ αῑα luain ceann easna ἡ eolupa connaῑt ma amῑρῑ décc.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς cappaῑ mac ὀοῑῑῑαλλ mic μυρῑεαρταις ῑῑσεαρῑα ρῑῑῑῑς décc.

Caῑaóῑr mac μυρῑchaῑ uῑ concobair ραῑῑῑῑς do μαρβαὸ lá ταῑς mac an calbaῑς υἱ concobair ἡ cailén ua ὀιομῑραις do μαρβαὸ lair ῑρ in ló céῑῑa.

Cumῑρeapaῑ mac concobair uῑ ραῑῑῑῑῑς décc.

Coccaῑ ὀείρῑε eῑρῑ Pῑlῑp mac τομάῑρ μέῑῑῑῑῑ αῑῑbaρ ῑῑccῑῑῑa ρῑῑ manach, ἡ Mág ραῑῑραῑῑan. Pῑlῑp do ὀenan ροῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ acc bῑῑῑῑ each-labῑa, ἡ Clann Pῑlῑp (bῑῑan, ἡ τοιρρδεαλβὰς) do ὀol ὀa ρῑῑ décc ap eachaῑῑ.

Manzán is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

“O’Broin” [was] “slaine by deeeite thorough the malice of his own brother’s son, he coming from Killmantan.”

<sup>2</sup> *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill . . . nech.

“An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

“Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.

“Isabell (daughter to Thady O’Carole) whose

first husband was James O’Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

“Maelruany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

“Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

“Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O’Conner O’hara’s wife, died, whose decease grieved many of the Irish.

“Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicolai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O’Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherney<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.*

Thomas O'Cairmen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir<sup>b</sup>, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra<sup>c</sup>; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quandam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholas exaudivit, et prapósito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculum habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

<sup>a</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calvagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainn. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Biinn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

ἡ μοιρηρεαρ ἀρ ρίετ δια εοοιρ. Ρο λορρερρερθε βαλε μέγ ραήραδαν, ἡ ἐρηορ ἀν τίρε, μαρῶαιτ Μαοιλεαχλαινν οὐβ μαε ραήραδάν, ἡ ορρογ μορ δια μυμητιρ, ἡ ροαιτ ιαρ ιμβυαδ δια τιγιβη.

Τοιρρῶεαλῶαε μαε Ρίλιρ μεγυοιρ οο ὁολ γο λοχ μελγε, ἡ ἐρανόεε βαοί αε μάε ρλανεαδ οο γαῖαι, ἡ α ἡαρεεαι ιαιρ.

Εογαν υα νελλ οο ἐμπεεεεαδ ἀρ α ῥλαῖρ ἡ α ἡαε ρλιν Εηρι μαε εογαν. Κομαρβα Ρατραεε, Μάγυοιρ, Μάε μαῖγαμνα, ὁ καῖαι, ἡ ελαнна νελλ ιιλε οο οοι ἡ ηενρι μαε Εοεεαιν ιιε νελλ ὁεε εο τυλαε ὁεε δια οιρῶεαδ ἡ ρο γοιρρετ ὁ νελλ οε ἀμαιρ ρο βαοη ὁοιρ.

Εηρι μαε υί Νελλ βυοθε οο ἐοετ ἀρ α γίμει ο γαλλαιβη.

Καιρλέν ἀτα ιυαιν οο γαῖαι ρορ γαλλοιβ ιαρ να βρατ οο ἡναοί βοί ανν.

Καιρλέν να ρραοε οο βυρεαδ ἡ ηυα ρρῖγαι, ἡ μαε μεε οοιρβετ οο μαρῶαδ ιαιρ αεε γαῖαι ἀν ἐαιρλέιν.

Μαοιρυαααδ μαε εονεοβαρ ιιε καῖαι ρυαδ μέε ραγναλλ ὁεεε.

Σερρραδ μαε μυρчаαδ οεε ιιε μυρчаαδ α μόιρ, μεε καῖαι τιεερνα ελοιννε Αῶα ἀν τρλεβε ὁεεε.

Εοεεαιν μαε διαρμαα ρυαδ τιεερνα να εοιλλεαδ οο ἡαρῶαδ ἡ α ὁίρῶεε.

Μαηε μαε μαοιλεαλαινν μέε εαβα, αῶβαρ εονραπαλ ἀν οα βρειρνε, Αιργιάλλ, ἡ ρῖρμαναε ὁεεε.

Ο καιρθε εύιλε, ἡ. διαρμαα ρυαδ μαε νελλ ρυαδη οο ἔεε.

<sup>d</sup> *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Clency's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

<sup>g</sup> *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'neil was deposed by his own son Henry O'neil."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

<sup>i</sup> *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town<sup>d</sup>, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlín Duv Magauran and a great number of his people ; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge<sup>e</sup>, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's<sup>f</sup> crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill<sup>g</sup> was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>h</sup> made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athlone<sup>i</sup> was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide<sup>k</sup> was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlín Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died<sup>o</sup>.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>m</sup> *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men.”

<sup>n</sup> *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

“Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

“Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, in *Christo quievit*.”

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1456.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, míle, ceípe céð, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eoğan, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir d'écc.

Coccað mór ειπιρ doinnall mac neill gairb̃ tigeapna éipe conaill, γ ó neill énpí ιαρ monnabaoð cloinne neac̃tain uí doinnall lá hua ndoinnall hi tēpí eoğan. Taimcc epa ó néll γ mag uioip lá cloinn neac̃tain hi nimip eoğan, γ ní po anpat sup po gabpat longpoit ι com̃pócraib̃ cúile meic an tpeóin. An tam ao clor lá hua ndoinnall an ní rin do cóið p̃ide, γ aoidh puaõ a deap̃brãtair, γ mac mec Suib̃ne panaõ (maolmuire) por a neac̃aib̃ go timneapnaõ gan aoín neac̃ oile ina bparp̃aõ ac̃t iat̃t buð déin ina tēp̃iúr do cóp̃i barp̃aõ hi ccap̃lén cuile meic an tpeóin ap̃ cionn an tplóig̃ móip rin po tēap̃p̃ing̃p̃t̃ clann neac̃tain. Iap̃ b̃ragb̃ail an baile dó doinnall co na b̃f̃g̃ buõin ao connac̃oar an pluag̃ naile pãoap̃e porp̃a, γ léig̃id̃ ina ndeóid̃ amail ap̃ déine conp̃ang̃at̃a, γ ιαρ mb̃p̃eic̃ porp̃a ní po dãmaõ p̃ír p̃f̃i ná com̃lann p̃ó com̃l̃ion d̃oib̃ ac̃t po éinn an tiolap̃ ap̃ uac̃aõ sup po map̃bað ó doinnall, doinnall mac neill gairb̃ annp̃in (.i. an. 18. do Mai dia haoíne do p̃onnp̃aõ), γ po gabaõ aod̃ puaõ γ mac mec puib̃ne, γ po gab̃ t̃oirp̃dealb̃aõ cap̃b̃p̃eac̃ mac neac̃tain tigeap̃nup̃ t̃ipe conaill.

P̃f̃ig̃al mac concobair mec diãp̃maõa tanairi maig̃e lup̃g̃, γ lap̃ap̃p̃iona ing̃f̃in an p̃f̃ig̃ail céona b̃f̃in cap̃p̃pe ní coñcobar̃i d'écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1457.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, míle, ceípe céð, coeccatt, a Seãc̃t.

Op̃ian mac Pilib na tuaĩge m̃ég̃ uioip mac tigeap̃na p̃eap̃manãõ d'écc ιαρ mb̃uaiõ ong̃ta γ aēp̃ĩge.

Coccað ειπιρ máguioip γ clann Rũõp̃aĩge mẽg̃ mãt̃g̃ãm̃na. Mag̃uioip do t̃ionol a t̃ipe do ðul in oip̃g̃iallaib̃. Ap̃ ná clunp̃in rin do cloinn mẽg̃

<sup>p</sup> *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note<sup>z</sup>, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.*

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin<sup>p</sup>. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist<sup>a</sup> of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.*

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

<sup>a</sup> A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermota, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

ματζαμνα δο εόιορφε εο να ινβυαρι ινα νδαηγιετίβ, .ι. αρ αν εοζαναγ 7  
 πά ριαβ μυζδορν. Τέο ιαριον μάγιοιρ 7 Ρίλιρ ι νδαρπαιγε κοιμηρι, 7  
 ό ναέ ρυεερατ αρ ερεαχαιβ, ρο λοιργρε ναρπαιγε ιλε, 7 βαλε εοζαν ινε  
 ρυδραγ μεζ ματζαμνα, .ι. ιιορ να ηγαβαρ, 7 ταηατταρ δια ττιζιβ ιαρ ριν.

Ρίλιρ ιαε τοιμάρ ινέγιοιρ, 7 α ελανν δο δολ ρλόιγεαδ ι ινβριεπνε υί  
 Ρυαριε, 7 ρο ευιρ ό ρυαριε α βυαρι αρ νδαηγιετίβ αν τίρε ρεμπα. Δο  
 εόιο ττα Ρίλιρ ζο βαλε υί Ρυαριε. Ρο λοιρρεαδ αν βαλε 7 αν τίρι ιλε αρ  
 εόια ιαρ. ρυζ ια Ρυαριε αρ ρίλιρ, 7 ρο ριχεαδ ιοιαιρεαεε ιτορρα, 7 τορέαρι  
 τιζεαριιάν ιαε ταυδ υί Ρυαριε, 7 ιαε ιαζηνυα ζρυναιζ ινε εατάλ βυιδρι  
 ιι Ρυαριε, 7 ροχαυε ιλε εέν ιο εάτ λά ρίραιβ ιαηαδ δον ευι ριν.

Δριαν ιαε ιυιρρεαριταιζ όιεε ιι ρεαριζαλ τιζεαρινα ελιννε ιαηλαιβ  
 ιι ρεαριζαλ δέεε.

<sup>c</sup> *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatraine, in the parish of Aghnamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirghiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

<sup>e</sup> *Lis-na-ngubhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>f</sup> *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'feargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'feargail, died."

<sup>g</sup> The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach<sup>r</sup> and Sliabh Mughdhorn<sup>s</sup>. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-n-Gabhar<sup>r</sup>; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe<sup>u</sup> O'Farrell, died.<sup>v</sup>

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful encounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Bel-atha-Chonaill, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “7 zaccapceiēepn meguōip uī. cinn déz leó oo uapleḡ muinncepe huī Ruapce co bante meguōip, 7 oo cuipḡ ap cuilleac ḡappōa meguōip iaz.”—See note w, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word ḡappōa, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the ḡappōa, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kileera, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1458.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceitpe céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achad beite go momad do leabrab dñpcaigte do lopcead ann ón óppicel, .i. Niall mac nec epairt nec matgamna.

Sluaigead lá hua ndomnaill toirpdealbac capbreac, 7 tamcc na néill enpi dia cominorað Rangattar céur co hioctar connaet lotar iarom don bpepne. Ro millead 7 po loipecead leó o pliab riap, 7 po loipecead baile uí Ruairc dñuim dá eitar, 7 po gabrat bpaigte ioctar connaet, 7 do paðad illann uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iarom dia ttiðib.

O concobar pailge, an calbac mór mac mupchað na maðmann tiðearna na bpaile uile fear nár diult pe opeç nðuine tiðearna (do laiðmib) ap mó puap do comitab ó gallab, 7 o ðaioðealab nó bítip na aðad do écc, 7 conn o concobar a mac pñm do ópðnead na ionad paipú po haðnaicead epum i ccill achad.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclann mac tauðg leçtiðearna na bpepne dècc.

Apt ó néill mac eoðain mic neill óicc cñm omig 7 eangnam a cenél eoðain dècc

Mac paipadám tomár mac pñðail dècc.

Tomaltac mac concobar mec diaimada tiðearna maige luipce apitið 7 tpe tuaðail, etcetera, peçñm coitcñm do ðañab epeann fear toirbearta móip ðañpab 7 ðaop tuapupðail do écc aðhað pe le Paðolám, 7 a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

<sup>w</sup> *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Murrrough-na-madlmann*, i. e. Murrrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

" A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Murrrough na madlmann (i. e. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died ; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broad cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place : afterwards he was buried in Killaiely. God rest his soule."

<sup>y</sup> *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár diult pe opeç nðuine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.*

The church of Achadh-beithe<sup>w</sup>, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhmunn<sup>x</sup>, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man<sup>y</sup>, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh<sup>z</sup>, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

<sup>z</sup> *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluyrg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermota, King of Maghluyrg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greate expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermota, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buryed in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in secula seculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermota was made king in his throne."

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διογμᾶλα κατέλ μαε διαριμάδα δο έεε κοιετιδιρ για παν ταν ριν, γ α ναδνα-  
εαλ διβλίμβ ι μαυιρτιρ να βίλλε. Αεὸ μαε concobair mec διαριμάδα δο  
ζαβάλ ιοναὸ τομαλταῖζ.

Seppaὸ μαε emainὸ mic tomáir ιι fearḡal δο μαρβαὸ lá Sḡan mac  
doimnaill Mhe Seatan ιι fḡrḡal, γ lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiḡreac, etcetera.

Eman a bḡpc tḡgearna gall connaeτ, γ moipran dá ḡaoidealaib aon poḡa  
gall epeann ar cruē ar ḡellb ar ḡenan ar uairle, ar emeaē ar iēτ, γ ar  
pḡinne dēcc ι ndeipfḡ na bliḡna po.

Fearḡal ruad maḡ eoāḡain tḡgearna cenel fḡachaē dēcc an xun. pe-  
hpu.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1459.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle cḡrpe céd, coeccaττ, α naoi.

O bḡian τοιρρḡealbāc tḡgearna tuadmunan dēcc.

Cumair maε conmapa δο μαρβαὸ ι meḡal.

Conmla mās eoāḡain tḡgearna cenel fḡachaē δο μαρβαὸ la maε arḡ  
uī maḡleacḡlann.

O bḡin, bḡian, τοίρεac ērpe bḡinn dēcc.

Fḡrḡal maε tomair uī Raḡallaiḡ dēcc.

Maḡm mór δο ḡabairτ lá hiarla cille dapa ar ua cconcobair pḡailḡi  
conn maε an cālbaḡ uī ιι po ḡabaḡ conn pḡirḡin, γ ιι po μαρβαὸ maε mic  
uilliam uī cḡallaiḡ γ pocharḡe mór dia muirḡir.

Cḡeaēa cḡneōil duacāin lá bḡian maε pḡilb mic tomair mḡḡuiḡir

Cḡeaēa maḡḡe plēcτ δο ḡḡenōm la māsḡmḡir tomair occ, γ baile mec  
Saḡpḡadain δο loḡccaḡ laiρ don tuipḡir ρin.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him.”

<sup>b</sup> *Farrell Roe Magcofhagan*.—“Feargal roe Magcoelhagan, Dux of Kenel-fiacha, xiiii<sup>o</sup>. Kal. february, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite.”—D. F.

<sup>d</sup> *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke<sup>a</sup>, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.*

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara<sup>c</sup> was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht<sup>d</sup> were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ḑlaipne mac concobair uí Raḡallaḡ do marbaid lá clonm ruḡraḡe mḡs maḡḡaíḡna.

O neill enpí mac eoḡam do tabairt plóḡs ḡall laip co cairlén na hoḡ-maḡe dia ḡabail ap clonm airt uí neill, ḡ ríḡ do ḡenaim ḡoib ré arioile.

Síam cam mac conulaḡ mec an baipḡ decc.

Ua cúrimn, Maḡnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur décc.

Maolmaire na cianám aḡḡar ruad lé reancúr ḡ lé ḡan décc.

Murcḡrtac ua ḡálaḡ raoí lé ḡan décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1460.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cḡḡre ééḡ, Seapccat.

Illaneprip na Maḡne hi típ Amalḡaḡa i neppcopoitecḡ cille halaḡ i ccommaḡtaḡḡ do éḡḡail la Mac uilliam bupc ap imripḡ Nehemiar uí ḡom-mchaḡha an ceḡ biocairc ppiupmí baos i nepmḡ aḡ opḡ .S. ppiuprip ḡon obrepuaḡḡa.

An tēppcob o brian, epripoc cille ḡa lua do marbaid lá brian an éoblaḡ mic ḡomchaḡ mic maḡḡaíḡna uí brian i mup eluana paḡḡoḡa.

Ruaḡmí mac maḡmupa uí moḡám ppoatpí oile pḡḡ decc.

Αoḡ ruad mac néill ḡairḡ uí ḡoḡnaill, ḡ mac mec ruibne pánat maol-muire do léccaḡ ap a mbraḡḡḡmup lá lua néill énpí iapí na mbḡḡ cḡḡpḡ blaḡḡa comlana illamí occa ap po ba ḡile laip clann neḡḡam olḡat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Oghmugh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>f</sup> *Maighin*, Máḡm, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. I. 18 :

“ A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected



Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmliagh<sup>c</sup>, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirnin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.*

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley<sup>f</sup>, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh<sup>g</sup>, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Chuana-ramhfhoda<sup>h</sup>.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provost<sup>i</sup> of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall<sup>k</sup>.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincially vicar of the order of St. Francis de observantia in Ireland."

<sup>g</sup> *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

<sup>h</sup> *Inis-cluana-ramhfoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

<sup>i</sup> *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. I. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairi fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

<sup>k</sup> *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-



A great defeat was given to the English by O'Connor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly<sup>1</sup>, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke<sup>m</sup> (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe<sup>n</sup>, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>r</sup>, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn<sup>p</sup>; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley<sup>q</sup>, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

"Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Fergail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him going towards his buriall."

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the country, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

<sup>p</sup> *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

<sup>q</sup> *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

δο ὅσι ἀρ πρὸς βάλ λονηρι λά ελῶνν νί βριαν ἰ εκορεα βαρεινν πορ μαε ματ-  
 γανῖνα, ἡ α μαρβὰδ α τερνύρ πιαριύ πανθαοαρ α λονγα, ἡ δοῖννall υα βριαν  
 δο ḡαβάλ, ἡ ματḡανῖαν υα βριαν δο λοτ αḡ δοι δο ῖοιγῖδ α λονηγε, ἡ α  
 βάταδ πια ποτταν να λονηγε ἡρίν. Ρο κυρεαδ ἄρ α μυντιρε δον τυρur πιν.

βριαν υα μάλλε δο ἡαρβὰδ λά α θεαρηρατάρ αοδ υα μαλλε τρια ιομα-  
 ḡallaῖν ταπλα εατυρρα. Δά μαε ταυδḡ υί μάλλι ιαυριδε.

Μανηριτῖρ δο τοḡβαλ ἰ νηιρ Ἀρεαν ῖρῖν μυναν ἰ νεπρκοποιτεετ Ρυιρ  
 δο βραιτῖρῖ .S. Πρανπειρ ἰ νῶυταιḡ υί ειτηριρεοίλ ατα ἡιρ Ἀρεαν.

Μανηριτῖρ ἡιρ κοτῖαδ ἰ λαḡνῖδ ἰ νεπρκοποιτεετ εῖρῖνα ἀρ βρῖ να ἡαβανν  
 ῖανασ αἡνν Sláine δο τοḡβαλ δο βραιτῖρῖ .S. Πρανπειρ.

Ἀν εῖτραῖαδ Εῖυαρῖ δο ρίοḡαδ ορ Sαχαῖδ .4. μαρτα.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1461.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, εετρε εέδ, Σεαρκατ, α ἡαον.

Ρελῖν μαε εοḡαν μῖε νέλλ ὅιε υί νέλλ δέεε δο βῖδḡ ραοί ἀρ ενεαε ἡ ἀρ  
 ἡḡḡανῖν εῖνν δῶνν ἡ θεόρῖαδ, ἡεαε ἀρ μῶ ρο εῖννδαιḡ δο ὀάνταῖδ, ἡ ρο βα μῶ  
 ῖυανηριε μαε αἡνριρ δέεε ιαρ ἡβρειτῖ βυαδῶ ο δῶμαν ἡ θεαῖαν.

Αοῖν μαε τοιρρῖεαλῖδαιḡ ὀḡ υί concῖοαρ λεττιḡεαρηα connaετ ἰ ναḡαδῖ

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their ships, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

<sup>1</sup> *Corca-Bhuiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-Arcain*, now Inisherecan, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kilkreea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilchards frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>r</sup>, against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain<sup>s</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh<sup>t</sup>, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine<sup>u</sup>, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.<sup>w</sup> was made King of England on the 4th of March.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.*

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, Half Lord of Connaught<sup>x</sup>, in oppo-

<sup>t</sup> *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *uir cópṛaḡ*, pronounced *uir cópṛa* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's Monasticon, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

<sup>u</sup> *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μαδωνος* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Stáine* since the time of the Belgæ :

"Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales."—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

<sup>w</sup> *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called "half King of Connaught." thus :



sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>y</sup>, in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Uction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair<sup>z</sup> to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed<sup>a</sup>. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

<sup>a</sup> *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hionpeosað*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-

μαίτε ριν ιαρραν μαδμπι ριν μαγαίρ δο ελλ μεσ νεναν, γ δο ζαίρδ τίζ-  
εαρνα δαδ ριαδ μαε νελλ ζαίρδ αμαίρ πο βα διρ γ δο ζαίρ ο δομναλλ .ι.  
αδ ριαδ Mac Suibne ρανάτ δο μαελμυρε μαε Suibne.

Magur mac brian mic domnaill mic muirceartaigh tizearna cairbre  
decc.

Mac caímaoil .ι. brian tizearna cenél fíraohaidh decc γ tígírna do  
denamí deogan mac caímaoil.

Feargal ua zāora tanairi cuile o fírin do marbād la mac goirdeidhaidh.

An deccanac ua maileoin ραι ερενν uile decc i ccluan muc noir mic  
píobaidh.

Alongar mag epaít ραι le dan, Niall occ ó huicinn, γ mall mac fear-  
gail ui uicinn decc.

Matgamhan mac uilliam uí fírgail decc.

Uilliam na plannaccain Saccapit γ cananac corad i noilpinn decc.

Peolm pinn ua concobair do gabail dia bpaítuib fín .ι. clonn brian

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tíreonnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell."

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmaerenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwel by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhcēl*.

<sup>d</sup> *Farrell O'Gara*.—"Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe."—D. F.

<sup>e</sup> *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Maleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran."

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fíodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluan mic Noir, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

<sup>g</sup> *Aengus Magrath*.—"Aengus Mageraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in



went to Cill-Mic-Nenain<sup>b</sup>, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell<sup>c</sup>, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara<sup>d</sup>, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone<sup>e</sup>, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Chuaín-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Aengus Magrath<sup>g</sup>, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan<sup>h</sup>, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conor<sup>i</sup> was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flanagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agree-ment) Felim flinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Aengus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary prond crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branán on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim flinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent . . . . . wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."



his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Connor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty<sup>k</sup>. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruidh<sup>l</sup>; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus<sup>m</sup>, and those of the Hy-Briuin<sup>n</sup>. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Connor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair<sup>o</sup> for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Connor Faly and Mac Richard Butler<sup>p</sup> went to Druim-Tuirleime<sup>q</sup> with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds<sup>r</sup>; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>r</sup> *Shoeing their steeds*, *ag cpaíctō a neac.*—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner faly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmets on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 baap pōe ag cpaícteo a neac, 7 a pluag 7 a ripē acc cpeaclopcacō na mōe i na taimceall], “untill it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

mic tomair. Comta mopa d'pazbal d'na concobair o gallaib do ciond Sioba ainal pa gnat le p'ri a ionaid do g'p'p.

C'p'ea'ca mopa la maz eo'ca'gan por barun dealbna 7 c'p'ea'ca mopa ele beor por leu'p'acaib gup ar'p'c an tip co h'it'ne.

C'p'ea'ca p'up'elomam la cloinn ip'ail i p'p'izal.

Maoleaclann mac ploinn ui domnallan decc.

Teboio ua maolmuaid ti'gearna li'te p'eari c'ceall do mar'ba' la hua maolmuaid na coillead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

<sup>5</sup> *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

<sup>6</sup> *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their f'athers."—D. F.

<sup>7</sup> *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Comán Cocha h-Uair : ip ón Comán pin zugað Pop' Comám a n-lapmíoe. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Co'c Uaill; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiere's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Co'c Uaill, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uaill and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dimmsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent: "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediâ oppidum; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

<sup>8</sup> *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Maelmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Maelmoy na Coillej."—D. F.

<sup>9</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylies, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Connor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell<sup>t</sup> plundered Port-Lomain<sup>u</sup>.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood<sup>x</sup>.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Maelaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

"Great dearth and very bad cheape through-out all Ireland.

"The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

"The Bishop of Killala, i. O'Concoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda his son.

"Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

"Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

"O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mor-tui sunt*.

"Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

"Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a couragious man, died.

"Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

"Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryek O'Mælconry died.

"A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

"Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

"Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

"Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

"Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

"Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides."

## Aois Críost, 1462.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, míle, cethpe céδ, Sfrcca, a do.

Μανιρτιρ βραθαρ μινυρ do ειονηρεναδ i muineachán le linn peiðlimiðh mic ðriain mic apðgaíl méz maðgaíma do bñtñ na tighína i noipgiallabh.

Þrhoir ðaímuir .i. Þarðalon mac Αοða uí plannaccain ðecc ap loc ðeapcc.

Þriain mac Þilip mezuðir þfi a aoiri ba þfiρ eíneac, 7 íngnañ i ccoicceð ulað uile do maðbað a ετοραιγεετ a ερεiche la cloinn Αιρτ uí néill, .i. la Ruatðri co na bpaτpibh iar ppaemad a anacail, 7 iar mbñt aθaið aca illamh. Emann Ruad mac Sñan mézuðir do maðbað leir an Ruatðri cceðna.

Ταðcc mac Eocchan uí concobair ticcñna caipbpe ðecc.

Μαðm la ταðcc ua cconcobair 7 la a bpaτpib þop cloinn þriain ballaiz in po maðbað ðiapmactt mac ðonncaða mic þriain, 7 Sñan mac ταðcc mic tighεapnán na corpa, 7 cuipéfi iad do ðpunn a tpe 7 a nuile maτépa. Tiazaít ða mac þriain þfin hi Scén hi ccfñn mec ðpanán ap in nspεanchaiz, 7 po bñccñ do Mac ðpanain a tpeñccñ zo po cuipε ap poðpa o éfi co típ, 7 po hionnapbað Mac ðpanain þfiρin ap a ðtchaiz ipñ Αηgaile. Ro gað ó þfiðail þpup, 7 do pað þfiρann ðia cθtñpabh 7 comuññ típe ðia muuip.

<sup>1</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

<sup>2</sup> *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

<sup>3</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*, a ετοραιγεετ a ερεiche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

<sup>4</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann.

being stayed for victualls, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermota and Mac Brennan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enmyes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mae Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytriek Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.*

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan<sup>y</sup>, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan<sup>z</sup>, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey<sup>a</sup>, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor<sup>b</sup> and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branán to Greanach; but Mac Branán was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branán himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people<sup>c</sup> in his territory.

O'Conner went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Conner's country, and burnt some of them. O'Conner having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannecathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a spear to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Conner from thenceforth."

<sup>c</sup> *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this

Slóicchead la Mac uilliam clómne Riocaird i nuib cairín gur eirig ua meacair, .i. Tadcc cona cómaíntaib doibh gur marbad uilliam búrc mac mic uilliam dafn urcóir gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turcóir rin pucc ua mfechar co na ploḡ ar. An tna mfechar rin ticcfina ua ccairin decc iarptan 7 a mac do ḡabáil a ionad.

Mac bhrannan, .i. Tomaltach cappach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iarccian aoir.

Iarla ócc upmumán do tēct i neirinn co rocharde moir do Shaxoib. Ro páir coccad moir etir Iarla upmumán, 7 dearmumán dia po ḡabad Ḥerioir mac Iarla dšmumán la buirleirachais. Ro ḡabad leo bfoir Popt lairge. Ro chinntet iarain cat do tabairt diairile co po ionntaig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar faruccad Iarla upmumán do deachad Mac Riróir do tabairt an cat a an la hirin. Cio fil ann tpa acēt po rraóinead an cat far, 7 po ḡabad é buó dfin. Acēbhat aroile co po haónaitet dšchnebar ar cēitpe céo

“quarters to his men.” Do pad commísó tpe dia muntir means that he billeted Mac Brannan’s people on the farmers of his territory.

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

<sup>e</sup> *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplied his place.”

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Brannan*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

<sup>g</sup> *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

<sup>h</sup> *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargo was taken by them; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,



An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin<sup>d</sup>, where O'Meagher, i.e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin<sup>e</sup>; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan<sup>f</sup>, i.e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond<sup>g</sup> came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons<sup>h</sup> [i.e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i.e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [cenmōtá a nduadap com 7 eaṣaibeatá]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four ships of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. *b*, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession untill Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

νῖς cenmóta a nouaoap com γ εαταυδα. Γαβατ δονα γήαταγ cell cainnigh, γ baile moira epiche bailepaé iap ecor a náip ip m eath pin. Agur bai an tiapla ooc upmuman pin cona shaxoib i mbaile uaingh, γ nochap péadao a éogail. Dpaiaip ele don iapla pin do teét i nEipum, γ ceithpe longa co na mbaioi mneib do gabail do do longip iapla dEipumman por m ppaipge, γ nEip moir do gabail do builepaacab tpeota.

Maom por na pEipghail la mac cumm uí maoleclann, la uíolmunneacabh γ la laoghpeach mac Ropra ipin nuacongbail m po gabao Emann mac uí pEipghail, γ aompEip décc do pEioét mupEipghaig óicc uí pEipghail. Seétmogat a nEipaoa eip mapbaoh γ gabail.

Tomap mac caéal mic tomap uí pEip ghail tánapa na hAngale do mapbaó i mbeol aha na Paipia ip m oíoe por lopce a épeiche la upm do uíolmunneacabh, la cloim Concooap, γ la macab MupEipghaig co puepat a éno γ a épeach iap na pagbáil i nuathaoa amail pob amain lap.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

<sup>i</sup> *Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds* [of prey], cenmóta a nouaoap com γ εαταυδα. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. Ouaoap is the third person plural, past tense of iEim, I eat; and the word εαταυδα, the plural of εαταοe, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: γ εγ-epnaoi do iapcaib in mapa, γ do εαταuib in nuni, γ oo na huilb ammanuib; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

<sup>j</sup> *O'Farrell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Maelaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'fergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeat was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

<sup>k</sup> *Nuachongbhail*, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of prey<sup>i</sup>]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond: and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell<sup>j</sup> was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail<sup>k</sup>, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise<sup>l</sup>, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him<sup>m</sup>.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáczna eaproc o Nuachongbhail in Iapmide."

<sup>i</sup> *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pallis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgný, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>m</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of february.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sons of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Ingane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score ewes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ιιλε, cειτρε cέδ, Σερεα, α τρι.

Σιολλαcριορτ mac εδιγει biocaipe τcμπαλλ Ραττεαιcc ι νοιρμν η cανά-  
ναc cοραδ do ecc.

Concobar mac caτal Ruad μέc παcηnaλλ τιγεαpνα clonne bibpaiγ dέcc.  
Sémur mac γεαpοιd ιαpλα θεαpιμνιαν dέcc.

Θιαpμαδ μοp mac θιαpματτα í concobar do μαpβαδ la clonn ταdεc  
ιι concobar ecc eap δα cονna ποp bύλλ.

Cuilén ua θιομupaγ do μαpβαδ la gallaδ.

Cοpβmac ballac mac concobar mec dονmchaδ aι mac oιpπιγ poδ oιp-  
oφpea omeac η ληηaιι, ba pφp aτne η eolup aι γac neaλaδaιι δά paiδe ι  
moctap cονnact dέcc ιaι ιμβuaδ noηcτα η naictιγε.

λιoρaiccδ la huilliam bupe mac Ριpδφp ποp cαipλεn μuλιm aδaιι ι  
ιepaic α pυla γup λeaαδ é α ττοpαγεacτ co boρo baile ιι moταγ go po  
ιoμpαδpιoιι pυpιι τόpαγ η po μαpβαδ cuicc pιp dέcc δoη τοpαγ λaιp pa  
mac μαcηupa ιιic θιαpμαδa mec dονmchaδ, η pa macaδ hí neλλ, do bδn α  
pυιλ aρpαιι pδn ecc aι cαipλεn pιι pέct pιaιι.

Mac maui baipεδ τιγεαpνα ctipe hamalγαδ, η Σιαcυρ caιι mac pφpγaλ  
τιγεαpνα clonne hamlaοiδ ιι pφpγaλ dέcc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbury, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospitall and most courageous man of his own (age, i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursuing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Neill, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner flaly's wife, died."

"*Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

"*Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

"*Eas-Da-Coma*, i. e. the cataract of St. Daghonna, the son of Eire, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.*

Gilchreest Mac Edigen<sup>a</sup>, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh<sup>c</sup>, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna<sup>p</sup>, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh<sup>q</sup>, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muileam-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus<sup>r</sup>, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam<sup>s</sup>, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell<sup>t</sup>, died.

mic-n-Eire, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eire, and now always eap uí fíomn, anglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

<sup>a</sup> *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in lghter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Uinction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>r</sup> *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it *about* the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Neill's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

<sup>s</sup> *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ḥpanne ingh tadh u Ruarc bhí mec donnchaíð decc.

Ταῶς mac doinnall móir mec donnchaíð tighína ríde for let tpe hoilealla ḡ a écc.

Enri mac perlm u pagallig do marbað la donnchaíð mac tomar óicc meguirp.

Αὐὸ mac giollapattraice meguirp décc.

Ri Saran do éor tiodlaicfð go hua neill enri mac eoḡain, .i. óct ríata ḡ na ríct do rḡarláu, ḡ ið oir et cetera.

O neill do tabairt tuarparðail do tighearna tuadhúman do ταῶς mac toirpdealbhaḡ u brian.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1464.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, ceirpe ceo, Sírcaττ, a cftair.

Ρεαρσίτε μάḡ dubne eppcop an na bpeirpe décc.

Ḭiaρmaττ mac mupcaðam paacart toccaíðe decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

<sup>u</sup> *Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slaine by the English, and the English" [wère] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*.

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner flaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slaine in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshippis and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapatrik Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages<sup>a</sup> to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>w</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.*

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest<sup>x</sup>, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clannalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred coves, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Keneltiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Duunamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

<sup>x</sup>*A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.

Ταυθ υα concobair do ecc an patair iap cced pail muipe γ α αολααα co honoraé hi Rop comann la phloct caíail cpoibdeirg eiair γ τοir, γ la tuathair píl muipehoiaíγ apcéana.

Cedaé υα moíða ticeíína laoiγi decc do tpeagair.

Domnall υα Ruairc, Seaan mac an oipíel mic muipeairταιγ oicc ui pñíγail, Maoileaclainn mac bpiain mic muipeairταιγ oicc uí pñíγail co na mñaoi, Mori mγean tpeímair ui éínnheioíγ bñ mίég eoáccain co na himγin γ muipeairταé mac Sñain uí duiβγñoíðan décc don tpiíγair cédna.

Muipeííταé mac aipτ uí maoileaclainn, γ α bñ ingñ í cobéaiγ, γ tpiap eile amaille ppu do dol décc in aen lo co noioce tpe pēγaó eic do cuaió do na enapair cédna.

Remann mac an ppiópa mic loclainn uí pñíγail decc don tpeγair.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnachair decc.

Mac diarmata puaió, .i. diarmat mac maoileclunnn, Caíal bacac mac copbmaic na popmiaoile, γ bñmumhan ingñ ui plannagann decc.

Cono mac neill γairb uí domnall, γ aengur mac neill uí domnall do marbaó la heicneacáan mac neacéain uí domnall hi pñoípuui an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacpuaicéaó la hua neill, γ la cloinn neacéain í domnall ι tpií conaill iap marbaó cunnó uí domnall γop loipeííτ an tpi co haé peanaíγ co puγpat γpoíge, γ bú ioíða. Áct éína ní deachaoó γan dioγail uair po paγair pñot luagh α pucepat, .i. bpiain mac concobair oicc mic concobair Ruaió meγuioir paoi ap eíneaé, ap íñgnam, γ pñi tige aoióeaó coitcño co noíταir ap píct don tpluagh do marbaó mapaoñ pñp.

<sup>1</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfé King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mullehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body ; and too” [*recte* and also] “ it was difficult to account how many offerings both coves,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and merey, and so he was saved, as it is thought.”

<sup>2</sup> *Formaol*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

<sup>4</sup> *Fíndruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill ; now Findrum, a townland in the



Teige O'Connor<sup>y</sup> died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Croiderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died. ♦

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaol<sup>z</sup>; and Beannmunhan<sup>a</sup>, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim<sup>b</sup>, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army<sup>c</sup> was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convoiy, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

<sup>c</sup> *A plundering army.* *speac̃pluacc̃eas̃.*—It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyreconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both cowes and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Ὀρρίπαλ mac donnchaíð uí ceallaiḡ ἡ μαοileacláinn mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ ba hí pppitbearc ppi apoile im tigeapnaḡ ua maine decc i naoin tpeéctman i ndepeat appil, ap a dubairc bpearal an tan taimc ḡiolla maoleacláinn dia ppor i nḡalap a báir, ḡabaim coinne le maoleaclóinn hí ppiatḡ naup ap tigeapna diblinib pua ccionn Sícetmaine ἡ do ppegpactap apaoi an éoinne hípin.

Coccat mop etip cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiḡ, ἡ cláinn donnchaíð uí ceallaiḡ iap necc bpiḡpail ἡ maoleacláinn.

Mac Rípuípu buitilep an taoín pēap bá haipde clu ἡ oipdeapcup do ḡallaiḡ epeann ma pe do ecc.

IR mac catail Ruaid meḡ paḡnacall ba tanapri ppor a buchanḡ pín, ἡ a uíol do tigeapna ap ioct ἡ ap ppinne decc pēctman pua ppeil mícil, ἡ IR mac uilliam meḡ paḡnacall do mapiaḡ la ḡilla nḡlap uíolman ip im tpeéctman ceḡna daen pōpḡam do ḡa iap mbíit hí bpaipcaḡ deapbpaḡap a naḡap do .i. uilliam uḡalatun.

Donnall mac muirceaptauḡ bacaiḡ uí concobaip tigeapna caipppi uḡioma claiḡ (co na bpaḡpib aḡt maḡ beacc) do mapiaḡ la cláinn eoḡam uí concobaip, ἡ tigeapna do denam do Ruaidp mac bpiam uí concobaip ma ionaḡ.

<sup>d</sup> *Bresal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Bresal Donough O'Kellye's son and Maelaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordshipp of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April ; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Maelaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), ‘ I shall hold meeting with Maelaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended :’ and they both answered the said meeting.”

<sup>e</sup> *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Maelaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards ; but the sept of . . . . . tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace.”

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died.”

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as “ Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl.” This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115 :

“ A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly<sup>d</sup>, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war<sup>e</sup> broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler<sup>f</sup>, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall<sup>g</sup>, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Connor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

<sup>g</sup> *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualities, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumclaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruaire was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruaire, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruaire was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Chuan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mæleconry, died,

Feidlim mac donnchaí mic tigeapnán oícc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc ⁊ aed mac taidécc uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeapnán oícc mac donnchaí iar pín ina díogail.

Tomaltaic oícc ua gádra do marbað i ngráir oíche por ríab luga la Muirgí mac corbmáic meic diarmada gail ⁊ la hemam an mácaire mac goirdeibáig.

Lochlann mac maolín uí maolconaire decc iar tpeblaitt foda ⁊ iar mbuaib náiríge, ⁊ a aolacaí i noilpín.

. Lochlann mac pircceirte uí uiccinn decc.

Tomar greamaic ⁊ domnall da mac duinn meguirí do marbað la na ndearbraetar, .i. Ruairí gíar.

Creaicruatar la clomó uí ceallai, .i. colla ppiuir tige eoin, ⁊ Ruairí ua cellai tpe porailín brian uí briaóin bñgmuine, ⁊ clonne Rora mic muirceaptaig míoig uí fñgail, ⁊ taimic a domaoín doib díblinib uair do marbað da mac uí ceallai, ⁊ ié ppi decc dia muntip amaille ppiu.

Brian ua brian co noícheabair dia muntip, ⁊ deíneabair ele do luét an éalaí pa uilliam mac donnchaí mic an ppiora uí fñgail do marbað la magamalgaí.

O domnall, Mac uilliam buic, ⁊ moran do gáoidelaib, ⁊ do gallaib epeann amaille ppiu do dol co haé cliaí dublinne hi cefín tomair iarla dírmuán iurtip na hepeann an tan pa, ⁊ pán ⁊ cñgal do denam doib ppiu.

Tip tuatail do creaicé la haó mac diarmada tigeapna muige luicce

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

<sup>b</sup> *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoy Bregmany, and of the sons of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'feargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sons, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgý" [Magawley].

<sup>i</sup> *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Brien of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

<sup>j</sup> *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

<sup>k</sup> *Magawley* was Chief of Cahy in Teflia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion<sup>b</sup> was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Brien of Brawny<sup>i</sup>, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murtough Midheach O'Farrell; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Brien, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh<sup>j</sup>, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly<sup>k</sup>.

O'Donnell<sup>l</sup>, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail<sup>m</sup> was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

<sup>l</sup> *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donnell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

<sup>m</sup> *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

γ μαε διαριμαδα γαλλ εο μαετιβ τιπε τυαταλ δο τεαατ αρτεαατ παρ ελνδ α  
ερεαατ, γ βραιγε δο ταβαριε δαοδ ορι βατταρρομ αζ ελοινδ νδοννχαοδ  
ο βαρ τομαλταιζ μεε διαριμαδα εοννιεε ριν.

Ναονβαρ δο μυντιρ αν ιυρτιρ δο ιαριβαδ λι ρρινε γαλλ τρε εοιαριε  
ερριεε να μιδε. Αν ιυρτιρ, αν τερριεορ, γ αν ρριορτυναατ δο εοι εο τεε  
αν ριζ ειομεεοραιοτ ρορ αριοιε.

Τομαρ ιαριε δεαρμυιαν δ οτεαατ ρορ εεula ο τιζ ριζ δαχαν εο μιοναττ  
μιζ λειρ ι νεριον γεο ετιοδλαετιβ μορα οραγβαλ δο ον ριζ.

Ρειδλινδ ια Ρυαριε, γ αεδ μαε ταοδγ υι Ρυαριε δο λειγεαν αμαατ αρ  
ζαατ ταοιβ γ ριδ να βρειρνε δο εεναμ.

Υιλλιαμ μαε μαينه μιε αεδα τιζεαρινα ρλεαατα εονεοβαρ μεε βραναν  
δεεε.

Εομυαλλ εαν μαε εονεοβαρ μεε εοννχαοδ δεεε.

Μανερτιρ .S. Ερανρειρ, ι νΑτη εαρα ιριν μυνιαν ι νερριεοραιοεετ λυμ-  
μιζ δο εεναμ αρ βριδ να Μάγε ια τομαρ ιαριε εille εαρα, γ ια ειοβαν  
ιγιοι εεεμαρ ιαριε δεαρμυιαν, γ ευμβα δο εενομ εοιβ ιντε.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was  
anciently much more extensive, and comprised  
all the district lying between Lough Key and  
Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by  
the Shannon; on the south by the lower part  
of the River Boyle; and on the west and north  
by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and  
by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of  
Leitrim. The northern part of this territory  
was called Coillte-Chonchubhair.—See note  
under the year 1471. This passage is given as  
follows in the Annals of D. F.:

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of  
Moylurg, took the preyes of Tirtuahyl, and  
those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preyes and  
gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were  
adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh  
Mac Dermoda’s dayes until that season. He also  
made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him.”

“*Earl of Desmond*.—“A. D. 1464. The Earle  
of Desmond came from the King of England’s  
house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

“*Felim O’Rourke*.—“Felim O’Ruairé released.  
The Brehnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady  
O’Ruairé was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

“*William, the son of Maine*.—“William fitz  
Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac  
Branane, died.”—D. F.

“*Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a  
small town on the River Maigne, in the barony  
of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine  
miles south-west of the city of Limerick. Ac-  
cording to Ware, in his Monasticon, Thomas,  
Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded  
here a convent of Minorites of the Observance,  
in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III.,  
at the east side of the town of Athdare.

“Under this year the Annals of D. F. con-  
tain the following entries, omitted by the Four  
Masters:

“Maccaba, Daniel O’Ruairé, John, son to the  
Official Mac Muircherty, and Maelaghlyn fitz  
Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O’flergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>a</sup>, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke<sup>o</sup> and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine<sup>p</sup>, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Cónor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara<sup>q</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Duganane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flynn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillen-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluainercuim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Maelaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Magoehagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Mælmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mæl . . . . O'Mælmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tirconell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Maelaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causesly killed by Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sons of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sons of Brian Mac Donaghy

## AOIS CRIOST, 1465.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, éiríre ceo, Sárceca, a cuice.

Tomar mac muirir mic maéa abb lárta gabail décc.

Ḫormlaíe caoinmaíe (ingh meic murchaída ri laigín) bñ í neill do écc.

Áod mac concóbar meic diarmaída tigeapna muice luice do ecc, 7 concóbar occ mac concóbar meic diarmaída do gabail a ionaí do peir toga pleáíe aoda meic diarmaída eir cill, 7 tuat, áet clann Ruairí meic diarmaída namá, 7 tannic a domáoin doibírlín ar do gabad la comne leó ar eirí ppaíe, ua concóbar donn, donnchaí ua ceallag, 7 clann Ruairí donnchaí lín, Mac diarmaída 7 a éirí don lín arall. Parad deabaid íorpaíor marbaid diarmaída meic Ruairí meic diarmaída, 7 ba heét móir ma éirí eiríde. Ro gabad tadécc meic Ruairí buíde, 7 po maímaígead ua concóbar donn.

Sían dub meic donnchaí mic aeda meiríor do marbaid la Sían meic pílib meiríor.

Eom meic alaríorann meic eom móir meic domnall do marbaid la com meic aeda buíde í nell.

Maíleclann ua bírlín tairíeac tíre bírlín ua Síonna, 7 a meic occ .i. an

to Balillogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaghlín Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one east of a smalle arrow.

“Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

“Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loughlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

“Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

“The preyes of Murcherty's sonns and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cowes and horses, fled.

“Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

“O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

“The Sraid [street] of Moybreeray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

“Great warr betwixt the sonns of Aedh O'Kelly, to witt, the sonns of Eogan's daughter, and the sonns of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

“The people of Calry left their country to



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.*

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrugh, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Moylurg, died; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitall, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes . . . . .

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

<sup>s</sup> *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [confederates] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken

giolla dub) Maolrféilann a ann, do marbhadh 7 do loiceadh da bhráithirín  
fínn, 7 da oirceadh an domhnach nua rannan, 7 a mac ele cairpín ua bhrínn do  
marbhadh daen úrdoir ríogde laran dhuinnse ceochna irim mbáirneach mbailb ir in  
mí ceochna.

Mac consnamha 7 a mac do marbhadh la domhnall ua Ruairc 7 la a éilinn  
a meabail 7 ruide doib nua tír.

Adh mac taidcc uí Ruairc decc.

Corbmac mac diarmata gall tigeanna ardaigh decc.

Adh mac Neachtan uí domhnall do écc.

Maunrtín chille Críde irim munán i neppcoróidecht corcaigh do togh-  
bail do bhráithirín .S. Brianair la ríol ccarthaigh, 7 tumba onoraic do denom  
doib fínn haonacal a nuairal 7 a naireach.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal  
Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to  
Thady fitz Ruairi Boy, being in their own com-  
pany, was slain by the sons of felim More  
O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

<sup>†</sup> *Melaghlin was his real name*, i. e. he usually  
went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-  
youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-  
lin or Malachy.

<sup>‡</sup> *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this  
name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at  
present.

<sup>§</sup> *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced  
in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the  
peasantry to be compounded of mac an áda,  
i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-  
tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family  
possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, si-  
tuated between Lough Allen and the River  
Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage  
is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were  
deceitfully slain by Donell O'Ruaire and his  
sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

<sup>||</sup> *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh  
fitz Thady O'Ruaire, died."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilerea. It is the  
name of a townland containing the ruins of an  
abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the  
barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.  
Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.  
Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an  
early period, but the exact time has not been de-  
termined. The following account of this abbey  
is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil  
History of Cork*, p. 203–208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.  
Kilerea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of  
Kilerea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider,  
lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built  
the above mentioned castle, and was buried in  
this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-  
rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,  
according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster  
annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place  
it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord  
deputy, committed the care of this abbey to  
Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-  
kery, who was a protestant, upon condition  
that he should not permit the friars to live in  
it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name<sup>f</sup>), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh<sup>u</sup>, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava<sup>v</sup> and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe<sup>y</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains<sup>z</sup>.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary.

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to., was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there unhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cñēpe ceð, Sñpeccat, a pé.

Ὀριαν mac γιολλαπαττpαιcc meγυιðip abb leapa γαβαιλ, γ Ὀmnall ua leannan cananað do muntip leapa γαβαιλ ðecc.

Peiðlim mac brian meγ maðγanna τιγεapna oipγiall ðecc.

Ὀριαν mac amlaioib meγυιðip cñn a aicme pñn, γ τιγεapna clonme hamlaiob ðecc.

Αine mγñ meγεoάγam bñ meγ uðip ðecc.

Concobaip mac uī concobaip Ruaið ðecc.

Ὀριαν uðb mac ταιðcc uī concobaip ðecc an cuicceað la ðég do mapta.

Riocaip mac emann tipial, γ τοιap γallða mac emann tipial ðecc.

Uilliam bupe mac uateip a bupe, γ uilliam bupe mac Sñan mic mic uateip ðecc.

Ua ðuibγñmám cille ponam pεapγal γ muipγñr cananað mac conamγ cananaiz uī maioileonaip, γ concobaip mac ταιðcc mec bpanam ðecc.

Uaēne mac pεapγail uī Raizilliz ðecc.

Donnchað mac muipεapταiz uī ðalaiγ ðecc.

Maðm moip do εabapε poip γallaið maðaipe apγiall la haed mac eoγam uī neill.

Slonccεað lá γallaið mðe, γ laiγñ i muib pailze, tionoip ua concobaip

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmorum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda . . . . .

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairy fitz Ruairy fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairc's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Awley*, now Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called Muintir-Pheodaehain.

<sup>b</sup> *Owney, the son of Farrell O'Reilly*.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.*

Brian, the son of Gillapatrik Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died. .

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley<sup>a</sup>, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilda, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branan, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly<sup>b</sup>, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led<sup>c</sup> by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Maleonry, all th' aforementioned 12 men, died."

<sup>c</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

" A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlearbry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners ; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

παλγε .i. conn mac an eallaigh a roéiríde por a cionn γ πο μαρβαδ λαρ  
ceóur Sfan mac tomair an cñio pñona po ba peair γ pob arígha do gallaib,  
γ ba banna pia pppair do gallaib an μαρβαδ hírin, ap do maómaighó an  
tiapla ap na máraic, γ goill maille ppiu, γ gabtar híe buíem, γ bñetar a apm  
γ α ειρεαδ δε γ ιοδλαiceaδ la ταος ua concobair an tiapla a éliamiam go  
caiplén caippe, γ óronγ mori don tpiuaγ amaille ppi. Ro gabad óna don  
éur pin, Cpioítoir Plomgeó, γ ppioir tige muiré aía tpuim γ uilliam occ  
unnpionn. An beapnaðalaó γ pochaíde oile amaille ppiu. Óala a nbeachaó  
ipteach hi ccaplen caippe ap in maóim pin tanγaτtar gall aía eliaé ma  
ccomne γ pucepat leo iac daímhóein a nfpccapac tap a naip. No tñghóir  
iaipm ppié a huib paige co tñmraγ buó tuat, γ co nár buídear γ no bíoir  
bpeipmγ γ aríghalla acc cpeaólopeaδ na mñde por gaé líé gan tñmraγan  
gan topaigeét o pin amac go cñit tpeimri iai pin.

Ταός ua bpiain tigeapna tuadñuman do óol pluaγ lamhóir tap pionanó  
anach ip in Samraó do íonnpaó go po cpeachaó gaioíil dñmumñan γ iaip-  
mumñan laip, γ do paópac gaioíil laighn beop a piapí óó. Soair dia tigh iai  
pin γ iaip ngabail cpiúe clomne huilliam γ conbae lummñγ, γ iaip na dipluccaó  
óó on iaipia do cionó pioða ópaγail do péin γ óa típ γ iaip braγbaíl tpi

and Naas southwards, and that the Brehnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long term used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the ease.—Ed.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them ; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success<sup>d</sup> to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury<sup>e</sup>. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien<sup>f</sup>, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

<sup>d</sup> *An omen of ill-success*, *banna pua ffaup*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *banna pé ffaup oo gallau*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

<sup>e</sup> *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>f</sup> *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards. and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him ; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ppicte macce gáca bliáda ó muinip luimniḡ co bpat adbat do galari ag a  
tiḡ buð déin, ḡ Concóbari mac toirdealbairḡ uí brian doirðnead ina ionad.

Riocaird mac mec william burc mic Riocaird óis tanairi cloinne Ricaird  
dée.

Ua dubda ḡ a mac do marbad i meabail la cloinn masilpuanaid mic  
Ruaidri í dubda.

Maðm mori do tabairt la gallair .i. na mðe ar mág maḡamna dú  
mar marbad rocharde, ḡ in po gabad ad ócc maḡ maḡamna, ḡ mac dom-  
nall cloinne ceallaḡ.

Eogan, ḡ ad dub da mac Ruaidri mic catail duib ui concobair, ḡ tadcc  
mac brian mic catail do marbad la diarmait mac táidcc ui concobair, ḡ  
la cloind diarmaitta Ruaid mic tadcc uí concobair luan carcc for cuir-  
peach laétopma.

Maileaclann, ḡ Sfan da mac eogan mec diarmaita ruaid decc in en  
caicidigir.

Eogan mac ríain mec donnchaid, ḡ muirceartad mac cononnaét ui dá-  
laḡ decc.

Muinipir oilein na trinoide .i. for loc cé, co noimairḡin na trinoide do  
lorccad lá comml.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner  
fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

<sup>a</sup> *The English of Meath*.—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F. :

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædli Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

<sup>b</sup> *Trinity Island*.—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairi O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw ; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Maelaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but



his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house: and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath<sup>s</sup> gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island<sup>b</sup> in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle<sup>i</sup>.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim flinn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the *said*" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son. .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Malmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

• "Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Malruany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—Ed.] "to Bearnanagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

## Aois Chríost, 1467.

Aois Chríost, mile, ceitpe céo, sírccat, a Seaóct.

Seimur ua p̃r̃gail abb l̃t̃paṛṛa p̃aṛi depeac̃ deig̃eim̃iḡ d̃écc.

Niall mac maṛḡam̃na meḡep̃aṛṛṛ oir̃icel loṛa heḡne, ḡ peap̃r̃ún m̃p̃i caóin d̃écc.

Eoḡan mac Ruḡp̃aig̃e meḡ maṛḡam̃na tiḡeap̃na oir̃giall d̃écc, ḡ Remann mac Ruḡp̃aig̃e d̃o ḡaḃail tiḡeap̃naḡ dia eip.

Toir̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ Ruaḡ mac uí neill (Eñp̃i) d̃écc.

O Raig̃ill̃iḡ, .i. caṛal mac eoḡan d̃écc.

Mac caṛmaoil Eoḡan d̃écc.

Aoḡ mac b̃p̃iam uí ceallaiḡ tiḡeap̃na ua maine d̃écc, ḡ a aḡlac̃aḡ i naṛṛ luam, ḡ Aoḡ na coilleaḡ mac uilliam uí céallaiḡ d̃o ḡaḃail a ionaḡ.

Dom̃nall buiḡe ua peap̃ḡail aḡḡtaoipeac̃ na hangaile, ḡ laoiḡpeac̃ mac p̃opa mic concobaip̃ mic caṛail uí p̃eap̃ḡail d̃écc.

Ir̃ial ua peap̃ḡail i monaḡ dom̃nall, ḡ S̃fan i monaḡ Ip̃rial.

Aoḡ dub̃ mac doñnchaḡ mic b̃p̃iam ballaiḡ, taḡḡ a b̃paṛṛaip̃, taḡḡ mac b̃p̃iam, ḡ aḡḡ Ruaḡ mac diaḡmaḡa m̃óip̃ mic diaḡmaḡa uí c̃onc̃obaip̃ d̃o m̃aḡbaḡ a nḡpeip̃ la diaḡmaḡa ua c̃concobaip̃, ḡ la cloinn diaḡmaṛṛa Ruaḡ mic taḡḡ uí c̃oncobaip̃, ḡ la caṛal mac Ruaḡḡp̃i óicc uí c̃oncobaip̃.

Colla mac maḡnupa meḡ maṛḡam̃na, ḡ aoin p̃eap̃i d̃écc dia muiñtip̃ d̃o m̃aḡbaḡ p̃op̃ loḡcc a c̃peic̃e p̃eim la b̃peip̃neac̃aḡb̃.

Ḍauiḡ mac ḡoir̃ḡelb̃aiḡ d̃o m̃aḡbaḡ la tomaḡ mac p̃eopaip̃.

Doñnchaḡ mac p̃eain mic maóileaclaínn uí p̃r̃ḡail d̃écc p̃op̃ p̃lic̃c̃iḡ na R̃oma

S̃fan mac em̃ainn mic peap̃ḡail uí Raig̃ill̃iḡ d̃o m̃aḡbaḡ.

Mac mec uilliam cloñne R̃iocaip̃i d̃écc d̃o ḡalap obam̃, ap̃i uí b̃i ḡloip̃ p̃aḡḡaḡḡa naṛṛ d̃ub̃aṛṛ a d̃eip̃f̃ḡ.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann on that journey was burnt . . . . .

<sup>k</sup> *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith, a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and beginning of his happiness. Some thought that it was envy that killed him. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>l</sup> *Inis-Cuoin*, now Inishkeen, an island in the river Erne. See note <sup>b</sup>, p. 727, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.*

James O'Farrell<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoin<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell<sup>m</sup>, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a prey<sup>n</sup> which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell Boy O'Farrell*.—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'Fergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."

Επιορτοιν Πλομγκεδ, Πιαρur mac Πιαρur δαλατυν, Semur ócc mac remar δαλατυν, γ mac peitíuig an muilinn cipp .i. ppiuip an muilinn éioipr decc don plaiḡ.

Ślan mac an δαλατυnaiḡ do mapbað la a éenel pñppin.

Τοιρρδεalbácc mac caṡal in concobair do mapbað i Ropp comáin la cloinn domnaill mic magnupa caim í cellaiḡ.

Śloicécað la hua neill .i. enpi i noipeaṡc i caṡain γ ip pop an ploigecað pin do mapbað tomar mac pilip meḡ uiuip fear a uiuip do bfeairr do duṡaiḡ ma pñmíear.

Maðm epoiu moigē epoinn pop ua cceallaiḡ, γ pop cloinn uilliam bupe la mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð γ la pñol mbriam dñ in po mapbað uilliam caeṡ a bupe mac mec uilliam, γ da mac uí éeallaiḡ, γ aeð buíde mac toiρr-uelbáiḡ mec domnaill conrapal a ngallóccaiṡ, γ ueíenebar duarphē cloinne domnaill amaille ppiu. Τορεπαταρ beop oṡc ppiṡc galloccaiṡ ḡo pochaíde oile cennoṡaτpiðe. Ua domnaill .i. aeð puað mac neill ḡairb do teaṡc i eonnaṡtaib do ðioḡal an maðma pin ap bá panncariac dñ mac uilliam γ ua ceallaiḡ, γ pñc do bñn dñ a cloinn Riocairð γ imteṡc mñlan dia τiḡ.

Íñip loṡa capprḡin do ḡabai la hua econcobair ndonn, γ la cloinn mic peðlimið pop luṡc a comēda.

Creacaṡa ðipmíe la τaḡs ua concobair, la maḡ eoṡagam, γ la mac peópaiu pop maḡ Uṡba ḡup aipecpṡc an típ ó mñpñ ḡo baile mic uilliam.

<sup>1</sup> *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called Domnaṡ Chpuim Duib, in Irish, and Garkand Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croin is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows:

“A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmund Albany, and by Ædh O’Kelly, King of Omaly to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omaly, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrye’s towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman’s son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O’Brien’s sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleḡ fitz Richard, was shaine therein, and O’Kellye’s two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, cleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Conor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manús Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chatlain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin<sup>p</sup>, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin<sup>q</sup> was taken from its keepers by O'Conor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Conor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Tefia, and plundered the country from Imper<sup>r</sup> to Baile-mic-William<sup>s</sup>.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croyunn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croyunn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædli boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

<sup>q</sup> *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymaewilliam,

Cairlen éirle maóile do gabáil la cloinn corbmaic ballaig mec donnchara  
 pop phloct corbmaic mic donnchara.

Iurair Sathanac do teót i nEirinn, 7 tomair daítearrao, ní dia ttaime  
 milleaó epeann.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1468.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, ceíte ceo, síccat, a hoct.

Concobair ua maóileaclann eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomair iapla úsrumán, 7 po ba iurair i neirinn mac remair mic gearoid  
 deappraigéac epeann ina aimpir dia cenel feirpin ar deilb ar denam ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

\* *Cul-Maoile*, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmailly (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Ballagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

\* *An English Justiciary*.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

\* Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fergayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roseomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly.

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefsny, died."

\* *Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, *Æsdanas* of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary<sup>u</sup> arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland<sup>v</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.*

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>w</sup>, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

εινεαδ, αρ ληγναν, αρ δειρε, αρ θαμμαδτ δο βοδταιβ γ θαυιλκενεαδαν αν κοιμθε αρ ειοθναcal πεδ γ μαοιμε δο τυαιτ δεαγλαν γ θριλδαν αρ κορεc μειρε γ μιθέρ δο θολ co θρωιcε ατα hi κοιμne αν ιυρτιρ θηαχαναγ γ γαλλ na μηδε αρφνα. Ro πεαλληρα παρ γ πο θιcθηαδ leo é cen naé cionn γ βαταρ βρόναγ ερμóρ πεαρ νερεανν don pecl pin. Ruccaδ ιαραν a éopp co τραιγλί, γ Ro λιαθναiceaδ ι noταρλιγε a αρλν γ pinnpioρ co nonoip γ co ναρμωm naδbaλ.

Ο Ραυρε τιγεαρναn oce mac ταυce τιγεαρνα θιονγmαλα ua mbpium γ caτα aeda pinn decc ιαρ mbuaδ ó doman γ o θfman, γ domnall mac ταυδγ uí puaric do oipθneaδ ma ιonaδ la hua ndomnaλλ γ la a éarpoib αρ éna. Shioct τιγεαρναn mic τιγεαρναn μοip mic ualγαpcc do ειργε ma αγανθ γo heccoip, γ domnchaδ lopec mac τιγεαρναn móip do pioccáδ doib pfn do caippreachaib γ do cloinθ ndomnchaδ. Ο domnall ιαρ na clumipin pin θó τοct pluaγ θipm ταρ ειρνε anall γ ιoctαρ éonnaéτ do milleaδ leiρ γ cpeaéa θiaipme do denam θó φορ αιρτεαρ τιρε pιαcραc éuile enam a γ coλλteaδ λuγne γ a mbpñt leiρ θia τιγ ιarpin. Mac uilliam uaéταpαc .i. uillc mac uillie an piona, γ o concobaρ donn co na poépaide gall γ γaioδeal θiblimb do θol hi φοipmθm ιoctαρ connaéτ, γ baile u puaric do lopecaδ leo, γ γan do maíτ do denam aét maδ pin, γ a τtoioδeéτ θia τtoγ γan caé γan com a.

Ρυαioρi mac concobaρ mec domnchaδ τιγεαρνα τιρε hoilealla γ baile an duim decc ιαρ mbpñt báipe φορ doman γ θfman.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617. p. 212.

\* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Fimbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was



for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him ; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li<sup>x</sup>, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil ; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More ; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha<sup>y</sup> and Coillte-Luighne<sup>z</sup>, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught ; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did ; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin<sup>a</sup>, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

<sup>z</sup> *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1352, p. 602. *supra*.

Τοιρρδεαλβιὰς mac ífann uí pagailhíς διοιρνεαδ í τιγέαρνυρ na bñíρne.  
Ua caétan .i. magnυρ decc.

Caétal oec mac caétal ruaid meḡ pagnaill lantaoipeaδ muintipe heolair  
decc ma tíḡ íein íρ in ceδ domnaδ don corḡur iar mbuaδ nonḡta ḡ naíτpíḡe  
ḡ taoipeaδ do ḡairm ua mac .i. taoḡ maḡ pagnaill, ḡ ταίρεαδ ele beop do  
ḡairm duillham maḡ pagnaill la phioct maioleacélaínn meḡ pagnaill.

Ápε mac cuínn uí maioleacélaínn tíḡearna míde do marbāδ hí cenoc hí  
copcepaíḡ mápε éapec do ponnaδ.

Ua mópda ḡ mac ḡiolla πατpαιcc δέḡ don tpeaḡat.

Óñmuíñan mḡean eoḡain uí concobaip bñ uí ceallaíḡ .i. aeδ mac bñain  
decc.

Emain an maéape mac ḡoirḡelbaíḡ do marbāδ la a deapbpaétar uilliam  
mac ḡoirḡelbaíḡ.

Concobaip buíde mac copbmaic mec bñain decc.

Uaíτne mac mec eoḡaḡain do marbāδ dupcop do paíḡio hi ceaplen enuic  
í copcepaíḡ.

Ruaδpí mac diaḡmaδa ruaid mic taoḡ uí concobaip, ḡ a bñ mḡean  
caípppe í concobaip δέḡ do ḡalair obann.

Taoḡ mac tíḡearnain bpuccāδ céuaδ conáicch, ḡ a bñ nuala mḡñ mec  
donnchaδ puaδaíḡ .i. paḡḡal decc.

An ḡiolla duí mac copbmaic buíde mec donnchaδ δέcc.

Concobaip mac emain mic maioleacélaínn uí anliḡi decc paéarn múnape.

Topna ua maoléonaípe ollam ííl muípeaδhaíḡ a íñcup ḡ a íilḡeéct  
decc ma tíḡ íñ illoḡ paipbam iar bpeil paτpαιcc iar mbuaδ naíτpíḡe.  
ḡ a aδnacal í noilpínn. Epapδ ua maoléonaípe í nollannaéct dia ípe.

Ua concobaip paíḡe conn do ḡabail la ḡallaδ.

Caplen bona upobaipí baóí aḡ ua nḡomnaill do éaδapε oó upoíδpí do  
phioct Mhuípeapεaíḡ baacaíḡ.

Riocapδ a bupe do τοiδeéct hi muíḡ luípec íú do δenaí oó ppí mac

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoc-Uí-Chosraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Cosery, now Knockeosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>c</sup> *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonaheer, in the parish of Clooneraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Chosraigh<sup>b</sup>, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Chosgraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain<sup>c</sup>, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot ; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

νδιαρματα, ἡ αὖ ποῦλ διβλινῖς ἰ εἰκοινε υἱ ὀμνναῖλ, ἡ ὁ ὀμνναῖλ δὸ ὀλ ταρ  
 εἶρνε πέριυ δὸ πιαέταταρροῖν, ἡ ἡαν αὖ τειγμαῖλ δά ἐεἰλε δον ἐυρ ριν.  
 Ριοεαρῶ διομπῦδ ταρ αὖ ταρ ἰ μαέταρ ἐονναέτ, ἡ βραιῖδε δὸ βρεῖτ λαῖρ  
 ο εἰκοιν υἱ concobair πιαῖδ, ἡ πλιοέτ πεῖδλιν δὸ βρῖτ λαῖρ ο ναρ παῶμπατ  
 βραιῖδε δό.

Clann connmaig dha do millead la heimann mac uilliam fein co na  
 cloinn tre uabair ἡ διομυρ.

Creaca diairine la pfidlim pfionn for ua cconcobair ndonn, ἡ αὖ μβρῖτ  
 λαῖρ ἰ μοῖζ λυρεε. Creaca anba lhr a huib maine. Creac ele λαῖρ ὁ πλιοέτ  
 πεῖδλιν εἰμῖζ ἡ creac ὁ μυντιρ βῖρν co cill ἀτριάτα ἰ εἰκοινε Ριοεαρῶ α  
 bupc cona πλυαῖζ, ἡ po congair pé an πλυαῖζ ἡαν πῃαοἰλεαδ ὁ ποἰλε πρῖ πῖ  
 πέέτ-  
 mane for αὖ λον πῖν ἀμῖαν, ἡ δὸ πορῶπαδ ἰαδ ní ba ρια δια nanobair  
 αἰγε. Creac moir ele δὸ βρεῖτ la πεῖδλινῶδ ὁ εἰαρρῖαῖζε mec εἰτέρῖναῖζ, ἡ mac  
 mic aeda caicé υἱ concobair δὸ μαρῖαδ λαῖρ an la ριν. Emann mac uilliam  
 veirge δὸ for ἰομαῖρε uarain τρῖ πῖετ γαλλόγλαέ τρῖ πῖετ δὸ εἰτίρῖν  
 cōng-  
 mala, ἡ μαρεπλυαῖζ αὖ τρε πέιν. Ro loitead moiran ftoirra, ἡ po  
 bfnad an  
 creac δπεῖδλιν cenmota α capall.

Moiran do millead ἰ mude ἡ hi laignib la gearoid mac iarla dfrimman  
 α ndiozal tomair iarla.

Baile uí Raigillig ἡ mainitir an éabain δὸ lopead la gallair ἡ λαῖρ  
 an Sathanac ler dicndad iarla dfrimman.

Maithm moir δὸ éabairt la conn mac aoda buide í neill hi mbfnid uaina  
 for gallair lhr caéal du in po gabad Muirceairtac Ruad ua neill  
 τῖγεαρῖνα  
 cloinne aeda buide in po μαρῖαδ aengur mac alaxanobair mec  
 ὀμνναῖλ,  
 Mac roberd rabaoir τῖγεαρῖνα lhr caéal, ἡ poéand δὸ  
 gallair ἡ δὸ  
 γαιοδelaib cenmotatpide.

Creaca anba la peilim pfionn ἡ la mac diarματα, concobair mac  
 corbmaic for baile an tobair, ἡ ua concobair fein co bhrít  
 forpa lion α

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were  
 set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

\* *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherny*, now Clann-Keher-  
 ny, a well-known district in the modern barony  
 of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Ros-  
 common. This district was also called Ciar-  
 raighe-Aoi, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See  
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he  
 asserts that in his own time Kerry-Di was  
 called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the  
 county of Roscommon.

f *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a  
 ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Connor Roe ; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Connor] took great preys from O'Connor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army ; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions ; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny<sup>c</sup> ; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Connor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain<sup>f</sup>, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory ; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat<sup>g</sup> and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon<sup>h</sup>, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober ; but O'Connor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note <sup>a</sup>, p. 1050, *supra*.

τίονοιλ cennotat a éuaéta, 7 Ruaidhri ua concobair lion a éionoil co nóruihg moir do cloinn conhmaig mapaoi nri, 7 phioct mic feidlimið uile abur ófirge doib diblinib. Claid diaimata mic Ruaidhri mec diaimata, 7 clann corbmaic oig mec diaimata do bi hi pporlongpopt i mbeola coillead do bñit porra beór, 7 fñidlin dimteaét co haítíac iomlan conuece an pcor moir hi ccloinn caítail mic muirpeadaig. Feidlimið iarom 7 mac diaimata diompuð co epóa corccrach ppiu 7 ppaonmaidm peacápanac do tabairt porra co na tabrad fñi dib iapaét plaitte dia poile. Eogan mac toiprdeibaið uoill mic toiprdeibaið óicc uí concobair 7 feidlimið mac toiprdeibaið puad mic bpiam ballaið, do mapbad, 7 pócáide do paopclanðuib himaille ppiú, 7 feidlimið do bñit a cpeice leir iar mbuað, 7 corccar, 7 corccar, 7 iar pfaðbail a bioðbaðuib pó mela 7 éuibead.

Indraicchið do dénam lá donnchað mac tomair með uðir ap Philip mac conconmachte meðuðir i tair cñmpóa, 7 cpeacá moira do tabairt lair. Muinipir donnéauh do ðol lá a cpeachauh hi ccloinn éallaið, 7 donnchað opáðbail doib ina uachauð por deipead na cpeac. Philip do bñit fair ip in iarmpieét. Soðair donnéauh la mac conconnaét co po mapbad lair é fñin 7 a mac don éur pin.

Ruaidhri mac goprað puad meðuðir, 7 maileclainn mac donnchað mic gappauð décc.

Opiong moir do cloinn gappauð do mapbad la cloinn aeða mic Philip na tuaiðe meðuðir in mac gappauð fñin .i. donnchað, immo mac feilim, 7 imo ófirbraétar .i. eóin, 7 a mac fñin ðna diaimata mac eoin co tairar ele imaille ppiu.

<sup>1</sup> *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

<sup>3</sup> *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in the parish of Kilmorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branagan, who had been steward to the late O'Connor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

<sup>4</sup> *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway<sup>i</sup>, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both<sup>j</sup>. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille<sup>k</sup>, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor<sup>l</sup> in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall<sup>m</sup>, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedy<sup>n</sup>, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly<sup>o</sup>, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlín, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry<sup>p</sup> were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

<sup>m</sup> *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

<sup>n</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; Mac Donnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1469.

Αοι· Κριοτ, mile, ceitri cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Stan buide mac ríam moir megepaic coimapha ceapmoimn dabeócc decc, γ comapha do denam ina ionad do diaimait mac mapcair mic muirir megepaic.

Μάγ cáptaiγ mór tiγeapna dñmumian decc.

Αοθ mac uilliam uí céallaiγ tiγeapna ua maine paoi epeann ap eineac paip ná pio diult ppi dpeic ndume do mapbaθ tpe pñll la plioct donnchaí uí céallaiγ .i. la cloimt bpeapail, γ ταιθcc mic donnchaí luan imte an dapa la pua ppeil beapaiγh γ dá ua céallaiγ do γairm ina ndiaí .i. uilliam mac aeða mic bpiam, γ ταθγ caθc mac uilliam uí céallaiγ.

Ripdeipθ occ ua Raiγillγ tanapir bpeipne décc.

Doimnall mac bpiam mic Pílip mic an γiolla duib meγuiθip, γ γiolla iopa mac copbmaic mic γiolla iopa uí plannacain do mapbaθ la cloimn aeða meγ uiθip, γ la muimtip mancain hi Popt acaiθ inbip in. 9. Calainn September.

Inbpaighiθ do denam do cloimn Pílip meγuiθip, γ do cloimn tomair oiz popi cloimn aeða meγuiθip i mioθbolcc, γ cpeaca mopa do tabairt leo don dul pin, γ bpiam maineac mac donnchaí mic aeða meγuiθip do mapbaθ leó.

Ionnpaiγiθ ele dna do denam do cloimn an Pílip ceθna ap cloimn an aeða pñmpaite hi lopcc, eoγan mac aeða meγ uiθip, γ plaitbeaptaic a mac do mapbaθ leo don tuipup pin.

Τοιρθεαλθαc mac catail óicc mic maghupa meγ uiθip décc.

Ταθγ dubpúileac mac meccpaic meγuiθip do mapbaθ la cloimn aeða meγuiθip.

Μαipγpecc mγgn Pílip mic an γiolla duib meγuiθip bñ mec γille pñnem, ταιθcc mic bpiam décc.

<sup>a</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now *Termon-Mag Rath*, in the parish of *Templecarn*, barony of *Tirhugh*, and county of *Donegal*.

<sup>r</sup> *Was made coarb*, literally, “and coarb was made, in his place, of *Dermot*, the son of *Marcus*,” &c.

<sup>s</sup> *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, “were called after him,” but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

<sup>t</sup> *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now *Aghinver*, on *Lough Erne*, in the parish of *Magheraculmoney*, barony of *Lurg*, and county of *Fermanagh*.

<sup>u</sup> *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of *Lough Erne*, in the barony of *Lurg*, and county of *Fermanagh*.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.*

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>a</sup>, died ; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb<sup>r</sup> in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach ; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him<sup>s</sup>, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Cacch, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir<sup>t</sup>, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg<sup>u</sup>, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion ; and Brian Maimeach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg<sup>w</sup>, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach<sup>x</sup>, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

<sup>w</sup> *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an tSábaíricch .i. Πατεραιcc ócc, do gabail le páiteacáibh 7 tigeap-  
nar leíte caítail do gabail do páteraicc páit imaille le congnam i neill  
.i. enpi, 7 iníic uibélin, 7 gac ar mair do Shabaoireachaib do éor ar ionnar-  
bað doibh.

O gádhra .i. eocéan mac tomaltaigh óicc mic tomaltaigh móir tigeapna  
cúile ua ppiun décc eiteip da féil muirpe ipin ppođmar, 7 a mac diongmala  
eogán décc do galap obann iapttain. Diapmanet a mac naile do gabáil  
tígeapnair i monað a aítar.

Taðcc mac mađnupa mic Sſain mec bpanam ticcſina cope aétclann do  
márbað a meabail la a deapbraétar budéin, 7 la cloinn a deapbraétar peét-  
man iap bpeil miéil 7 da taoipeé do gabail a ionað, .i. domnall mac corb-  
maic iap po márbað pom 7 uilliam mac aeða mac mic aeða.

Ua ploinn tígeapna piol maolpuam co na deapbraétar amaille ppiu do  
márbað lá maileacélaun ua ppiolinn 7 maileacéloinn do gabail toirigeéta  
iapom.

Mac dubgaill eogán mac eogán ele do márbað ina tig fein a meabail  
la cloinn colla mec dubgaill.

Aoð mac uaitne uí anliđi, 7 taðcc mac muipéaptauicé mic mic tomal-  
taigh í ánlighi decc. Taðcc mac briann mic tomaltaigh do gabail toirigeéta.

Eogán mac aeða buide mész eoáagam tánari cenél piachaé do márbað  
la cloinn colmán.

Ripdepo mac tomáir a bupe do épececað a tígeapnair, 7 Ricapo mac  
emann a bupe doirpneað ina ionað.

Moppluacécað tpa líp ó ndomnaill (aeð puað) co maiteib cenel cconail.  
7 co neipge amac ióctair connaét, 7 ní po aipir co pamic do paicéid mec  
uilliam bupe Riocapo mac emann, 7 tamic piðe maille lé humla hi ccfu  
uí domnaill, 7 ippeað po cmipte na maite pin ina ccoimáple iapom dol ar  
mac uilliam cloinne Riocapo (uillecc mac uillecc an piona) do óiođail a

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an tSábaoirig, an cpoéape gail,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“Απο Ulað gann goptaé,  
Típ gan aoiðneap, gan appeann,  
Mac an tSábaoirig an cpoéape Ḑoill,  
Fear carḡapre barpneac ppi h-uipéinn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann. was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlín O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hógh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain<sup>z</sup>.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation<sup>a</sup>, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

<sup>y</sup> "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,  
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-  
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

<sup>z</sup> *The Clann-Colmain.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlins, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlunan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>a</sup> *Held consultation*, literally, "what these

naipfolad 7 maoma epoiri moige epoino do bhir mac uilliam cloinne pioceapio ap mac uilliam bupe piap an tan rin. Agur Robdar aontadaiag for an ecomaple hiriu do eoidriot iapom i cloinn Ricapio. Loipeceap, 7 millteap leo cetup an machape piabach. Batap adhao longpuir i mbale an elair, .i. bale mec uilliam, 7 loipeit e iapettan. Batap atad amlaiu rin ag millead 7 ag moipionnapio an tpe da ga leir oio. Mac uilliam moipio, .i. uilleacc po tappaiug riue 7 po eionoil cuice clann ui brian, an giolla duib mac taidg, 7 Muirce piac garb mac taidce, 7 upoingidorma do maieib dailceap immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona pluag fein 7 co na leir eionoil ap ua domnall ag faghal an tpe. Ro euprite mapeluaag mec uilliam, 7 pial mbrian paiuin iompuacceta ap deipead ploug ui domnall ag bale an duib ap tur 7 po ppecepiu rin co naimleapce la mapeluaag ui domnall, 7 la heccneadan mac neacetan ui domnall do ionnapio baioi for deipead ploug ui domnall gur po ppaomead po deoid for mapeluaag mec uilliam 7 pil mbrian, 7 pomapioad don eip rin domnall mac ui conebair copemoopuad co rochaidib oile nac aipinteap. Ro eionoil mac uilliam 7 pial mbrian a pioapaiu do pidiue, 7 do coiopte i mnneall 7 i noipuccad 7 po lnapa a haon comaple iapomh an ploc rin ui domnall hi ttopaigeacet. Ap a ai nri do topia doib uap po pillrite pluag ui domnall for mapeluaag mec uilliam, 7 pil mbrian ag an abaid dianad ainn glanog, 7 ppaointeap doipioi poppa annuim, 7 fagbaitt uaine eic, 7 edala iomda, 7 po mteig rite an cuo oile oio i maion micoopopecap. Cona Maion glanoece moipin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1470.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mite ceipe céo, Seéctmoghar

Pilip mac tomap mic Pilip mic aeoa puad méguidhiu adbar tigeapna ppiuapach mac oiprigi do bfeapp uirpe, 7 uapomachet, 7 ba ppiu upio

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

<sup>b</sup> *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the year 1467.

<sup>c</sup> *Machaire-Riabach*, i. e. the grey plain, a district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough Corrib. It is principally in the parish of An-nadown.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain. This is the present Irish name of the village of Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croim<sup>b</sup>, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhadh<sup>c</sup> was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair<sup>d</sup>, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh<sup>e</sup>. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.*

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killecona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>f</sup> *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaid ina ainm, γ Ο Flannaccain taoipeac tuaithe raata corbmac mac giolla iora decc.

Slóiccead mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi ccloinn Aoda buide i cclinn mec uidelín ra duibhtian, γ mac í néill buide co pocraite cloinne aoda buide do dol ar epíich ar Mhac uidelín. Ο neill, γ Mac uidelín do brúich forrae. Troid do éabairt doib dia roile, γ brippead for cloinn Aoda buithe. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead, γ Eom ruadh inac ruibhne do gabail bfor. Ait mac doinnail éaoil í neill, γ Cairlén pgaé dhíccce do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, γ a éabairt ar laim mec Uidelín dia coiméu.

Brian mac taidce mec donnchaíð tigeapna áta cliaé an éorainn do marbad la tadg mac brian mec donnchaíð, γ a éapraigecht do bfin de, γ dhong móri diá muinip do marbad a maille rriy. Agur Mac mec donnchaíð toir do marbad ar ionpuaccad an la ceuna.

Ruaidri bacac mac ui neill do marbad la cloinn airt í néill, γ la phioct enri ainmíð. Enri γ brian da mac Airt ui neill .i. ó néill, γ cēpari do phioct enri do marbad la Conn mac uí néill ma diongail ren i naon ló. Ο neill co na éloinn do dol ra éairlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hoḡmaige.

Eoghain ua doinnail γ clann neactain do gabáil γ do denam raimn le cloinn Airt i naghaid uí neill.

Séan mac doinnail ballaig méguirip do marbad le Ruaidri mac brian me pilip meguirip.

Doinnail γ donnchaíð da mac Eóḡain me uí concobair ruaid do marbad la Ruaidri mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg uí concobair, γ caéal mac fídhlimið rin do gabail lair bfor.

Connta mac aoda buide meḡ eochaccain taoipeac éenél pīachaíð do marbad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh brighde baile áta an upcoir la mac

<sup>a</sup> *Duibhtirion*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

<sup>k</sup> *Syath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

<sup>l</sup> *Ath-Cliaih-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Rory Baccagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian<sup>g</sup>; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille<sup>h</sup>, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Caeli O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge<sup>k</sup> which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Clíath-an-Chorainn<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh<sup>m</sup>, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmlagh<sup>n</sup>.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe<sup>o</sup>, at Tigh-Bhrighde<sup>p</sup>, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair<sup>q</sup>, by the

<sup>n</sup> *Oghmlagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>o</sup> *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

αιρε mic cuinn uí maioileachlainn, γ λα cloinn colmain a ndioḡail a átar  
.i. αιρε, do marbath lairruim feacht ianm.

Cairlen Sluccig do ḡabáil la hua ndomnaill for domnaill mac eoḡain  
uí concobair iar mbíth aethad foda in iomruide fair, γ a bñth flin dḡáail  
dó cointoib dua domnaill don cúp rin la taob umla, γ eior éana o ióctar  
connaét. Bá don chur rin do pasad dó an leabair ḡrpr, γ leabair na huiḡhri,  
γ caḡaóipeacha domnaill óice puccad riap pe linn Shfain mic concobhair  
mic Aodha mic domnaill óice uí domhnaill.

Sloiccead la hua ndomnaill γ λα hua puairc do dol for cruacain ó cup-  
rain do rioḡhad uí puairc. Ua Raḡaillig, γ ḡoill, γ teallaé dunchad ari a  
ecionn diblínibh aḡbél aetha conaill, γ Emann mac Aoda uí Raḡaillig, γ mac  
an earpuice uí ḡallcubair do marbath ftoppa, γ eich, γ daoine do lot. Ua  
domnaill γ a fluag diompú, γ ḡan a líccfn for cruacain don cúp rin.

Cfḡrainna do denam la hiarla o Uairc γ λα dñice clapenr dḡuigéall  
mallacht flí nepeann .i. don mprir Saxanaé lép millead tomair iarla γ ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeg-  
gan.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93,  
*supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This  
manuscript is now unknown.

<sup>s</sup> *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted  
by the Four Masters under the year 266. It  
was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth  
century, and transcribed by Moelmuri, the son  
of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht,  
a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A con-  
siderable fragment of this manuscript, in the  
handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and  
now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish  
Academy. It contains two curious memoranda,  
on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of  
Sighraídh O'Cuinn, written in 1345, when  
the book was in the possession of Donnell, the  
son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige,  
son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian  
Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Connor;  
and the other, in a more modern hand, stating  
how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had  
been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo  
during the reigns of ten successive lords of Car-  
bury.

<sup>t</sup> *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

<sup>u</sup> *Cruachan O'Cuinn*.—This place is some-  
times called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from  
Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teal-  
lach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco,  
in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>z</sup>,  
under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place  
is now called Croaghan, and is situated about  
six furlongs to the north-west of the town of  
Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places  
where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugu-  
rated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of  
Ily-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been  
inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuinn is  
in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuinn  
was in West Breifny, which originally com-  
prised all the present county of Leitrim, and  
that portion of the present county of Cavan  
which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan



son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*<sup>r</sup>, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*<sup>s</sup>, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward<sup>t</sup> in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin<sup>u</sup> to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill<sup>w</sup>, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher<sup>x</sup>, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland<sup>y</sup>, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

<sup>w</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>x</sup> *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 274.

<sup>y</sup> *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νοιογαίλ τομαίρ τυccaδ̃ an mīdīac̃ rīn fāir, 7 lurtir dō denamh̃ diapla cille dapa iarrīn.

Siδ̃ dō denam̃ d̃f̃ñd̃līmīd̃ f̃īonñ ó concobair̃ f̃rī r̃līoēt̃ uī concobair̃ ruaiδ̃, 7 f̃rī cāc̃ a ccoīc̃īnne.

Μαινιρτιρ .S. F̃ronp̃eir̃ i lior̃ laichtñíñ irīn mūm̃aiñ i nepp̃cop̃óideēt̃ Ar̃da f̃ear̃pta dō toc̃cbail̃ la hua concobair̃ ciarr̃p̃aige, 7 a cōga f̃rīñ inñte.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΣΤ, 1471.

Αοίρ Ορίορτ, mīle, ceīr̃pe c̃ed̃, Seac̃tmoγaττ, a haon.

Δο τιονορ̃γnaδ̃ Μαινιρτιρ̃ la b̃raĩr̃iūδ̃ .S. F̃ronp̃eir̃ irīñ ngall̃bailẽ f̃thap̃-tac̃ i nepp̃cop̃óiteēt̃ m̃līg̃ irīñ mūm̃aiñ, 7 dō r̃c̃p̃iopaδ̃ añ blīaδ̃aiñ īr̃ rīñ.

Ua concobair̃ cop̃cm̃od̃r̃naδ̃ (concobair̃ mac̃ b̃riaiñ oīcc̃) dō m̃ar̃b̃aδ̃ irīñ l̃īc̃īnñr̃i la clōinñ a d̃ear̃b̃raτ̃ar̃ f̃rīñ, .i. le clōinñ d̃onñchaīδ̃ uī concobair̃.

Τaδ̃cc̃ mac̃ uī concobair̃ f̃ail̃gi, .i. añ call̃baδ̃, 7 m̃ar̃p̃r̃eic̃ce añ em̃ig̃ uī c̃ear̃b̃aill̃ ioñnp̃aig̃teaδ̃ g̃all̃ 7 g̃aoid̃eal̃ d̃ecc̃ d̃oñ t̃p̃eγ̃aīt̃.

Τaδ̃cc̃ mac̃ diarp̃naδ̃a ruaiδ̃ t̃ig̃ear̃p̃na c̃oill̃teaδ̃ concobair̃ d̃ecc̃.

Αoδ̃ mac̃ d̃oīnñaill̃ m̃ic̃ m̃uir̃c̃ear̃ptaig̃ uī concobair̃ dō m̃ar̃b̃aδ̃ l̃á r̃luag̃ Rioc̃arp̃o a b̃up̃c̃ t̃aiñicc̃ ap̃ t̃ar̃p̃p̃aīng̃ Ruaiδ̃r̃i m̃ic̃ b̃riaiñ uī concobair̃.

Δoīnñall̃ mac̃ cop̃maic̃ m̃ic̃ maγ̃ñupa m̃ec̃ b̃rañaiñ dō m̃ar̃b̃aδ̃ i lior̃ ua ñoñb̃c̃aig̃ a m̃eaδ̃ail̃ t̃ar̃ r̃l̃ánaib̃ t̃ig̃ear̃p̃naδ̃ 7 t̃aoid̃eac̃ r̃īl̃ m̃uir̃f̃oh̃aig̃

<sup>2</sup> *Lis-Laichtnín*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *luoch-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

<sup>3</sup> *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

<sup>b</sup> *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin<sup>2</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Ardferf, by O'Connor Kerry<sup>a</sup>, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-one.*

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach<sup>b</sup>, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinnsi<sup>c</sup> by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair<sup>d</sup>, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branán, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh<sup>e</sup>, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

<sup>c</sup> *Leithinsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmanihean, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

<sup>d</sup> *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>e</sup> *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffly, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταῖς μετ βραβάν ιαρ νυμλucάσ υό ποιμε ριν, γ emann mac  
briann mic μαγιμπα υο μαρβαδ αρason ριρ.

Οιαρμιαττ mac μαιρceαρταῖς mic αοθα uí concobair υο μαρβαδ lá  
peíðlimið mac uí concobair ðumh.

Αοθ mac τοιρρδellθαῖς mic Ruaidhri mic caéal uí concobair υο μαρβαδ  
a meabail la ρhoét Eogain mic Ruaidhri.

Ionnpaigíð υο ðenaiñ lá briann mac peilim uí paḡaillig hi celoinn an éaoic  
ap fβḡal mac Sfam uí Raigillig. Cpeacá υο éur πομπα ðoibh. Fearḡal  
υο bñé πομπα, γ ionnpuaccað υο bñé ftoppa, γ caéal mac ipial mic fñólim  
uí Raḡaillig υο μαρβαδ ann. Fearḡal υο ḡabail on luét naile.

Cpeacá anba la hua nðoinnall γ la cloinn eogain uí concobair πορ éaoρ-  
aḡeét caipppe, γ cloinne ðonmchaíð allaníop υο ρligeac. Sloicéacá mór lá  
mac mlliam bupc ι μοétaρi connaét υο conḡnaiñ le Ruaidhri mac briann í con-  
cobair, γ ðol ðóib pa éapléñ ρlicciḡ. Clann eogain uí concobair υο bñé a  
bpaρpað uí ðoinnall an tan ρin. ðoinnall mac eogain υο ðol ρan éapléñ  
γ τορ an ðopaρ υο bpipeað la mac mlliam γ ρið υο ðenaiñ ðóib ιapρin.

lapla υο ḡaipm υο mac tomaρ ιapla, γ a ḡabail lá cloinn éapétaḡh.

Ceaéta cloicépneéta ðpeapétaι ι mbeltame malle lé tinnτεch γ le τοιρ-  
neac ḡup mill blaéta γ τοιρτε. No bioð ða opulaé nó a tpi a celoic ðib, γ  
υο ḡmðip cneaða γ cpeéta mópa ap na ðaoimib ða mbñðaoip.

Sloicéacá la hua nðoinnall ι μοétaρi connaét co po cpeachloipc cuio  
mic an copnaíaiḡ ι ðubða υο éip ρiaépaé.

Cpeac lá cloinn uí concobair paḡḡe ó éenél ρiachaé, γ uaiτne mac meḡ  
eéaḡáη γ Mac neill mic an tpionθαῖς ḡo nðpuiḡ ele amalle ρpu υο μαρ-  
bað leo.

Caiplen na hoḡmaḡe υο ḡabail leiρ ó neill Eipri mac eogain. Ap amlañ  
po ḡabað cumapce υο ταθαipτε υο cloinn uí neill γ υο cloinn apτ dá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

<sup>f</sup> *On this side*, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilonan.

<sup>g</sup> *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Conor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankeec, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Conor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side<sup>f</sup> of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Conor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Conor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh<sup>g</sup> was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τῶρ ἀν γήμριδ. Σπασίναδ φορ εἰομν αἶρε, γ δα μάε αἶρε δὸ μαρβαδ  
 γο ποδαῖδ ἐλε ἀνῆαι πο πᾶδρῆμαρ πῆνᾶμν. Ὑα νεῖλλ εὐ να εἰομν δὸ ρυῖδε  
 ἰ ττιμῆεῖλλ ἀν βαῖλε. Σῖλε ἰngen ἰ δὸμναῖλλ, ἰ. μᾶλλ γαρβ, βῆν νεῖλλ μῖε αἶρε  
 ἰ νεῖλλ δὸ βῆτ ἰρ ἰν εἰαῖρλεν εὐ ποδαῖδε ἀμαῖλλε ρῖα. Νῖαῖλλ πεῖν εὐ να  
 βῖαῖρμῖδ δὸ δὸλ ἰ εἰομν ἰ δὸμναῖλλ γ εὐναῖλαῖ, γ ὁ νεῖλλ δὸ βῆτ ποῖν εἰαῖρλεν  
 ο εὔρ ποζῆμαρ γο δεῖρεαδ εαῖρραῖγ. Τανγὰτταρ εἰομν αἶρε ἰαῖρταῖν δὸ  
 ραῖγῖδ ἰ νεῖλλ, γ δὸ βερτρὰτ ἀν βαῖλε δὸ γ δὸ βερτρὸμ δα μάε ρῖν ἑ, ἰ. δὸ  
 εὐμν, γ δὸ δεαχῖαδ δὶα τῖγ ἰαῖρῖν.

Τῖαν εὐγῖαῖλ υἷε δὸ γαῖαῖλ ἑ εὐμν μάε ἀεῖα βυῖδε, γ ἀ μαῖτε δὸ τεαῖτ  
 εἰγε, ἰ. μάε υἷ νεῖλλ, Μάε υἷδῖν, γ Εῖρη μάε βῖαῖν βαῖλαῖεχ.

Εὐεαδ μορ ἰ νυῖδ ραῖλγε εἰρη υα εἰομνβαῖρ γ ταῖγ υα εὐεαῖρ. Ταῖγ  
 δὸ δὸλ ἰ εἰομν γαῖλ, γ ρῖαῖγ γαῖλ δὸ βῖνῖτ ἑῖρ ἰ νυῖδ ραῖλγε, γ ἀν τῖρ δὸ  
 μῖλλεαδ ἑο εὐ ἑῖρ.

ἰαῖρλα εἰλλε δαῖρα γ γοῖλλ να μῖδε δὸ δὸλ ἀρ ρῖοῖεαδ ἑῖ ρεαῖρμαῖγ, γ  
 εῖρεαῖα μορᾶ δὸ δεναῖν ἀρ μαῖγ μαῖγῖαμνα. Μάγ μαῖγῖαμνα δὸ εἰομν α  
 τῖρε ἰαῖρῖν. Αῖρῖτε μορᾶ, ἑῖρεεῖτ γ ἀρ δαοῖνε δὸ εἰαῖρτε δὸ ἀρ γαῖλαῖν  
 α ἑδῖογῖαῖλ να εἰρεαῖ ρῖν.

Ρυαῖδῖρ μάε δὸμναῖαδ μῖε ἀεῖα μεῖγυῖρ δὸ μαρβαδ ἑα εἰομν μάε  
 ἀεῖα μεῖγυῖρ γ ἑα α εἰομν ἀεε τεαῖ μεῖγῖαῖτ ἰ ναῖλλε Ρυαῖδῖρ ἑῖ τεαῖ-

<sup>b</sup> *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

<sup>i</sup> *Sile*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

<sup>k</sup> *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: εἰομν αἶρε δὸ εἰετ ἀρῖεῖ εὐμν υἷ νεῖλλ, γ ἰν εἰαῖρλεν δὸ εἰαῖρτε δὸ, i. e. “the sons of Art came into O'Neill and gave him the castle.”

<sup>l</sup> *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

<sup>m</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceanmfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O'Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

<sup>n</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

“*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round<sup>b</sup> the castle. Sile<sup>i</sup>, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town<sup>k</sup> up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail<sup>l</sup> was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh<sup>m</sup>.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Connor and Teige O'Connor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhagh<sup>n</sup>, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhín<sup>o</sup>,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

<sup>o</sup> *Alt Ruaidhín*, i. e. *Altitude Rotheriei*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Θαβεόcc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchað méguiðir do línman colla, γ έρέim, γ α mac do mairbað ar namarað ir in ionað cedna tre miorbuilb dé γ θαβεocc.

Sloicécað lá hua neill hi tóir breapail, γ α loiccað leir. Meic piox tpe conaill uile, γ clann aipe í neill do breit forpa, γ o neill do foað dia cig don tuar pín.

Μαγυιðir, .i. tomap occ mac tomap do ðop α τιγεapnair de ar ccaitín upmóir α aoiri le ðeipc, le heineac, γ le huairle, γ τιγεapnar do tabairt da mac (émann), γ α mac ele ðfáccébal ina tanairde, an tpeap mac Roppa i neppuccóide clocair.

Μυρρεpταð mac eoγam uí neill decc.

Αοð mac brian mic Pílip na tuaige meγuiðir decc .16. calaimn mapta.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1472.

Αοir Cpiopt, uile, ceitpe céð, Seétmoγað, α uó.

Ματζαínam mac toiprðealbair uí brian tanairi tuaðmuman décc.

Ο κατάim Ρυαðiri aiprðccar do mairbað α ppuill la Mac uiðelín .i. Sem-icim caprað. Conn mac aoða buiðe uí neill do ðionol α poðpaitte γ gofp-riað ua κατάim ðeapbraçair don Ρυαðiri céðna do ðol γup an pitta do ðioγail Ρυαðiri ar mac uiðelín. Pcaçap iomairpecc ftoppa co ttopçair gofpriað ua κατάim (píir lan do ðíipc, ðeineac, γ ðuairle), la Ρυðpαιγε mac uiðilín ðaon upçop γae. Inðpαιγið do ðenaiñ ar namarað don conn cedna ar an pitta, γ maiðm mop do tabairt forpa, γ Mac uiðilín peim coribmac do

<sup>p</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “γ hua Néill do tcect ð'á éig ðo'n tuarup pín fo buað corγair γ comaiðme.”

<sup>s</sup> *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>t</sup> *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 186.

<sup>u</sup> *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.



in Termon [Daveog<sup>p</sup>], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail<sup>a</sup>, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home<sup>r</sup> from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son<sup>s</sup> as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa<sup>t</sup>, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>u</sup> Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-two.*

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar<sup>w</sup>, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh<sup>x</sup>. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces<sup>y</sup>, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rory Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

<sup>w</sup> *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

<sup>x</sup> *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duaid Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carragh was chief of his name for thirteen years.

<sup>y</sup> *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.

μαρβαδ. Mac uíðilin do gairm do ruðpaige 7 ríe do denaíð dó lé Mac aeða buíde (i. conn), 7 coinne do denaíð dóib le hoipeaét uí catáin. Dol do mac uíðilin hi ccoite becc ar bun na banna do toét do láear uí catáin. Opeam doirféet uí catáin do tfeemal dó acc dol i típ, 7 a marbað 7 baé-að ar m mbanna.

Donnchað mac tomarp óicc meguíðip do gabail le na deapbraéarip féin emaid, i. mag uíðip, ma baile peipin, 7 puapclað móp do buam ar.

Mac Suibne pamað Maolmuire do marbað i maðm an tapadann, 7 domnall mac félim uí docharpataich, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnall, 7 la hua neill, 7 a mac Ruaidrí meic Suibne do gabail a ionaid.

Ópian mac feilm mic duinn mic concónnaét meguíðip do marbað la cloinn tpean buíde meç maégaíma, 7 la cloinn noimnall cloinne ceallaig.

Ο ήνδιρρεοιλ μόρι, pingu mac mífceon mic pingu mic donnchað guite nécc ma tíg féin iap ndenaíð oibépe San Sem, 7 a mac taðcc mac pingu nécc go haítpiccheaé a ccionn míp iap nécc a áear iap tpeaét ón oibépe cédna.

Clann méç pagnaill concóbar, 7 Maoleclann da mac tauipg do bfeip omeaé 7 uaple do bi a cconnaétauib ma pé do marbað i naon lo la pliaét Mhaoileaclann méç pagnaill tpi peaétmaane pia noulaicc iap marbað mífce conmaic meç Seomin leo iap ccor an típe puéaib co pliaé capppe, 7 iap mbpíé buaða gaéa tfeemála gup an ló pin.

Éocchan mac concóbar meç tapmada décc an aome pia bpél beapagh.

Muipéfpiaé mac tomaltaig mic iomair uí ánnliçí décc.

<sup>z</sup> *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

<sup>a</sup> *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

<sup>b</sup> *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maclmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

<sup>c</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned<sup>2</sup> him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town<sup>a</sup> by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan<sup>b</sup>, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cucomnaght Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly<sup>c</sup>.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre<sup>d</sup>, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>e</sup> *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.



Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlín O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath<sup>f</sup>. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own<sup>g</sup>. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.<sup>h</sup> She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

<sup>h</sup> *By her tail.*—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe da méad do cuipéi

ar a hepball do táirneó he, 7 do leigeó ar a gluinib h i m caó dorar dá áirde 7 do dol a mapcach fuppe, i. e. And every load, be it ever

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceirpe ced, Seaéctmoḡat, a tpi.

Donḡchaḡ mac aēḡa mic Piliḡp meḡuiḡiḡp décc ina ticc fein iap inbpeit buaḡa o doinān, ḡ o deamān.

\* Αρτ mac doimnaill ballaiḡ meḡuiḡiḡp décc iap mbuaio nonḡta ḡ naiḡmiccē.

Caḡal puaḡaḡ mac duinn caḡanaicc mic maccḡnupa meḡuiḡiḡp ḡ Ruaiḡḡiḡp mac aipḡ í neill décc.

Tomap mac meḡuiḡiḡp (.i. Emann mac tomap) do mapḡaḡ le cloinn caḡal meḡuiḡiḡp a piull.

Raḡnaill mac Sepppaḡḡ meḡpuaḡnaill aḡbaḡ taouiḡiḡ conmaicne décc.

Muipcḡitaḡ mac uí concḡbaḡp paḡḡi do mapḡaḡ.

Euapḡḡ mac baḡuḡin delbna do cor do cum báḡp i naḡ cliaḡ tpi a mibepaḡḡ buḡḡém.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Riḡḡepḡḡ, décc iap tpeccaḡ a tiḡeapnaḡp do puiḡne pin ap dia.

Tómáḡp mac peopap tiḡeapna aḡa na puiḡ ḡ conmaicne duine moḡi décc iap pḡḡḡaḡaḡḡ toḡaḡde, ḡ a mac fein, .i. tomap ócc do ḡaḡaḡ a ionaḡḡ, ḡ annu do ḡaiḡuḡ do mac puiḡḡḡiḡḡ meḡ peopap ina aḡḡaḡḡ.

Ruaiḡḡiḡp mac aēḡa mic toiḡipḡdelbaḡiḡ ócc uí concḡbaḡp Riḡḡḡaḡḡna connaḡḡ do mapḡaḡ la huilliam mac emann mic uilliam hi cceall bḡuicc baile an tuiḡlaicḡ.

Emann mac Maḡa mic concḡonnaḡḡ uí pḡḡḡaḡ décc.

Uilliam mac paḡḡnaill lḡḡtaoiḡeaḡ muḡtiḡe heolap décc.

Peiḡḡḡḡḡ mácc coḡḡain aḡbaḡ tiḡeapna delbna décc.

Maḡḡpuaḡaḡḡ mac peapḡaḡ meḡ uiḡapḡaḡa décc.

Maḡḡpuaḡaḡḡ mac caḡal mic toḡaḡḡaḡ meḡ uiḡapḡaḡa do mapḡaḡ la corḡmac mic Ruaiḡḡiḡp meḡ uiḡapḡaḡa hi mbealaḡ na huḡḡḡon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she used to draw it, and she used to kneel under any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider to mount." Αρ a hepball, i. e. literally "from, or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided into two parts in a detached portion of the parish of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-three.*

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruighl<sup>i</sup> of Baile-an-Turlaigh<sup>k</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac rísgail mic eoḡain mic tígearnán mór uí Ruairc do mairbhad lá a cénel peirín.

Concóbair mac diarmata uí concóbair faile décc.

Emann mac doinnail buide uí rísgail décc.

Coccað mór a muinir eolair ḡ moran do milleað stoppa eittir lopeccad ḡ mairbhad. Inbaircíd do éabairt lá mag ragnail ar baile méz ríslaoic, an baile do lopeccad ḡ donnchað mac donnchað mec reanlaoic do mairbhad ann co nōpoinḡ eile. Shioct Maoileaclainn do éionol for an tulaig co po lopeccreath an baile. Mag ragnail do bríct forpa, ḡ ruairí mac donnchað, ḡ clann corbmairc ballaig meic mec donnchað, Ualtair mac dubḡail, ḡ donnchað mac toirbdealbair meic dubḡail ḡo po compairct diblímib i ndoirpe baile na cairpce. Bpíreath for phioct maoileaclainn. Fearḡal mac murchaio meḡ ragnail ráct conmaicne daoín tígearna do mairbhad don éur riu, ḡ diarmair mac uilliam meḡragnail, caéal mac uairne mic murchaio, brian mac diarmata meḡragnail, brian máz ríslaoic, Rírdírd mac rearpairig, ḡ roéand cenmoctat do mairbhad amaille riu.

Sluacéath la hua ndoinnail i moctar connact co pucc cior uí concóbair ó buidm.

Mac mec doinnail na halban .i. ḡolla eppuic mac doinnail mic eom na hile décc.

O dubidí .i. tomar mac concóbair mic tomar do mairbhad la riol ecfinneitig.

O hūginn .i. ḡolla na naoín mac Ruairí mór décc.

Brian mac Roibírd mec aeðaccáin ollam uí concóbair dúinn ḡ uí amlíḡ décc.

Baile na ḡallme do lopeccad an dapa la do nín lun, dia haoíne do ponnrad ḡ moran do milleað ann.

Ua rísgail lmal do dallasd.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

<sup>m</sup> *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

<sup>n</sup> *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cuirrge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid



Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach<sup>m</sup>, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge<sup>n</sup>, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicene, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay<sup>o</sup>, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh<sup>p</sup> was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Clooncorick, a short distance to the north of this town.

<sup>o</sup> *Ilay, ale* : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

<sup>p</sup> *The town of Gaillimh, baile na gailime, i. e. the town of Galway.*

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1474.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, mίle, ceέpe céo, Seέτmoγac, a cέcαιp.

Μαινιpτιp oύm na ηγall oο έιονηpγnac lá hacó puaó (.i. ó doínnall) mac neill gairb, γ la a ínnacoi pionhγuala mēgn uí bpiain (concoðar na Spóna), γ a hēðbairt oο δια γ oο bpaίpibh .S. Ppionpēir oο paίt a nanma ap ðaigh gombacó Roín aðhnaicēe an mainiρτιp pin ðoib buðóein γ δια cclannmaicne ma ðeacðhaó, γ np bo hupíðe namá, acē paττpaτ apccaóða ioimða oile ðoibh.

Epγcop ðoipe .i. Niocol oο ecc.

O concoðar pailge, .i. conñ mac an cailbairg ðecc ip m poγmari oο ðonpaó γ a mac caéacoir ðoirðneacó ma ionacó.

Mac eoçaccan, cúcoicēpiche mac neill ticcēpina cēnēl piachacó oο mapbacó la hAcó mac pēpγail megeochagaim, γ an tēip oο mίlleacó la hua cconcoðar ppailge, γ caplen an baile nuí oο bpipeacó laip, γ pñocē pēpγail puaó ðionðapbaðh.

Mac maéγamna, .i. Ruðpαιze ócc oο écc iar mbpñicē buacða o ðñman γ o ðomān.

Donn puaó mac conconnaēc mēγuiðip oο mapbacó la mac Riocairp meccaémaoíl.

Pñatēbñitach mac tomáip ócc meγuiðip ðecc ma tēp pñm iar mbuaó naipēpge.

Pēpγal mac Sfain uí Rairgillig oο ecc.

Cpñca mópa oο ðenam ðUa doínnall ap muntip í neill, .i. ap Acóh mballac mac doínnall.

Coccaó mop epip Ua neill γ clann Acóða buiðe uí néill γ o neill oο ðol ap pñuaccheacó i tēip conuill, γ tip Acóða oο lopccaó lñp, γ teaēc plán ðia tēp.

Ipōpaccñhó oο ðēnam ðUa neill ap mac Acóða buiðe γ ap clonm Aip

<sup>1</sup> *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note <sup>2</sup>, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggan, in the barony

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-four.*

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas<sup>a</sup>, died.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Connor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua<sup>a</sup>, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirlugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart<sup>s</sup>, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note <sup>a</sup>, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ip in tuaisceart ⁊ cúlcha morra do éor rímpa. Trían congail uile do bhríth orra. O neill do bhríth na cúlch lár, ⁊ téet plán dia éigh.

Λά κοιννε δορυυεάδ λα हुआ cconcobair ndonn .i. pñólimið mac toipri-deallbaig, ⁊ la हुआ cceallaið, ⁊ bpipeað pñóda ftoppaip in ccoinne hipin iap ndol i ccñm apoile doib, zo po bpipeað for ua cconcobair, po ðonað e, ⁊ Ro ðabað ðna a mīac, .i. Eoðan caoð. Ro ðabað umoppo toipriðeallbað caoð mac puibne. Ro mapbað ðin Eoðan caoð mac puibhne ⁊ mac ðubgaill ðpucanðā mac puibne. Ro ðabað ann conpapað meic ðonnchað, ⁊ po láðh ár na ngallocclach etip mapbað ⁊ ðabaill. Ua concobair ðecc dia ðonaibh iapettan, ⁊ ða éighapina do ðaipm ina ionað, .i. ðonnchað ðubpuileach ⁊ taðð mac eoðhain ní concobair.

Mac uí bpiam, .i. taðð mac concobair, ⁊ ðiapmað mac an eappuice uí bpiam do éeaccmað pe poile tpe mpiram pñamñ boí ftoppa, ⁊ pop áil lá taðð ðiapmað do ðabaill. Do patte ðiapmað bñm do éloidiñ do éaðð ina éñmñullað ðup lícc a mēñm amac. Ap a ai ðabaip munnēri taðð eipmñ, ⁊ do bñt anacal ðó. Aetbaill taðð ðan pñipeað. Ro pñāðā ðiapmað iapam la हुआ mbpiam a ccionañ a mīc.

Αñ ðiolla ðub ua heaðpa (.i. mac uí fñpa) do mapbað la a ðñbpaetap pññ Eoðan.

Ταðð ua bpiam εighapina apaðh do écc.

Λaiðnech mac neill með eoðaccam do écc.

Μαοiρeacñlann mac Aoða meç bpanam, ⁊ Eoðapo pñomgced an taon gall po bñpñ do ðallañ na mīde do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>1</sup> *Before him.*—The literal translation is : "An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them." The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

<sup>u</sup> *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

<sup>v</sup> *Donough Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

<sup>w</sup> *Hanged*, Ro pñāðā.—The meaning of the Irish verb pñāðā is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail<sup>u</sup> overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach<sup>v</sup>, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged<sup>w</sup> by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the *Dinnsenn-chus*, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of *Αρδ na πιαγ*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now *Ardnarea*, at *Ballina*, in the county of Mayo:

“*Ruc leip co Tulach na fairpefna iad ba πιαγῶ, co po πιαγῶ and iad, conad uatā annmngēep in τapo.* He brought them with him for execution to *Tulach-na-faireseana*, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named.”

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *εποκάω*, to hang, is used instead of the *πιαγῶ* of the prose writer, thus:

“*Ανδ πο εποκάω m εῒρεπi ba ποchap a pīpchzēpῶ.* There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.

Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aóda uí concobair diairpma cloinne Muirceartaigh [Mhuirínigh] do ecc i ttorpar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sían mac mailechlaínn uí fearghail, ⁊ Diairmaid gall mac mec diairmatta gall décc.

Diairmaid mac concobair mic Seaffriað toirpeac cloinne caíail décc an aoíne ría bpeil micil.

Cairppe mac aóda mic Ruaidrí mic briain ballaigh do marbaidh la phloét taidécc uí concobair.

Giolla fionn mac aeðaccain ollam uí concobair fáilgi, ⁊ Tomás mac domnaill uí cobtaigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairppe décc.

Toirpgeac na hanḡaile do ḡabail do shían ua fáilgi a cceann a deapbraíar do bí dall.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1475.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṑpe éeð, Seaṑtmoða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aeða mec Suibne Þrioip décc.

Aoð mac eoḡain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deimeac, ⁊ óḡnḡnain duarple, ⁊ doirḡearp ríoḡdaínn a cenél eoḡain décc ma éigh féin iar mbuaíð nongṑta, ⁊ naíeṑicche.

Aoð mac neacṑain uí domnaill do baíthað i ccoite ap bun na banna.

Concobair mac briain mec donnchaíð décc hī mí lanuapir.

Domnaill mac Seacain uí fáilgi do marbað la cloinn caíail mic uilliam uí fáilgi, ⁊ a ndioṑup fein i meapce gall.

Murphað mac eoḡain uí maðaḡain tíḡearna ríl nanmṑaḡa, ⁊ Diairmat mac briain uí brip decc.

Sían ua fearghail taoirpeac na hAnḡaile décc hī nḡpanapir iar ndenain

\* *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

† *Tober-Oilbhe*, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well; Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonnacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh<sup>x</sup> O'Connor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe<sup>y</sup> in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Connor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Cosley, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-five.*

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna<sup>a</sup> of Kincl-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> *Roydamna*, *riġdamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

βαιννι α εαριγεετα πιαριυ δο εαντ νί θα τοπαδ, γ α αδνακαλ hi μαινιπει  
λετ πατα.

Ρυδραιγε mac Ρορα mic μαιρεφραιγ μιδιγ mic βριαν υί φριγαιλ δο ecc  
πέ bel τοιριγεετα δο γαβάλ δό, γ ταιριεαδ δο γαιριμ δο Ρυδραιγε mac εαταλ  
mic τομαρι ι nacchanδ ρλεαετα Σσαν mic δομναλλ υί φριγαιλ.

Σιονναε μινιπει ταδγαιν δο μαριβαδ la μυρεχαδ mac αιρε υί μαοίλεε-  
lainn.

Εmann mac μαοιλεαελαinn hui ανηγι ραντ na τειρι τευαε δο εαιοιρεαδ  
decc an εεθραμαδ λά ιαρ ppel Michil δια θαρδαοιν αρ αοί λατε ρεετμανne.

Coccat μορι ετιρ Μαγ μαεγαννα, .i. Remann mac Ρυδραιγε, γ clann  
αοδα Ρυαδ μέγ μαεγαννα. Imirce νήριε δο δenoμ δο clann αοδα Ρυαδ  
hi πρεαρινμιαγ, γ ριναγ γαλλ δο τεετμα ecomairpαιρ. Μαγ μαεγαννα δο  
τεετ ιρεαδ παν Εόγαναιγ, γ δολ δό αμαδ δοριδιρι hi πρεαρινμιαγ, γ clann  
αοδα δο δολ αρ γαλλδαετ. Μαγ μαεγαννα cona ροεραυε δο denam ionn-  
ραιγε αρ γαλλαib. Clann αεδα Ρυαδ, γ γοιλλ μαεαυρε αργιάλλ δο βπειε παρ.  
Spaoinead φορι μαγ μαεγαννα, γ e péim, γ βριαν mac Ρυδραιγε μεγ μαε-  
γαννα δο γαβάλ γ ορηγ μορι ele δο μαριβαδ, γ δο γαβάλ don cup ροιν δια  
μινιπει.

Sluaicceat timcill la hua ndomnaill, .i. aod puad mac néill γαιρβh.  
Μαγωιδι, ua puairc γ ματε ιοεταρ εονναετ imaille ppi, γ γαβάλ δοίβ  
αρ τυρ γο bel ατα conaill δο εοδαε βριαν mic πελιν υί παγίλλιγ ρο bai na  
πεαρι παινν γ παριτε αγ ua ndomnaill, γ δο denam ρίοδα ετιρ ua puairc γ  
ua παγίλλιγ. Ταμice ονα ua παγίλλιγ hi eefim υί δομναλλ γο βέλ ατα conaill,  
γ ρο ριοδαγ ua puairc γ ua παγίλλιγ ppi ροιλε, γ βριαν mac πελιν θεορ, γ  
δο παδαδ Ριλιρ ua παγίλλιγ dua ndomnaill ppi ταριρι γ ppi coimall δό co na  
βριετ πεm amaille ppi. Ιρεαδ δο εόιδ ιαριον co ριοδναε μαγε Ρέιν, γ  
ταμice Μάγ παγναλλ ma éfnδ. Τέιδ ιαραν ιρ in angaile δο εονγναν la  
elomn íriail υί περγαλ βαταρ ma ecairidib ange γυρ ρο millead, γ γυρ ρο

<sup>b</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1074. *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Went over to the English*, δο δολ αρ γαλλδαετ, i. e. fled out of the territory of Farney, and went over to the English in the territory



feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly] : and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hianly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh<sup>b</sup>, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach<sup>c</sup>, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English<sup>d</sup>. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English ; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners ; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonail<sup>e</sup>, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonail to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim ; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends ; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonail*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

loirceas leir an Aingale aetmao curo élonnn ipiail mama, 7 págbar clann  
 ipiail i tpep 7 hi tpeipi. Do éoid aribe iapañ tpe iap̃ar mibe co po  
 loirceas bailte capleim deibna 7 an típ ar gac tsoib diob leir. Baí adhaib  
 longpuipe hi ceipene mibe. Tangatpar diolmami 7 dalatunai 7 ma teaó,  
 7 do pónpat p̃o p̃up. Teio iapom muib failge ar tappareng uí concobair  
 failge do bi na bpãar aice, .i. Cãaor mac cuinn mic an calbaig, 7 do  
 diozal a ãar, .i. mall garb ar gallaib, baí pe head i muib failge acc mo-  
 paib 7 acc opcean na mibe ar gac leã uad. Dp̃rtear, 7 loircear leir  
 caplén capppe, 7 baile Mhaolip. Loircear, 7 aipcear leir beór p̃ip  
 bpiun, 7 p̃ip tulaó, 7 puar d̃na coiãa o luét an muilinn éip̃ ar an mbaile  
 do leccas diob gan opcean, iap milleas an típe ar gac tsoib de. Do éoid  
 iapom ar coilltib an ruba ar tappareng éolmáin uí maileac̃lann, 7 po gac  
 p̃op milleas élonne colmáin, .i. uítaig uí maileac̃lann. Ro loirceas leir  
 d̃na caplén maige taímaó 7 caplen maige heille. Bã don éip̃ p̃in tpa po  
 ppaíneas maíom na garb eipceas lá hua ndomnaill p̃op na maileac̃lann  
 co líon a éionail 7 a põpaide. Maíom beai 7 na ceop̃ gac anm oile d̃o  
 ona gac̃aib nó p̃indip luét an típe po bpaig̃oib d̃p̃uige don t̃p̃laig tpe iom-  
 cumga an bealai 7 híp̃in. Ba ip̃ in lo ceona po meab̃aib maíom baile lõa  
 luata p̃ia hua ndomnaill du in po marbã mac meg aínalgão co põaib

<sup>f</sup> *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte capleim dealbna.—This is an amplification by the Four Masters, who are ever on the look out to magnify the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile capleim dealbna, which is the Irish name of the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county of Westmeath. The term *bailte caplén*, which means towns or villages defended by castles, is used throughout these Annals in contra-distinction from *ppáto-bailte*, street towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>g</sup> *Cuircne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>i</sup> *Bally-Megler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Carbury, in the same barony and county.

<sup>j</sup> *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in the north of the King's County.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Castlegeshill, 23rd October, 1612.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Galway*, p. 217, note.

<sup>n</sup> *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, garb-eipceas, now Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, extending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns<sup>f</sup> of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuirene<sup>g</sup>, in Meath: and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury<sup>h</sup> and Bally-Meyler<sup>i</sup>; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha<sup>j</sup>, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman<sup>k</sup>, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach<sup>l</sup>, and the castle of Magh-Eille<sup>m</sup>. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgir<sup>n</sup>. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha<sup>o</sup>, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Con-noght, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinureher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille ppir, 7 batTap a6aig longpuyre ipin maigín pín. Uí6 uá doínnall co ná pluaig apnamapac 6o pionann. Ro t6glaimpeac 7 po tionoipioe ná 6ponga 6o píol cceallais batTap ina páppa6 por an pluaigead pín a bpuaipioe ina ccoihpócraib 6apépraigib co n6eachaib uá doínnall co ná pluaig tap pionann i nuib maíne, 7 Ro aipir ainnreim 6o po cúip pcp 7 aépoype a ploigib iméfin 6e. Uí6 iarctam hi celonn Riocap6 7 a cconmaicne cúile, 7 hi celonn 6oipdelbaig, 7 tapap tpe macáipe conna6e 7 6ia éip pcpin iar ná piapucá6, 7 iar mbreic bua6a 7 cop6ap 6a 6ac maigín 6up a píamicc.

A66 mac eo6an mic ca6ail ui conc6ap, Uílliam mac tap6 uí éeallais, 7 Hoibcap6 mac Ru6praigé mic Ropa 6écc.

6apun 6elbna 6écc.

6a mac aipe uí maóileaclann 6o mápba6 lá colmán mac aipe uí máoi-léclann.

Caplen an éalaib 6o 6abal lá mac uílliam clonne Ricap6, 7 a éabapre 6o mac máoileaclann uí éeallais, .i. mac a m6íne pcpin.

Cophmac uá cuipnín oí6e eí66p epeann, 7 6iolla ná naem mac máoileaclann uí uiccinn 6écc.

Pep6lhm6 mac mic ui neill, 7 mac an epábapipig 6o 6abáil lá con mac a66a buí6e, 7 mac an epábapipig 6elub uá6 iar pín.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Cahy-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

<sup>p</sup> *Rested and recruited, &c.*, 6o po cúip pcp 7 aépoype a ploigib i m6cín 6e, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

<sup>q</sup> *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

<sup>r</sup> *Machaire-Chonnocht*.—This would appear to

son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited<sup>p</sup> himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard<sup>q</sup>, Conmaiene-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>r</sup>, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin<sup>s</sup> died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh<sup>t</sup> was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felin, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaiene, and Lower Connaught."

<sup>s</sup> *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. *Ḃapun Dealtbna dég in bliad-  
an rí .i. pái cinn feóna 7 fíor do bfepp depe  
7 daennaict 7 do bfepp aine ap gac eladain  
do bi do gatlau Eirinn ina amppir, a egiar  
mbuairh o doman 7 o demon.*"

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

<sup>t</sup> *The castle of Culuth*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

## AOIS CRIOST, 1476.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, cíteire ceo, feachtmoga, a ré.

An teppcor mac raiṁpadáin do écc. Sṁan mac bṛian ina ionad.

Seapṛpaṁ mac riacura pṛíoír mainirtreacṁ deirce décc.

Uaitne mac mic caṁail uí concobair polur ecna na hepeannṁ arṁmaiz-  
irtir ip na healaṁnacáib décc.

Maṁuoir, .i. taṁḡ mac Émainn mic tomaiṛ do mairṁad a pṛioll la a  
ḁearṁbraṁar Ruairṁ.

Donnchaṁ mac tomaiṛ mic tomaiṛ mic Pílip meṁuoir aḁḁar tigeapna  
feapmanaṁ, feap lan do deaṁḡaitne, deimeac, ṁ doirḁearcup decc iar mbuair  
nairtreṁ.

Tuaṁal mac uí neill do mairṁad la ḡallaib macaire arṁḡiall.

Taṁḡ ócc mac taṁḁcc mic tigeapnaṁ uí Ruairc tanaip na bṛeipne decc.

Aeḁ mac uí ceallaṁḡ (.i. uilliam) do mairṁad la taṁḁcc a ḁearṁbraṁar  
péin i naṁ luain.

Ua heaṁḡa iarṁaraṁ .i. riabac, .i. uilliam décc.

Taṁḡ mac eoḡann mic ruairṁ uí concobair do mairṁad i pṛiull la triap  
daṁ muirtir péin, .i. mac Ruairṁ Ruac mac eoḡann mic Caṁail, ṁ mac caṁair  
an abaḁ uí concobair, ṁ mac donnchaṁ uí taṁḡ, ṁ cairléen Rora comain do  
ḡabáil dóib, ṁ a ḡabáil forpa rin po ceḁóir.

Eḁaoin ingean doṁnaill mic muirṁearṁaṁḡ bean uí concobair ḁuinn décc.

Deairṁporḡaill ingṁ feiḁḁmairṁ pinn uí concobair bean uí concobair ḁuinn  
décc.

ḁrian mac feṁḡail ruairṁ uí uiccinn cṁḁ a pṁne pṁin oide rḡol epeann ṁ  
alban lé dān decc dia ḁarḁaoín manḁala, ṁ a aḁnacal i naṁ leathain.

Doṁnaill riabac mac ḡeapailc caṁmanaṁḡ tigeapna laṁḡen décc.

*Many*, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

<sup>u</sup> *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

\* *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-six.*

The Bishop Magauran<sup>a</sup> died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg<sup>v</sup>, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Connor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Connor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Connor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Connor, and wife of O'Connor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

Ιονηραγιὸ δὸ ὀναιὸν διὰ νεῖλλ ἀρ οἰρηιῶν, ἡ ἐλάνν μέγ ματῆγαννα, ἢ ἐλάνν Ρέμανν, ἡ ἔριαν μακ Ρυὸρηαγε, ἡ οἰρηιῶννα νῖλε ὁ εὐζανηγ ἀρτεᾶς δὸ τεῖόνη ριὰρ πο ματῆριε τυλέα, κρηεᾶ, ἡ ἀρκεετὲ δὸ βρεῖτ διὰ νεῖλλ νᾶτᾶ ὀν ματῆριε ρεῖρηάτε, ἡ ὁ λῆτῖνλῖδ βρῆρηε, ἡ νεῖλλ δὸ τεᾶετ διὰ τίε ἰαρηρῖν πο ἔναιδ ἡ κορρεαρ.

Σλόιεεᾶδ μόρ λα ἡνᾶ νεῖλλ δὸ ἐμ μεῖς ἀεῶν ἔνιδ νῖ νεῖλλ, ἡ νῖλ δὸ πο καρπλέν βεῖλ ρεῖρητε. Ἀν καρπλέν δὸ γᾶναι, ἡ δὸ βρῖρεᾶδ λειρ, ἡ τεᾶετ διὰ τίγ ἰαρ ρῖν.

Σεᾶαν μακ νῖ ἀνλῖαν δὸ μαρβᾶδ λά α δεαρβρατῆρι.

Μορρῖναιεεᾶδ λά μακ νῖλλᾶν βυρ 1 μοετᾶρ κοναετ, ἡ ρλῖαγ ἐλε λά ἡνᾶ νδομνᾶλλ ἡνᾶ ἀγῆνδ. Δὸ ριᾶετ νᾶ νδομνᾶλλ κο ἐνῖλ ἐνᾶνᾶ, ἡ μακ νῖλλᾶν κο κοῖλῖδ λῖγῆε. Δὸ δεαχῆνδ μακ διαρᾶνδᾶ ἡ τοῖρητῖν μεκ νῖλλᾶν, ἡ μακ νδομνᾶνδ 1 τοῖρητῖν νῖ νδομνᾶλλ. Δὸ ἐᾶνδ νᾶ νδομνᾶλλ τᾶρ ρεαρρᾶτ νᾶ ρῖονηραγᾶ. Ρὸ βῆνᾶδ εῖε ἡ νᾶοῖνε δε ἀγ νῖλ ἀνὀνν ἡ κοαρρῖε. Ρὸ λᾶν μακ νῖλλᾶν ἀνὀνν ἡέ. Βαττᾶρ ἀγῆνδ ἡνᾶνδ ἀνῖλᾶν ρῖν κο νδεαρηρᾶτ ρῖδ πο δεῖνδ, ἡ πο ρᾶνῆρᾶτ ἰοετᾶρ ἐκοναετ ἀρ δὸ, ἢ νῖ δῖνδᾶ κρηεῖ λῖγῆε, ἡ λῆτ καρρῖε λά μακ νῖλλᾶν, ἡ ἀν λῆτ νᾶλλ λά ἡνᾶ νδομνᾶλλ.

Μορρῖναιεεᾶδ γᾶλλ νᾶ νῖδᾶ ἡνᾶνδ ἡνᾶνδ βρεαγῆνᾶνᾶ γυρ ἔρηρεαττᾶρ ἀν ρᾶτ ρᾶβᾶε γὸ πο ρέμῆγῶν ἀν ρᾶλῖρ. Κορκεετ Μανῖρηρ Σηρῖετᾶ. Μῖλλ-τεαρ ἰεὸ γυρητ, ἡ ἀρβᾶνᾶ ἀν τῖρη, ἡ ργᾶρηετ κεν ρῖδ.

<sup>1</sup> *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Victorious and triumphant*, πο ἔναιδ ἡ κορρεαρ, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

<sup>3</sup> *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>4</sup> *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loacán cúite cnámha*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

<sup>5</sup> *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuille, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>6</sup> *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, τᾶρ ρεαρρᾶτ νᾶ ρῖονηραγᾶ, i. e. the *trajectus* or pass



An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach<sup>a</sup> inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant<sup>7</sup>.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste<sup>2</sup>, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha<sup>a</sup>, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne<sup>b</sup>. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha<sup>c</sup>; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught<sup>d</sup> into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>e</sup>, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhach<sup>f</sup>, took possession of Pailis<sup>g</sup>, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothnile.

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connacht*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

<sup>f</sup> *Rath-Riabhach*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

<sup>g</sup> *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Μας παῖναλλ δὸ δὸλ ἡ μαῖς βρεαῖμᾱνε δὸ πο μῖλλ ἂ νδεάειδ ὀν  
τῖλναῖς γαλλ δια ναρβᾱνᾱιβ.

Κοκκαὸ μὸρ εἰπ γαλλαῖβ μῖδε ἡ λαῖγῖν, ἡ μαε ρεαῖν μῖε μεε τομαῖρ δὸ  
μᾱρβαὸ πορ ἂν κοκκαὸ ρῖν. Ἀ τῖαρ δεαρβραῖαρ ρῖδε ἡ μαε αἰρε μῖε  
εἰνν νί μᾱοιλεάεινν, ἡ μαε μῖρῖρ μῖε ρῖαρῖρ δὸ γαβᾱῖλ λά ἡυα εονό-  
βαιρ ρῖαῖλγε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1477.

Αοῖρ Κριοστ, μῖε, εἰῖρε ἐεδ, Σεαῖτμοῖαδ, ἂ ρεαῖτ.

Ξεαρῖοδ μαε ἱαῖλα δεαρμῖνᾱν δὸ μᾱρβαὸ, ἡ ὀτ ρῖρ δέεε δὸ ξεαρᾱ-  
ταῖαδ δὸ ἐορ ἐνν βᾱρ ἱαῖρῖν.

Ὕρῖαν μαε μῖρῖξεαῖρ μεε διαρματτα δὸ μᾱρβαὸ λά ἂ ἐνελ ρεῖρῖν.

Αἰλβε μῖγεαν αεῖδα μῖγεῖδῖρ βῖν τυε ἰ ρέῖν ἡ ἂ μαῖῖρ βῖαδᾱν ρῖα νᾱ  
βᾱρ δὸ δῖα, ἡ δὸ μᾱμῖρῖρ λεαῖρ γαβᾱῖλ δέεε.

Αὐδ μαε δοννεαῖδ μῖε τομαῖρ μῖγεῖδῖρ, ἡ βῖρῖαν μαε κονόδᾱρ ὀγ  
μῖγεῖδῖρ δεεε.

Ρῖαῖδῖρ μαε εἰαῖνν μῖγεῖδῖρ δὸ μᾱρβαὸ λα κομκονναῖτ μῖε Ρεμᾱνν  
ρῖαβᾱῖς μῖε δῖνν μῖε κονκονναῖτ μῖγεῖδῖρ ἂ ρῖυλλ.

Δονν μαε εοκκαῖν μῖε αεῖδα μῖγεῖδῖρ δὸ μᾱρβαὸ λα δοννεαῖδ ὀεε μαε  
δοννεαῖδ μῖε αὐδα.

Μαῖα υᾱ λῖνν αἰρκενναῖ νᾱ ἡαρῖα ραοῖ ρε ρεανῖρ δέεε.

Εἱαρᾱντα ἡ μῖρῖρῖαν δὸ ρᾱρ εἰπῖρ υᾱ νδονναῖλλ ἡ κᾱνν νεαῖτᾱν νί δον-  
ναῖλλ. Νῖαλλ μαε δονναῖλλ νί δονηναῖλλ ἡ ρελῖν μαε τοῖρῖνδεαῖλᾱῖς νί  
δονναῖλλ δὸ μᾱρβαὸ λα κᾱνν νεαῖτᾱν δον κυρ ρῖν, ἡ δῖογβαῖλ μὸρ δὸ  
δενᾱν ἱτορῖα. Ο νεῖλλ δὸ δὸλ ἂρ ρῖλναῖγεαδ ἰ τῖρῖ αὐδα ἂρ ταρῖαῖνγ κᾱννε  
νεαῖτᾱν, ἡ τῖρῖ αὐδα δὸ μῖλλεαδ, ἡ δὸ λορκαὸ λειρ, ἡ τοῖτ δῖα εἰγῖ ρο δῖαῖδ,  
ἡ κορκαῖρ ἱαῖρῖν.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Sruthair*, i.e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrule, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair<sup>a</sup>. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breagh-mhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Connor Faly.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-seven.*

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired<sup>i</sup> with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>k</sup>, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

<sup>i</sup> *Had retired*, &c., literally, "who had given

<sup>k</sup> *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Corbmac mac donnchaíó mic mec carṫaiḡ riabaiḡ do ḡabail lá corbmac mac taíðec mic corbmaic mic diaimata ríñaiṛ murcepaḡe, ḡ la cloinn diaimata an dúnaíó, .i. clann dearbpaṫaiṛ a aṫaiṛ fein. Coecaíó muían amaíó uile deṛḡe tpeṛ an maṛbaíó [*recte* nḡabáil] ríṛ, ḡ an lṫ éṫṛ do mílleaíó uile eiteṫṛ ḡallaiḡ ḡ ḡaioḡealaiḡ.

Mac uaiteṛe uí míoṛḡa do maṛbaíó hi mbaile daíṫi la mac Ríaiṛaiṛ buite-  
léṛ ḡ la haṛṫ ua cconḡoḡaiṛ.

ḡaot míoṛ oíðce feile Eoin bṛuinne do bñé ṛṛ in mbliadain rí co po míll ionaṛepaíó do éumḡaḡiḡ cloí, claiṛaí, cṛannoc, ḡ cṛuaí rṫénón eṛeann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, Seéctmoḡaṫṫ, a hoct.

Αν τεṛṫcop ua huiccinn, .i. eṫṫcop maiḡe eo na Saḡan décc.

Αν τεṫpucc maḡ paṫṛapaíain [décc].

Tomaiṛ duḡ ua caṛbṫe biocaṫe aḡaió upcaṫṛ feṫ eacṫnaió cṛaiḡoech éṛiḡe decc.

Iaṫla cille ḡaṛa décc, ḡ ḡeapoiḡ a mac do ḡabail a ionaiḡ.

Ríṫṫṫṫ mac emainn mic ríṫṫṫṫṫ buiteṫṫ do maṛbaíó lá ríḡḡin ruat mac ríḡḡin (.i. doṛṫaiḡiḡ) i ndoṛṫ éille cainnḡiḡ.

Corbmac mac donnchaíó méḡ carṫaiḡ do ḡallaíó la a bṛaíṫṫiḡ iaiṫ na beíṫ i laim aca ṫe hṫoh.

Donnchaíó mac bṛiaṫ baṫaiḡ ui conḡoḡaiṛ, ḡ toṫṫṫṫealḡaí mac toṫṫṫṫealḡaiḡ ruat ui conḡoḡaiṛ décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1396, p. 743; note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

<sup>i</sup> *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

<sup>m</sup> *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>o</sup> *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of which some were on artificial islands, and others on natural islands of considerable extent, such as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

<sup>p</sup> *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar<sup>1</sup> of Muscraigh<sup>m</sup>, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithi<sup>n</sup> by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs<sup>o</sup>, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-eight.*

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon<sup>p</sup>, died.

Bishop Magauran<sup>q</sup> [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler<sup>r</sup>, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice<sup>s</sup>.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands<sup>t</sup>.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

<sup>q</sup> *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

<sup>s</sup> *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

<sup>t</sup> *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo pbochao] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

Αν γιolla dub mac brian mic peihm uí paigillig décc.

Tomár mac piarpair buitiléir do marbað.

Tomar ua conéfnaimh tigeapna ua noiarματα do marbað lá mac a deap-bratár pín.

Pláig mór do éaét le luing ar éuan eapra puaid, lénuccáð don pláig rin hi ppearaid manac hi ττίρ cónaill, 7 ip in ccúicceað go coiécfnh, 7 mac an baipð .i. gofpaíð, tpe cónaill decc di, 7 διογβαίλ mór do deanaíh di ip in ccúicceað uile.

Mac piteaptauig, .i. cioépuaid ollaí mezuíðir lé dan, Taðg pioni ua lunní paí le leigí 7 le peanár, ua bpeiplém taðcc mac eoγain ollaí mezuíðir le bpiécfnhpa, 7 ua cobéaiγ Muipceaptaué bacac décc.

Ionopaiγið do éenaíh daðð ócc mácc maéγaíhna pa luét tige ap brian mac Remainh meγ maéγaíhna. Cpeaca mopa do éenaíh dó 7 brian peín do γabail i ττοpaiγeét na cpeíce.

Maíleaclainh mac aóða buíde megeócaγain tigeapna éenél píaachaé do marbað ma éoðlað lá díp dia muinrip peín hi ccaiplén lé paéa, 7 a lopecað bíðein ma ccionaiðh.

Emann mac conéobaip meγ paγnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seacan uí peapγail do marbað dupócop do cuaille upiop dia muinrip pém.

Pláig mór i nÉpinn uile. Óapun delbna 7 Mac muipir aipig decc di.

Paéctna ua peapγail do marbað la mac Emann mic hoibeipð baalatun.

Arp mac colmain uí maíleaclainð, 7 Mac paíhpaðam .i. caéal mac donn-éaið ballaiγ decc.

Mac peapγail uí γaupa, 7 Magnup mac daíð do marbað la pluoét Ruaiðpi meγ diapματα.

mention his being deprived of sight ! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted ballað for the pboacð of the more ancient annals.

<sup>u</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshan-non, in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

<sup>z</sup> *Household*, luét tige.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughly by English writers.

<sup>a</sup> *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe<sup>w</sup>. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province<sup>x</sup> in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn<sup>y</sup> O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislén, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household<sup>z</sup> against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha<sup>a</sup>, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole<sup>b</sup>, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin<sup>c</sup> and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "oo óíol pé

leatpaé go bpaé an aipgió leatáip."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

<sup>b</sup> *By the stroke of a pole, &c., ουρκόρ οο cuatle, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."*

<sup>c</sup> *The Baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac ταιῶcc mic loélaínn uí ainlige do mairbāḡ la a cénél buḡ ḡém.

Cairlen Shicciz do ḡabail lá mac uilliam bupe pop barḡaib uí doḡnaill ḡ a ḡabairt do mac hriain uí concobair. Mac uilliam bupe do ḡéct hi maiz luirecc iarrin, ḡ an típ do milleaḡ ḡó, .i. cuḡ Ruaiḡri mec diaḡmata. Ruaiḡri do dol pop cruachan ma dioḡailpíde i naḡhaiḡ concobair mec diaḡmata baí ma mac diaḡmata, ḡ ma pānn aḡ mac uilliam, ḡ puiḡe ḡó ar a haḡle a ḡtiméall na cairpice a ppopḡairi, ḡ papa do ḡor éuice do delbatḡar pāiri tuccaḡ a pēapāib manac, ḡ aon mac mec diaḡmata do mairbāḡ duḡcōr pāizḡe ar an ḡráp rin, ḡ an cairpacc do ḡabail ḡpēp an upcōr rin. Lān tiḡearpāp maizḡe luirecc do ḡabail do Ruaiḡri, ḡ concobair do ḡíbirḡ.

Coccaḡ aḡbal pop macāipe connaḡt. Feḡlim pionn ḡ ua concobair donn do líḡ anḡrin, clann ḡcc ταιῶcc uí concobair, clann feḡlim, ḡ clann uí concobair puaiḡ don líḡ apail. An macāipe uile ḡtip éill ḡ tuaiḡ do milled ḡtoppa. ḡoirpḡealḡac puaiḡ mac Ruaiḡri mic feḡlimiḡ uí concobair poḡa mac píoḡ do mairbāḡ ar in ccoccaḡ rin.

Ḥaḡ mac diaḡmata puaiḡ uí concobair do mairbāḡ la pḡoḡt hriain ballaiz a mebaḡ.

Ḥaḡ aḡbal do ḡupccḡail oiḡce noblac pḡeill, ḡ bá hoḡce uilḡinn do caḡ í ar a méo po mḡuḡaiḡ do ḡaoimḡ ḡ ceatḡaib, ériannaib, ḡ éuḡḡaizib uipce ḡ tipē pēacḡón Eireann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

<sup>a</sup> *Croghan*, cruacán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

<sup>c</sup> *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, cappaiz loḡa cé.

<sup>f</sup> *Engines*, papa.—The word páp is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: “do niaḡ ḡpí páp

dia nobḡpāicpíoi aili diḡópa don pizḡaiḡ buí na pḡecnaip, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them.”

<sup>g</sup> *A great tempest arose*, ḡaḡ aḡbal do ḡupccḡail, .i. ḡaḡ mór do eipḡe, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1478. A great wind came” [i. e. occurred] “after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken.”

<sup>h</sup> *Epiphany*, noblac pḡeill, i. e. *Christmas* of



Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Conor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan<sup>d</sup>, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock<sup>e</sup>. Engines<sup>f</sup> were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Conor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Conor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Conor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose<sup>g</sup> on the night of Epiphany<sup>h</sup>, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and land<sup>i</sup>, prostrated throughout Ireland.

*the star.*—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

<sup>i</sup> *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffresh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σεϊρε σεδ, ρεαϊτμοζαττ, α ναοί.

Μανερτερ Μηίλνιc το δένανι λα हुआ Μαδαζαν αρ βρύ να Σιοννα ι νερ-  
ρκορότεετ ελवानα ρήρτα το βραιτρίνδ .S. Προνρηιρ, γ α τοζα ρειν ινντε.

Ριαρur mac moclair huí flannaccan baí ina éananaí coraíó hι celoíar,  
ina ρεαίρύν γ ina ρρίóρ ceile nòe ina Shacpirta ι νοαίμνιρ, γ ina οίρτελ  
αρ loc eirne, Saoí óéíearcaí éραιβóεαí δείξειμιζ δαονναάταí δεcc ιαρ  
mbreir buaíó ó deamian γ ó ðomian.

Coccaí mór eτιρ cenél cconall γ eoζain, uair το éuaττar clann airt  
uί neill hι ττιρ conall το coccaí αρ ua neill, γ το ρónαí διοζβαλα μόρα  
ίτορρα.

Ua néill το ðol αρ ιονηραcchíó ι ττιρ conall, γ cpeaíá μόρα το ταβαρτ  
λαρ ó clomn airt γ ó conallcóió ðon ττυρur ριν.

Óρiαν mac ρeilim uί neill το ζαβαίλ lá हुआ neill, γ α lñeccn aniaí ιαρom.

<sup>3</sup> *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

<sup>k</sup> *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

<sup>1</sup> *Culdees, céle dé*.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De, Colidei, or Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Ceile De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hibernie*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cœlibes quos cœlicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-nine.*

The monastery of Meelick<sup>i</sup> was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior<sup>k</sup> of Culdees<sup>l</sup>, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says :

"Iacet autem extra Llyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant."

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: "It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*," vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, "*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia.*" His words are as follows :

"In majoribus certe Vtoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armacliana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus."—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ρυαϱλαιέτε μοϱα δο βήν αρ, γ α διαρ μάς δο βϱαγδιβ ρϱι ταϱϱϱϱι. Δϱιαν δο δολ διοηϱαιέειδ αρ υα ηδοήναιλλ δο εοκαδ αρ υα νελλ διοϱιϱι.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Cϱιορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡatt.

Μαγυιδι, .i. τομαρ occ mac τομαρ μοιρ mic Ρίλιρ mic αουδα ϱυαδ ρϱι ϱο βα μό διϱιρ, εϱαβαδ, γ εμεαδ βαί ινα αιμϱιρ ρεαρ εοϱαντα α εϱίε αρ εαέταιρδεμεαλαιβ, ρεαρ denma μαιμϱτρεδ, τεαμπαλλ γ εαίλϱεαχ ρϱι ϱο βαί ιϱιη ϱοιη, γ ϱο δι ηι εαάτϱαιγ San Sem αγα οιλίτρε, δέεε, γ α αδναεαλ ι μαιμϱτιρ ιη εαβαιη ιαρ τεοḡα δό ιηητε.

Mac μαγνυρα μεγυιδι, .i. εαταλ occ mac εαταλ μόιρ mic ḡιollaπατ-τϱαιεε mic μαγνυρα βϱυεαδ τοεάιθε εϱιθε δέεε ιαρ μβυαδ οηḡετα γ αιτϱιεche.

Μαγνυρ ϱυαδ ό δομναλλ δο μαϱβαδ le cloinn ρείλμ ϱιαβαιγ υί δομναλλ.

Ο νελλ δο δολ αρ ιοηϱαιέειδ ι τείρ conaλλ, λοιρτε γ διοḡβαλα ιομδα δο denam λαιρ.

Ο δομναλλ δο δολ αρ ιοηϱαιέειδ ι τειρ εοεαηη. Clann αιρτ υί νελλ, γ ελann ρείλμ υί νελλ δο βήε ινα ραϱπαδ, γ εϱεαδ α μόϱα δο denam λαιρ αρ mac εατμαοιλ ηι εεηελ ρεαϱαδαιε γ βϱιαν mac τοιρϱδεαλβαιγ ϱυαδ mic εηϱι υί νελλ δο μαϱβαδ leó, γ mac μεε εατμαοιλ Semur. Δο ϱαλα υα νελλ εονα cloinn ινα εομϱοεϱαιβ ιη ταη ιϱη γ ϱο λήϱατ ελann ί νελλ γ mac εατμαοιλ ηα εϱεαδ γ ϱο μαϱβαδ leo εοḡαν mac αιρτ ί νελλ βαοι ηι ρϱόεαρ ι δομναλλ ϱαοί εηηϱεαδηα εϱιθε. Rucc υα δομναλλ ηα εϱεαδ, γ ϱοαιρ δια τιγ ιαρ εοϱεεαϱ εο ηεβαλαιβ ιομδα λαιρ.

Εοḡhan υα δομναλλ .i. mac ηέλλ ḡαιρβ, δο μαϱβαδ la cloinn ηεέταιη υί δομναλλ ι εελυαιη λαοḡ .i. an 29. δο September. γ εοḡan εαοέ mac μαγνυρα υι conéobaρ δο μαϱβαδ ινα ραϱπαδ γ mac τοιρϱδεαλβαιγ εαϱϱαḡ υί conéobaρ δο ḡabaλ ann βεόρ.

<sup>m</sup> *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is : γ α διαρ mac δο βϱαγδιβ ταϱϱιρ ϱορ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

<sup>o</sup> *Founder of Monasteries, &c., literally, “the*

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

<sup>o</sup> *The city of St. James, i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.*

<sup>p</sup> *Brughaidh, i. e. a farmer.*

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity<sup>m</sup>. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.*

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries<sup>n</sup> and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James<sup>o</sup> on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh<sup>p</sup>, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh<sup>q</sup>, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

Ruðpaige mac Ruðpaige mic neactain í doimnaill do marbhad lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

O domnaill do gabail comme lé cloinn neactain, ⁊ le conn ua neill pa caplén na pinne, ⁊ ríð do denam dón pe poile, ⁊ tanairdect tpe conail do tabairt deicneacán ua ndoimnaill.

Remann maíac mac duinn mic conéomnaect meguíðir, ⁊ mac gille finnéin .i. taðg mac brian, taoipeac po bfeairr teac naoiðf baio ina atpoccur décc.

Ua heoðora, .i. aongur mac Sían paoi þir óana ⁊ feargal mac eoáda deisfeair dana ele décc.

Cophmac mac airt cuile meguíðir, ⁊ Pílip maíac mac amlaoið meguíðir décc.

Airt mac Ruðpaige még maégaíma do marbhad ap deipead cpeice oíðe do pinne pé péin ip na ríðaið hi fearann conulað mic aóda uí neill.

Coccað etip cloinn aóda puaið még maégaíma, ⁊ clann Remann meg maégaíma, cpeacá mopa do denam ap cloinn Remann, ⁊ a ccup ipin mbpeirne i ccíno hí paigíllig.

Sccaíndeap cpoða etip cloinn einann a bupc, ⁊ clann Riocairp a bupc. ðuriteap ap cloinn einann. Marbétar mac mec duðgaill na halban (.i. Colla) ðaon upcór poigde ⁊ rochaíde oile amaille þpur an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille finnen .i. mac brian, ⁊ tpi þir décc do muntip cloinne brian mic pílip meguíðir do marbhad acc bealach uí mtiðem lá cloimó uí puapc, tigeapnan ⁊ brian puaið clann tigeapnan mic taíðhec mic tigeapnan íað pén.

Sluað gall do éeact i ttip eogain lá conn ua neill pa caplén Sheaan buíde ui neill, .i. íapla cílle ðapa ríri ionaio pið Saxan i nepinn, ⁊ goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

<sup>†</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

<sup>§</sup> *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. I. 14.

<sup>†</sup> *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fews,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne<sup>r</sup>, and they made peace with each other ; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinien (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh<sup>s</sup>, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile<sup>t</sup> Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha<sup>u</sup> on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon ; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven<sup>w</sup> into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed ; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinien, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein<sup>x</sup>, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished ; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmeekin, in the parish of Kossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note<sup>q</sup>, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

muðe ap éñna. Seaan buiðe péim do bñt ip in ccaplen, 7 an baile do cong-  
mál, 7 do ífñam do ðaimðeóim an tpluaig, 7 an pluaig ðiméet tap anair, 7  
Seaan buiðe do ðenam pioda ppi hua neill iartatam.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1481.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceetpi céð, oetmoccát, a haon.

ðpian mac pelim uí Raðallaið, éñð dáim 7 ðeópað, 7 pcap tige aoiðeað  
coitcimð ðécc.

Τοιρðealbác mac Pílip mic tomáir méguðip do ðapbað i pell an 5. do  
october ma caplén peim la ðonachað occ mac ðonachað mic aoiða meguðip  
paoi coitcéann còimlám ap emeac, ap aietne, 7 ap uaple, 7 a aðnacal i mai-  
mptip dúim na ngall iap ttoða óó mte.

Ua hanluam peilim do ðapbað paoi éimpefóna ap uaple 7 ap oipbearp  
epiðe.

Caðaoip caomanað mac mec mupchað do ðapbað lár an ccontae  
maðac.

Mac an tpaðaoipig, i. Paττpacc do gabail la conn mac aoiða buiðe. 7  
a ðallað leip.

Sláime ingñ ui ðpian bñ mec uilliam clonme Riocapð poiðteac lán do  
ðeipc 7 ðpele, bean po ðeappecnaið do mñab a hamripe ðécc iap mbpeit  
huaða ó ðoimam 7 ó ðñmam.

Cuconnaet mac Seaan mic conconnaet méguðip, 7 Peilim mac ðuimn mic  
conconnaet mic Pílip mic aoiða puaið méguðip ðécc.

Coccað mópi ðeipge hi ttip eoðain etip ua neill 7 Seaan buiðe ó neill.  
Clann aip i neill, 7 clann peilim i neill do bñt i naðhaið uí neill ap in  
ccoccað pin. Clann aip do ðenam cpeice ap clonm uí neill, 7 clamo uí neill  
do ðenam cpeice no do ap Seaan buiðe. Clantτ τSeaan buiðe ða lñmam.

<sup>1</sup> Kept and maintained the town, an baile do  
congñail 7 do ífñam do, literally, the town  
was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:  
7 an caplen do congñail do ðaimðeom in  
tpluaig, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use  
the word baile in the sense of castle, or mili-  
tary station, but they also apply it to any town,  
village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

<sup>2</sup> Knowledge, aietne.—This word signified  
knowledge of any description; but it is now



of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town<sup>y</sup> in despite of the army; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-one.*

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge<sup>z</sup>, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise<sup>a</sup> (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed<sup>b</sup> O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two<sup>c</sup> from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *Opposed*, literally, “were against.”

<sup>c</sup> *A prey or two*, literally, “the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

γ αοδ mac caṡail mic peidlimid uí concobaip do mārbaṡ leo, γ mac ḡiolla-pattraice mic caṡmaoil co poṡaṡṡ oile naṡ aipmṡear.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enpi, do ḡabail lé cloinn aṡṡa buiṡe uí neill, γ a ṡabairt hi lám uí doimnaill.

Senur mac Maolip mec hoipebert do mārbaṡ lá ḡearpoṡ mac emann ḡeangcaḡ mec hoipebert.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1482.

Αοίρ Cριορ, mile ceṡpe ḡeo, oṡṡmoḡat, a ṡó.

Ριοḡair naem époṡe an coimṡeaṡ baṡṡpuccaṡ γ baḡḡaṡ ap bṡú loṡa baile an éuilinn. Ρearpa γ miorḡalla iomṡa do ḡenan ṡi.

Ḣiolla epṡt ua pṡaich biocape aipe bpoṡcaḡ Saóí cleipicṡ γ pear tige aṡṡeaṡ coṡcṡmṡ pṡi pṡe aon bliṡṡan ṡécc do écc.

Conn mac aṡṡa buiṡe uí neill tobaṡ peile, γ peiṡṡm coṡcṡean do cliaṡaṡ epeann, γ alban. Ceann coccaṡ γ copanta epṡt a ceneoil, γ pṡoḡṡamṡa an éuccio ṡécc iap mbuaṡ naṡṡṡḡe.

Enpi mac conulaṡ mic aṡṡa mic eoḡann uí néill do mārbaṡ la ḡallaib.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

<sup>d</sup> *Into the hands*, hi lám, literally, "into the hand," hi lám also means, in custody, and lámṡeaṡup is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "aḡ po aṡair éunn Baiaṡ, γ mḡean iapla cille ṡapa a bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

<sup>e</sup> *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Cpoṡ naem mṡṡbulecṡ do toḡbail éno m bliṡṡan pṡ ap boṡo loṡa a mbaille m éuilino γ pṡṡa γ mṡṡbuleaṡa mópa do ḡenan ṡi."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called *oealḡa Mupe*, and the representations of the cpoṡ naem, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Connor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands<sup>d</sup> of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach<sup>e</sup> Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-two.*

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn<sup>f</sup>; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh<sup>g</sup>, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna<sup>h</sup> of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *zógbaul cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparnit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup atú céo bliadain ap in uirce 7 níp

zocbur cén do neoc ó do cuaió finn cup amuig,  
7 ip é fo deapra dam cén do zocbaul cailte  
ofacpín. And I have been one hundred years  
upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have  
not appeared to any one since Finn's departure  
till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what  
induced me to appear now."

<sup>g</sup> *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

<sup>h</sup> *Roydamna*, *piogdamna*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Ἀρτ mac donnchaí meguíðir uécc.

Μαολμορῶα mac caíail uí raiḡillíḡ do mairbáð lá cloinn aóða uí raiḡillíḡ. Clann aóða do éaáct dia ττιρ αρ ριέ, clann caíail dia mionnpaiḡið ḡ τḡḡ do ḡabail φορρα, ḡ dá mac aóða, ḡ dá mac ḡeíðlimið mic aóða do mairbáð co nḡpuing oile.

Ḳpian mac ḡeílim uí neill do mairbáð la mac cuinn mec aóða buíðe, ḡ la ḡlioáct eipí amḡeíð. Ḳa ρaóí αρ εινεαé αρ eanḡnamh αρ cínnaé duan ḡ ḡpeáct an ḡpian híḡin.

Donnchaí occ mac donnchaí meguíðir (lar po mairbáð ττοιρρḡealbáé mac ḡilip meguíðir) do mairbáð daon opáup ḡoiḡḡe.

Murchaí mac ταιðcc mic caíail óicc meḡ ḡaḡnaill do mairbáð la ḡlioáct αρτ uí Ruairc.

Ḳiapmaí mac lochlann óicc uí annliḡi aóðap ττοιρḡi éenel ḡoḡḡa do mairbáðh co na ḡpaeḡpib a meabail la ḡlioáct ḡiolla na naoiñ uí annliḡi, ḡap ḡláiaib mionn connaáct ḡ ḡpuingḡe dia maiḡib.

Ruairí buíðe ua hannliḡi ττοιḡpéé éenél ḡoḡḡa uécc iar ḡeandataíð ττοḡ-aíðe, ḡ ταιðcc a ḡpaeḡap do ḡabail a ionaíð.

Sluaḡeaí ḡioḡla lá Ruairí mac diapmata τtiḡeapna mḡiḡe luipcc, lá ταιðḡ maḡ ḡaḡnaill τtiḡeapna conmaicne mḡiḡe ḡín hi cceenél ḡoḡḡa iar mbḡipeaí a ḡlán dia po loiḡceeaí τeac uí annliḡi, ḡ dia po mairbáð donnchaí mac ḡiacupa capḡaiḡ, ḡ mac concaḡap mic mic copḡmaic. Ḳḡḡḡmaíðm φορρα lar an τḡi co béol an aḡa ḡaḡa. ḡeíðlimið ḡionn ua concaḡap do écaḡi i naḡhaíð an mḡaḡma ḡin ḡ a éoḡuccaíð óó.

Ḳpian ócc mac ḡpian mic caíail ḡuib uí concaḡap do mairbáð lá ḡlioáct ταιðcc uí concaḡap hi cceupḡeac in apaccail.

Maíðm i náḡ na ccaḡmaḡheac la harτ ua cconcaḡap φορ oilueḡ ḡloing-ééð, ḡ ḡpeam dia mḡmτip do mairbáð, ḡ oilueḡ ḡḡin do ḡabail.

<sup>i</sup> *For having violated their guarantees*, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

<sup>k</sup> *Bel-an-atha-fada*, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffly, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>l</sup> *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

<sup>m</sup> *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlín upon Oliver Plunkett, and a number of his people was slain.

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gillanna-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moyhurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Connaicne of Moy Reiu, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees<sup>i</sup>, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada<sup>k</sup>, whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail<sup>l</sup>.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett<sup>m</sup> at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadh<sup>n</sup>, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

<sup>n</sup> *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Doimnall mac Rúðpaige uí concobair tigearna corcomóruaδ ninair décc  
 ⁊ διαρμαιτε α βιαταρ ina ionaδ.

Feilim mac feilim uí concobair corcomóruaδ do mārbaδ a meabail lá  
 macaib concobair uí concóbair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaiδ fear croda coccetaé, aδbar tigearna  
 ril concobair ruaiδ décc.

Eraro ua maolconaire ollam ril muirfohaig hi rñcur, ⁊ hi pphideact  
 paoi epide illaibin ⁊ i nḡaoidilec décc iar mbuaiδ ó doḡman, ⁊ o deamian ⁊ a  
 aḡnacal i noilpinn, ⁊ Sióðraiδ ua maolconaire ina ionaδ.

Muiréfrtaé mac flannchaδ aδbar ollamian tyaδmumian, ⁊ an corpaḡnac  
 mac concobair óicc mec flannchaδa décc.

Goδ mac cairpre uí concobair do mārbaδ la dñim dia muintri phirrin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitpe ced, oéctmoḡat a tpi.

Ropra mac tomair óicc méḡuiδir eppcop clocair, Saói i neccna, ⁊ i  
 ceptaib fear ticce aoiδb coitcinn dá ḡac aon décc, ⁊ a aḡnacal i tctmpall  
 achaδ upcoir do ppi a toḡa buδ déim.

Maḡamain ua ḡriobḡa eppcop cille dá lua tobar péile ⁊ eccna décc, ⁊  
 a aḡnacal i mainptri na ceananaé hi ceopico baipccinδ co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clannahon, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>o</sup> *Rory, Rúðpaige*.—This name, which was in use among the Irish from the earliest period, is to be distinguished from Ruaiδri, which is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from Ruðpaige mop mac Siépiḡe, monarch of Ireland, A.M. 3845, and the common ancestor of all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally the dominant family in Ulster, but who were dispersed at different periods, and settled in various parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Corcomroe-Ninóis*.—This territory originally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That division of the Great Island of Aran, called Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 *b*, as a part of Thomond, thus: “Eoḡanaé ninnpna a tyaδmumian .i. Eoḡanaé na n-apand.”

<sup>q</sup> *Succeeded him*, literally, “Seery O'Mulconry in his place,” no verb being used in the original.

<sup>r</sup> *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav, or chief professor. The Mac Clancys were hereditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Greifá, O ḡriobḡa*.—The head of this family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury<sup>o</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe-Niniais<sup>p</sup>, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Connor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulcomry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulcomry succeeded him<sup>q</sup>.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav<sup>r</sup> of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carlbry O'Connor, was slain by a party of his own people.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-three.*

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa<sup>s</sup>, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons<sup>t</sup>, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffie in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'ḡrífobḡa (not ḡrífín, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

<sup>t</sup> *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inir na ḡ-canánaḡ, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ⁊ o ffrīgail, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuar-laccað lá a aḡair ⁊ lá a bḡairib ó ua ndomnaill ⁊ ó éloinn aodha buide, ⁊ an conn rin iaraḡ dōirḡneað ina éiḡearna ar tḡir eogain do éoil a aḡair, ⁊ tḡir heoḡain aréḡna.

Coccað mór do eirḡe eirḡir ua ndomnaill aod puad, ⁊ ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éneóil cconail ⁊ ioḡair connacḡ. Aod ócc mac aodha buide uí neill co líon a éionóil do ééct ina éomḡail ⁊ dol rḡnra ina rḡmim imteaḡta ḡan tuilleað buide re hḡccapairḡ da raiḡ rḡnra co tḡaiḡ baile dúine deaḡan. Airccḡear ⁊ loirccḡear leó an baile ⁊ an tḡir ina tḡimḡeal. Rucc an iurḡir .i. ḡeapoid mac tomar iarlḡa cille daria, co roḡairḡte mōir ḡall forḡra dia tḡoḡraim ⁊ dia tḡoḡaiḡéct. Ar a aí Ro iomḡuirḡioḡroḡ an tōir érom rin co neirḡrioḡmḡac, ⁊ do rḡraónead forḡra, ⁊ do marḡad dḡoḡ mōir do ḡallaiḡ. Cid iatḡroḡ dḡa ro marḡad mac uíḡilin ⁊ mac tḡoirḡdeal-baiḡ éarraiḡ uí concoḡar uatḡa. Uad ua domnaill cona roḡairḡte iatḡroḡ co baile lucḡmaiḡ ⁊ loirccḡear baile lucḡmaiḡ laiḡ ⁊ ro ḡeib coḡa ⁊ ceannaḡ dḡar éḡn imḡḡla ⁊ anacail dia mbaile. Soair ua domnaill tar a air, ⁊ ro léicc aod ócc mac aedha buide uadha co ḡlḡndḡiḡe dionḡraicḡhio éḡin conḡail. Ro ḡad rḡin penne tḡé éḡir eogain. Millḡear ⁊ loirccḡear leiḡ an tḡir ina comḡoccur dḡa ḡac líḡ co rḡmicc abann mōir. Ro tḡḡcað ⁊ ro ḡḡrḡad leo coillḡe dḡaḡḡe dḡomteaḡta do rḡla for a cconḡ for bḡú abann mōirḡ ionḡur

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderlaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

<sup>u</sup> *Powerful pursuers*, tōir érom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

“However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them” [*ex illis*].

<sup>v</sup> *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: “O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town.” The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: “O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-



Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers<sup>a</sup>, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lughmhaigh<sup>r</sup> with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards<sup>w</sup> Trian-Congail<sup>x</sup>, through Glenree<sup>y</sup>. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone<sup>z</sup>, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhainn-mhor<sup>a</sup>; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

<sup>x</sup> *Towards Trian-Congaill*, δ'ιονnpαικέιο επίν έονγαίλ, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

<sup>y</sup> *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

<sup>z</sup> *Glenree*, ḡlénō ríge, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note<sup>b</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, “bpeuḡ,” i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; “O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor,” &c.

<sup>a</sup> *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

γυρ βό conap ποδωνγ ποιντεαάτα δια ρλουαγ επέρ να πεαδαιβ λιριν. Ro πορκόνηραδ λαρ πορ α ρλόγαβ ελραιγόροιστε comδωνγη do δέναν ταρρ αν αβαιν co ριαάταταρ α ρλόγηδiorma επι ποιοάτεε γ μαρκαδ θαρ αν ρρυά απονη να μοιλανε γαν βάδα εις να ουνε διβ. Ro λιςερτε αν ποιοάτε ρρυρ αν ρρυα co να βαί αγα μβοδδαδαιβ αάτ α ρραιρερν ναάτ von λιε αραιλλ, γ ταινεε ό δοιinnaλλ δια τισ ιαραν ιαρ μβαιαδ γ coρεαρ.

Slóicéaδ ele la hua ndoimnaλλ αρ Sfan mac ρilip μέγυιδιρ co ταπατε cpeaά γ αρρετε ιοιδα λαρ. Cpeaά eile αρ ναίμαραδ do denam lá doimnaλλ ua neill αρ m Sfan ecéona.

Maíom lá harit mac cuinn mic an éalbaiγ uí concobair αρ éom mac arit mic cuinn uí maíleacélaínn dú map μαρβαδ dá mac Ruaidrí éarraiγ uí éar-baill co ποάιδιβ ele amaille ρρυ.

Ua cianán, .i. Ruaidrí ollam μέγυιδιρ le ρfncur, γ Concobair ócc mac plannchaδa .i. ollam τυαδμουíαν ραιι δήρρεαίγτε ι νειρρι γ ηι ριιδεαάτ δέcc, γ αά mac plannchaδa na ιοναδ.

Concobair mac an bhréíman aδbar ollamíαν μυντιρε μαολρυαιν δέcc ιαρ ταρεαβλαιτ ποδα.

An cuiccead éuaip do ριογανη όρ Saíaiβ, 9. Arpil da mí, γ oά lá δέcc po baí ηι ρíγhe.

An επρίρ Rípoíri do ριογανη όρ Saíaiβ 22. lun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows :

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernus Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluvius lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

<sup>b</sup> *A free and open passage*, conap ποδωνγ ποιντεαάτα.—The word conap is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" ποδωνγ, easy, is the opposite of oodωνγ, difficult. Som-τεαάτα is compounded of po, easy, and m-τεαάτα, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

<sup>c</sup> *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Μυόρον,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage<sup>b</sup> for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies<sup>c</sup> could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which<sup>d</sup> the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon<sup>e</sup>, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>f</sup>, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.<sup>g</sup> was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.<sup>h</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

<sup>e</sup> *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

<sup>g</sup> *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabyan says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

<sup>h</sup> *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabyan, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirre céu, oétmoḡat, a cftair.

Nioclár uarḡun, eppcor doipe décc.

Seaan ua parrceallaiḡ canánać do muinrip ḡrioma lftain, ḡ ḡrian ua parrceallaiḡ. Saccarpe do éionnrccain cloć anḡcoipe do dénam aḡ ceampoll mór ḡrioma leatain décc.

Niall mac an comarba mēḡ matḡamīna décc oce τοιḡεετ on póm.

Rémann maḡ matḡamīna tiḡearīna oirḡiall décc ina briaḡḡenur i noḡoićft áta.

Sémur mac Remainn tipial ticéřna řřř tulac décc.

Donnchaḡ ua ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine décc iar tpeblaḡ řḡḡa.

Mac uí concḡair řailḡe Murchaḡ mac caḡaoír mic cuinn mic an calbaiḡ do marbaḡ ḡurcḡor řaiḡḡe lá cloinn emainn ḡairpḡiḡ hi ccḡic na ccéḡach.

Taḡcc mac mlliam mic aoḡa mic brian uí ceallaiḡ do marbaḡ lá brian ua cceallaiḡ lá a ḡearbpaḡair řřř, ḡ lá huilliam ua muirpaḡaiḡ a ḡearb comalḡa řřř ḡ a ccḡochaḡ řḡḡe lá hua cceallaiḡ ina ccionḡaḡ.

Acḡ mac brian mic brian ballaiḡ uí concḡair do marbaḡ lá řḡiḡcḡ ḡaiḡḡ uí concḡair.

Donnall mac ḡormáin ḡaor ḡraḡa uí brian, řřř tiḡe aoḡḡeaḡ coitćinn ḡ řřř řo ba řaiḡḡḡe i neḡinn a mbeḡḡur décc.

Acḡ mac brian uí brian ḡ a řřř Saḡḡ mḡean ḡaiḡḡ uí concḡair décc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

<sup>1</sup> *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

<sup>2</sup> *Anchorite's cell*, cloć anḡcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killyear, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrells, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloć anḡcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called claiḡḡeać, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrells was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-four.*

Nicholas Weston<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farely, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell<sup>j</sup> at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh<sup>k</sup>, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioch na g-Ced-ach<sup>l</sup>, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray<sup>m</sup>, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stock<sup>n</sup>, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien<sup>o</sup>, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

<sup>k</sup> *Fertullagh*, feara zulač, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Crioch-na-gCedach*.—A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

*of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>l</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> *In live stock*, i mbeozlup.—O'Clery explains beo, the root of this word, by ceazpa no aipnéir, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form bólačt used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

<sup>o</sup> *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Ρυαῖθρι ὅcc mac Ρυαῖθρι buide uí ainlizi décc.

Μαοίεclann mac concobair uí gairmlíohaiḡ, ἡ concobair a deapbpaṡair do mārbaḡ lá cloinn eoḡain mic néill uí doḡnnaill.

Ḳrian ruāḡ mac caṡail mic eoḡain mic Sṡain uí raiḡillizi décc.

Coccaḡ móri eṡir ua neill .i. conn mac enri, ἡ ua doḡnnaill .i. aḡḡ ruāḡ, ἡ uioḡbala móra do denaḡḡ ṡorpa.

Ḳiollapapṡaice mac méḡuiḡir (Emann mac tomaiṡ oícc) do mārbaḡ a pṡuill lá a cuicṡṡ deapbpaṡair (donn, Seaan, Emann, apṡ capraḡ, ἡ aḡḡ) aḡ alṡoir ṡṡmpaill achaiḡ upṡair comḡ ṡṡemioḡ ríde do ḡairṡḡ dá maḡuiḡir .i. Sṡain mac riliṡ mic tomaíṡ móri méḡuiḡir ἡ tomaíṡ mac tomaiṡ oícc mic tomaíṡ móri. Seaan do ḡol ap ploiṡcṡeaḡ ap cloinn donnchaiḡ mic tomaiṡ meḡuiḡir (riliṡ ἡ pṡilim). Ḳiollapapṡaice mac tomaíṡ mic donnchaiḡ, ἡ mac pṡilim mic donnchaiḡ meḡuiḡir do mārbaḡ laiṡ co noṡuiḡ oile amaillṡ pṡiú. Mac ḡiollapuaḡḡ, .i. brian mac doḡnnaill, da mac mec doḡnnaill cloinne ceallaḡ (copbmac ἡ apṡ) ἡ pochaḡde ele do ḡaḡail. Dá dia haoíne do ṡonn-  
paḡ an 13 Calainn pṡṡṡeimbriṡ do ṡónaḡ inṡir, ἡ máḡuiḡir Sṡain do ṡoaḡ an lá rin co mbuaḡḡ ἡ co neḡail.

ṡṡaṡbṡṡaḡ mac tomaíṡ mic Riliṡ meḡuiḡir do mārbaḡ lá tomaíṡ ὅcc mac tomaiṡ oícc mic tomaiṡ móri ḡṡṡḡor do ḡae hi bṡoṡṡ aiṡḡ bṡoṡṡcaḡ.

Maíḡm móna laḡpaḡḡ lá cloinn Emann meḡuiḡir ap cloinn brian mic Riliṡ meḡuiḡir dú in ṡo mārbaḡ ṡṡi mṡic brian, Caṡal, Cuṡonnaṡṡ. ἡ Emann, ἡ in ṡo mārbaḡ beḡṡ aeḡ mac apṡ mic eoḡain uí néill, Eoḡan mac toipṡḡealbṡaḡ mic Riliṡ na ṡuaḡḡ méḡuiḡir co na mac toipṡḡealbṡaḡ, Remann mac ḡillibeṡṡ mic copbmaic uí ṡṡannaccaim co ṡoṡaiḡḡ oile, ἡ map ḡaḡaḡ ḡna, Riliṡ mac toipṡḡealbṡaḡ mic Riliṡ meḡuiḡir ἡ Riliṡ mac brian mic Riliṡ méḡuiḡir, ἡ ḡiollapapṡaice mac caṡail oícc mic maḡnupa méḡuiḡir. eṡṡeṡṡa, ríde do ḡaoimḡḡ do mārbaḡ ἡ deíṡneḡar do ḡaḡaḡ ann.

<sup>v</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymaekilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Port-Airídh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Der-  
rybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

<sup>t</sup> *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh<sup>a</sup>.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe<sup>r</sup> was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan<sup>s</sup>, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1485.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, oécmogac, a cúicc.

Niocól ua gpaða comarba tuama gréme fñ verpacá dağomg̃ 7 an vapa  
peap décc baóí paop 1 luimneac décc.

Donnchaó mág coilb̃ aipémneac bñaicch fñ tige aoiðeac coitcinn décc.

Eoğan caoc̃ (.i. o concobair donn) mac peiðlimið uí concobair peap ağmar  
ionnpaig̃teac décc iar tpeblaið fova 7 tigeapna do gairm ma ionac daóð  
mac aóða uí concobair.

Uilleag a bupe tigeapna cloinne Riocair̃ oigpe iarla ulaó, fñceam̃  
coitcíñ deiccpib̃ epeann décc, 7 a mac do gabail a ionac, .i. uillcc ele.  
Sluaicceac lap an mac pin for macaire connac̃ 7 hi tpĩr maine dia po loipcc  
7 dia po mill apðanna 7 bailte, 7 dia po loipcc 7 dia po bñp̃ caplen tuillrge  
7 capcar.

Ruaðp̃ mac bñain ballaig̃ uí concobair do marbað lá phoé̃t tauðg̃  
uí concobair.

Sile mğñ mec Siupc̃ain bñ Ricair̃ a bupe bainceann ban connac̃ décc.

Αοó ócc mac aóða buiðe mic bñain ballaig̃ uí neill tigeapna tpĩain  
congal do ðol ap cpeich illñ̃t caēail, 7 goill do bññ̃t fair, 7 a marbað dañ  
epc̃op do gae.

O Sulleb̃án beippe doinnall O concobair corcmoðpuac̃, 7 O concobair  
ciappaig̃e 7 a bñ décc.

O baig̃ill toippealb̃ach do cor̃ a tigh̃ñp̃ar̃ de, 7 a mac m̃all do gabail  
a ionac̃h.

Cocac̃ móp eitp̃ cenel cconail̃, 7 eoğain. Clann aip̃ í neill (.i. m̃all  
coña bñaĩp̃ib̃) do lñ̃t uí doinnail̃. Clann neac̃tain uí doinnail̃ (eig̃neac̃ai  
coña bñaĩp̃ib̃) do leĩt ui Neill. O doinnail̃ do ðol pluag̃ 1 muñtip̃ luim̃g̃

<sup>†</sup> *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

<sup>u</sup> *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenamt-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-five.*

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of 'Tuam-Greine', a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free<sup>a</sup> in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare<sup>w</sup>, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh<sup>x</sup>, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenician line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

<sup>x</sup> *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony. a

uair ar ann ro baí caoraiḡeēt ḡ muinṭip pleēta neáctain. Baí ó neill, .i. conn hi fporlongpore a muinṭip luimḡ ḡ phioēt neáctain amaille fpir acc imoíctín a típe, ḡ a muinṭipe. Ar a aí ní ro péc ó doimnaill dóibh co ndearna cpeacá troma ḡ aircēte aóble. Ro ḡab lá taob fporlongpuipe uí neill, ḡ pleacáta neáctain, ḡ tucc na cpeacá leip dia éip uaēta ḡan dioḡbail do denaín dó na ttiuncēll.

Aoó ócc mac aóda puaió mic puópaiḡe mic apóḡail méḡ maēḡamna do oiponeaó ma tiḡearna pop oipḡiallaib.

Baile cónulaó mic aeóa uí néill do loṛccaó lá brian na coilleaó mac eoḡain uí neill. Fhíann ḡ baile an brian céóna do loṛccaó ar abapac ma dioḡail lá comulaó ḡ la cloinn Remann mic Ruópaiḡe meḡ maēḡamna (ḡlaine ḡ brian) ḡ lá mac méḡ maēḡamna óḡ, .i. ḡiollapattaiice.

Shioēt Mhaolínóṛda an mullaḡ do ionnarbaó ara nduēaiḡ, ḡ clann ḡlaine uí Raḡallaiḡ do fuidiuaó a típe dia níṛ, ḡ do denaín caiplein innṭe. Iatṭroín do tarrainḡ iapla éille dapa (ḡearóid mac tomaiṛ) ar cloinn ḡlaine, ḡ cíucc buailte décc bó do buain dib i cepeic, ḡ ḡiollaíopa mac ḡlaine do ḡabail don éur rin.

Feidlimiú mac ḡlaine mic concóbar uí raḡallaiḡ décc don pláiḡ.

Ua raḡallaiḡ, .i. toipṛdeallbaé mac Sfam mic eoḡain do óol i tteallac eaédaé, ḡ baile méḡ rampraóáin .i. feilim, ḡ baile donnchaó a deapbraēar do loṛccaó níṛ. Maḡ rampraóáin cona bṛaiēṛib do óol a ttoṛpaiḡeēt an tṛluaḡ ar abapac ḡ ré fpir decc etṭip ḡabail ḡ marbaó, ḡ dá céo eac do buain don tṛluaḡ.

Mac doimnaill (.i. colla) conpapal ḡallocelaé uí neill décc.

Remann mac ḡlaine mic Remann meḡ maēḡamna do óol ar ḡalloacē maēaipe aipḡiall, ḡ mac don tan, .i. Seon do marbaó leip. Conn mac maē-nupa uí cónḡalaiḡ, Mac corbmaic uí cónḡalaiḡ, ḡ mac mec apóḡail do marbaó uaóapoin, ḡ óṛ éñn píciṭ eac do buain de fein ḡ dá muinṭip. Caēaoip

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>y</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

<sup>z</sup> *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaé laoiḡill*.—See note under the year 1488.

<sup>a</sup> *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille<sup>9</sup>, the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh<sup>2</sup> were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey: and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran<sup>a</sup> (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa<sup>b</sup>; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgall [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called county of Leitrim.

Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

<sup>b</sup> Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iruail mic Pílip, 7 eoḡan mac Semaip mic eochara móip méḡ maṡḡaíma do ḡabail, 7 eoḡan deluḡ iar rín.

Arṡ an boccáin mac uí éonóobair fáilḡe (i. conn) do mairbad lá a ósbratar catáoir mac cuinn mic an cálbaiḡ daen epóop ḡae.

Clann ócc emainn meḡuḡip (aod, arṡ, 7 ḡiolla íora) 7 clann toirppóealbaiḡ meḡuḡip (Taḡḡ, pílip, 7 an ḡiolla dub) do denaí cpeice ar doínnall mac ḡiolla patraice mic emainn méḡuḡip. Doínnall féin do mairbad a ttopaḡe eét na cpeice lá Maolecláinn mac ḡeibeannaíḡ 7 an Maolpeacláinn cedna do mairbad pó cedóip ar an laṡair rín.

Maḡuḡip, i. Sían do denaí cpeice hi miosbólcc ar cloinn donnchara mic aoda meḡuḡip, 7 ar cloinn méḡ ualḡairce fa óó i naoin tpeaṡtáin.

ḡiolla patraice ua huicinn, mac brian, mic maolecláinn, fíri tḡe aoiḡóh coitáinn do érénaí 7 do tpuaiḡaí décc.

Ua cuipín aṡairne décc.

An pechtaíḡ Éing Henpí do rioḡaḡ op Saḡaí, 22. Augupṡ.

<sup>c</sup> *Midhbolg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Ualgaíre*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Twlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg<sup>c</sup>, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaire<sup>d</sup>, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.<sup>e</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

“ Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus

Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,  
Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur.”

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: “ And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expulsed the stage.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconmaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: “ *Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*”

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1486.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cείτρε έέδ, οέτμοζατ, α ρέ.

Μαμπτιρ (.ι. cill cúilín) bpaέar mionúr de obrepuanτία do έιονηργναδ ap bρύ abann hpe la Rolont mac Sír eduarδ iurταρ.

Ρριοιρ μαοέλα ρήγαλ mac Roiberδ mέγpaγnaill décc.

Ρίλιρ mac an cómapba (.ι. Semur mac ruδpαιζε mic apδγαίλ) meζ maέ-  
gaíma, cananaé copad hι ccloéar comapba cluana heoar, pήpyn θαρτpαιζε,  
et cetera décc.

Caibidil coitέcfn an éúccεδ iour lúli ι nδpoiέcε aέa ag apδcnpucc  
apda maέa, .ι. Octavianur Italicur acc eppcopaίρ ι acc cleipciδ tuairciρt  
epeann uile.

Ρuaδpι mac θαpμαθα (.ι. mac puaδpι έaoié) τιζεapna μοιζε luircc,  
apcié, ι τίpe tuatail décc do ζαλαρ aέζζhιr hι τcfnpall loéa na nγαpan ι  
ccloimn caέail mic muipcaδaίζ, ι concobar mac copbmαιc mic tomalταίζ an  
eimζ doipδnead ina ionad.

Cumapa mac conmapa do mαpbaδ ζo hαιέapac la cloimn donnehaδ  
mec conmapa.

Ταδέcc mac caέail ócc meζpaγnaill lánταοίpeac munnipe heolar paoi  
θαppccaίζετε ap eimeac ι ap eanγnaim decc iap mbuaδ o deamān ι ó doimān,  
ι a aδnacal hι ppioδnac.

Ταδέcc ua maοίlmiaδaίζ aδbar ταοιpιζ munnipe cfnballám do mαpbaδ  
lá cloimn maοileacélaimn meζpaγnaill, ι lá cloimn mαolpuanaδ meζ paγnaill.

Εοζan mac íρ do ζabaίλ lá cloimn mαolpuanaδ meζ paγnaill, ι clann  
ταδέcc uí maοίlmiaδaίζ do mαpbaδ, ι mac uilliam mic maγnupa co poéaibib  
oile.

<sup>f</sup> *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kileullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kileullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

<sup>g</sup> *Of Maethail*, maοéla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>h</sup> *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-six.*

The monastery of Kilcullen<sup>f</sup>, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail<sup>g</sup>, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus<sup>h</sup>, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasan, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolan<sup>i</sup>, was slain by the sons of Melaghlín Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

<sup>i</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Μαοίρεάλανν ἡ Ρυαῖρι δά mac mec donnchaḡ ἔπε hoilealla, .i. ταῖς mac ἡριαν (δοῖεαῖ διονγιάλα δὸ τοιριζέετ ua noilealla γὰρ αἰον διοῖ) δὸ μαρβαḡ lá cloinn doimnaill caim ἡ lá cloinn Ρυαῖρι mec donnchaḡ.

Sluaḡceas aḡbal mōp lá hua ndoimnaill i cconnactaib, ἡ lá mac uilliam cloinne Ριοαῖρι ina aghaḡ, ἡ iar nḡol hi cḡinn aḡoile dḡib, δὸ ponpat ríe ἡ comāonta. Ρεῖδlimḡ pōnn ua conḡobair δὸ ḡol hi cḡinn na pluag rin, ἡ α ḡol hi laim uí doimnaill tap cḡinn α ἔuaḡ ἡ α ἔaḡipeaḡ. Síḡ ríl muirḡḡhaig δὸ uenain don cup rin, ἡ Mac peḡdlimḡ pōnn δὸ ḡaḡal ar péin dua ndoimnaill ἡ α ḡrḡe lár i tḡrḡ conaill tḡe comāiple mḡic uilliam cloinne Ριοαῖρι.

ḡpearmachōm lá muinḡip meḡpaḡnaill hi mōm leḡec ḡop cloinn uí Ρυaḡp ἡ ḡop plioḡe caḡal puaiḡ in ḡo μαρβαḡ Maoileclann ḡcc mac maḡileclannu mec caba ḡrḡ α aḡrḡ pēin δὸ ba mó ainn le ḡallḡcclaḡup hi lḡe cumm.

Clann tḡḡan mḡc an ḡpḡoḡa δὸ ḡpeachaḡ, ἡ mac dḡib pēin (.i. ḡiolla cḡioḡe) δὸ μαρβαḡ lá plioḡe maḡileclannu mḡeḡpaḡnaill.

Neḡe ua maḡilḡonaḡpe cḡnḡ doḡcill eḡeann dḡec. Αḡ é tucc na mionna buaḡa co na tuḡḡaḡ in ἡ arán α naomḡeaḡe aḡoḡḡḡaḡ co ḡrḡe.

Slḡcḡeas lá hua ndoimnaill δὸ ḡol i tḡrḡ amaḡḡaḡ. Mac uilliam ioḡeapach δὸ ḡeaḡe ina aghaḡ. Ro pḡḡḡ iomaḡḡec ḡopḡa in ḡo μαρβαḡ tuilleas ar cḡe δὸ muinḡip mec uilliam, ἡ in ḡo ḡaḡaḡ Slan mac Siupḡáin ἡ uillecc mac Ρḡḡḡḡḡ (i. mac tomaḡ) α buḡe co ḡḡaḡḡ oile.

Seasān mac au ḡpḡoḡa meḡpaḡnaill dḡec.

An ḡappaḡ mḡrḡ (Slan), ḡḡa ḡallmacaem eḡeann δὸ μαρβαḡ lá noḡlacc lá donnchaḡ ḡcc mḡacc cḡrḡaḡ tḡḡeapḡa ealla iar nḡol ar cḡeḡc paḡp.

ḡeapḡoḡ mac iarḡa deapmuḡan dḡec.

<sup>k</sup> *Moin-lesg*—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>l</sup> *Head of the inhospitality*, cḡnḡ doḡcill eḡeann. The word doḡcail is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “ḡupḡḡa coḡḡōnn ar aḡp ealaḡan Eḡeann tḡe doḡcail.”—MS. L.

<sup>m</sup> *That he would never give*, co ná tuḡḡaḡ co

ḡrḡe. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quod non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quod nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.”

<sup>n</sup> *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of



Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Connor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg<sup>k</sup>, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality<sup>l</sup> of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give<sup>m</sup> butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawley<sup>n</sup>. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him<sup>o</sup>.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

<sup>o</sup> *Against him*, *faep*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimid buide mac cairppe uí concóbaire, uaitne mac ríain cairpach  
mec brianáin, Donnchad mac cophmaic mec maíta 7 aod mac Ruaidrí duib  
mec maíta do mairbad lá cloinn maóileclainn méig paghnall.

Tadh caó mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ an dara tigearna baóí for uib maine  
décc i naibí an tpeap uir.

Sile inḡín aoda mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ bñ uí maóadán décc.

Loclainn mac an giolla claoín uí ainliḡ décc.

Tadh mac aoda mic briain uí birn, 7 Maóileclainn mac diarmada méig  
paghnall décc.

Eocchan mac loclainn uí ruairc raóileactan tigearna na bñíne décc.

Semur mac mec Rirpēd buitilér fear ionat iarla uirumhan décc.

Bñfal 7 diarmad da mac murchad uí maóadán do mairbad a meabail  
la cobtaé ua maóadán lá a nteapbraetair féin.

Raḡnaile inḡín tSeadan mec conmara bñ tairpdealbhaḡ mic tairḡ  
uí briain tigearna tuadumhan airéiraiḡ décc.

Giolla na naomh mac domhnall mic murpceartaiḡ inḡiḡ tigearna calaó  
na hangaile décc iar ecian aóir.

Tadh mac aodagan ollain munטיפ hangaile do mairbad ḡo gpanfínail  
lá phoet íriail uí fearḡail.

Plann mac ploinn uí domhnallán decc.

Brian mac Ruópaḡe mic arḡail meḡ maḡḡanna tigearna darteapḡe  
do mairbad lá ḡallaib maéape airḡiail.

Domhnall ócc mac mec artain paoí neimḡ décc.

<sup>p</sup> *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler.*—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine poim Noḡuic anuḡ 7 ar tpeom  
fearḡan pan uair po a zopaé aodé, 7 co ti  
mac for in baile plan .i. Sñmur mac Emainn

mic Rirpēd, mic tSemur, mic tSemur .i.  
in tiarla balb, map ir a moépaé anuḡ oḡaḡ-  
aib pé rinn, 7 a Raic in bozape daim 7 u.eo  
pan oḡaḡ ma cfe le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Connor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branan; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order<sup>p</sup>.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James<sup>q</sup>, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Coblthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Raghnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>r</sup>, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner<sup>s</sup> by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duall Mac Firbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

<sup>r</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Ratheline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

<sup>s</sup> *Abominable manner*, *go gpaimeant*, i. e. in a disgustful, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Sfian buíde mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchaḡ mac tomair mic fíriḡail mecc ramrabadan décc.

Oét mbanle píct do ḡallbáct macáire airḡiall do loiceaḡ lá Maḡ maḡ-  
ḡamna, aḡḡ ócc mac aḡḡa ruaid mic ruḡraige.

O neill, .i. conn mac enrí do ḡol rluaḡa ría ramain ar macáire airḡiall  
loicecti ḡ millte móra do denaíḡ lair.

Creaḡ mór lá brian mac emann mic Ruḡraige meḡ maḡḡamna ar emann  
mac tomáir óicc, ḡ ar a cloinn i ccúil na noirí, ḡ emann ócc mac emann do  
marbaḡ leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡreanḡaḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidir  
décc, ḡ a dearbḡaḡar ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡreanḡaḡ, Maḡnuir mac  
maoileḡuin, ḡ Ruḡraige mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidir do marbaḡ ar  
banle an oipeaḡ la péilim mac donnchaḡ meḡuidir ar ḡreir oíḡe.

Caitilim mḡḡn uí fearḡail (doínnall buíde mac doínnall mic Sfian) bñ  
mec maḡnuira meḡuidir .i. caḡal ócc mac caḡail mór décc.

Air ruaid mac ḡiollaparaḡce mic emann meḡuidir do marbaḡ duircor  
roḡḡe lá cloinn toirpḡealḡaḡ mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Aḡḡ mac néill mic aḡḡa, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emann mic conulaḡ uí néill ḡ corbmacc mac airt car-  
raḡ mic maoileaclann uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidir (emann), .i. aḡḡ ḡ airt carraḡ ḡruaplaccaḡ, ḡ a naḡair  
do léiccñ a tiḡearḡair de an lá céḡna do com tḡlain mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Dom maḡnuir mac emann, mic tomair óḡ do marbaḡ a ríuill hī nḡo-  
ruir Reille aḡaḡ upḡair lé cloinn tomáir oḡ meḡuidir, .i. tomár, concobair,  
ḡ Ruaidir ḡ lá cloinn plaḡḡbḡitaḡ mic tomair óḡ, ḡiollaparaḡce, Cuconnaḡt,  
ḡ brian cḡoraḡ.

<sup>1</sup> *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocho-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, “*in estate hujus anni*.”

<sup>2</sup> *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

<sup>6</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies' of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain<sup>u</sup>, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear<sup>w</sup>, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn<sup>x</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oircaht<sup>y</sup>, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh<sup>z</sup>.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceṭpe cēd, oṣṭmōccat, a peṣṭ.

Μαοιλεάλαμν mac mupchaíð uí flannaccáin decanaḁ oilepínn d'écc, 7 Tomar ua hínidgín do gábal a ionaíð.

Ταḁ mac brian mic amlaoíð megiuḁir po baí na peaprpún i mboṣaíð ap tor 7 na biocairpe hi coill laiprpe decc.

Ḑrian ua corcpain biocair claoimnnpí 7 demp mac giollacoipccle aipcín-neac, 7 biocairpe aipḁ bporca d'écc.

Ο μαοιλεάλαμν, .i. laigneac mac cuipc tiḡearna clomne colman do mapiḁaḁ le conn mac aipc mic cuinn mic corbmanc ballaḡ uí maoileaclaimn.

Ο παḡallaḡ, .i. τοιρρḁealḁaḁ mac Sṣain mic eoḡain d'écc do bḁcc ina áapḁén péin hi tṭulaḡ monḡáin an cēd lá do mí September 7 ó Raḡallaḡ do ḡairm da mac ina ionaḁ .i. Sṣain.

Ḑrian mac brian ḁallaḡ mic aḁḁa mic peilim uí concḁḁair poḁeac oionḡmala do piḡe connacṭ d'écc.

Αḁḁ mac Ruaiḁri mic brian uí concḁḁair d'écc.

Σιοḁraiḁ ua maolconairpe ollam píl muirpaḁaíḡ cḁnn aibe 7 aipr peap nepeann d'écc 7 da cḁnn pḁne ma ionaḁ .i. doimnall 7 maolconairpe mac torpa.

Μυρḡḁí mac loclaimn ui maoilconairpe oide a cḁpḁe péin d'écc i tṭíp conuill iar tṭreablat poḁa, 7 iar mbuaḁ naiprḁcḁe 7 a aḁnacal i ndun na ḡḡall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Connellan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-lehtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Féirsdi" [Belfast] "was taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin), and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, whatever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-penny piece), so that jesters were wont to compose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-seven.*

Melaghlin, son of Murnough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died ; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha<sup>a</sup>, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre<sup>b</sup>, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoín-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Core), Lord of Clann-Colman<sup>c</sup>, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan<sup>d</sup>, on the first day of the month of September ; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom<sup>e</sup> of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died ; and two Kenfinès<sup>f</sup> of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

"The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

*"Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18<sup>o</sup>. die Augusti, feria 6<sup>a</sup>."*

<sup>a</sup> *Botha*, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill larepaic, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

*Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>d</sup> *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Worthy of the kingdom*, ποιεαε διοικηματα, i. e. a worthy vessel.

<sup>f</sup> *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Domnall ua dubaccán, ἡ α βήι ιηγήν υἱ μάοιλεοναρε δέcc.

Ua maolpalaio droméi ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla dfrmuinan do mparba lá a muinip féin a meabail hi ráit gaola tpe éomaipe shían a deapbraatar féin. Sían dna ἡ luct an mparbta apéna donnapba lá muinip mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aeda mic briain uí éallaiḡ tiḡearna ua maine do ḡabail lá a bpaírib feipin a meabail ἡ α écc ina ḡeimib, ἡ dá tiḡearna ina ionaó, .i. maoleaclaun mac aeda mic briain ἡ donnchaó mac hpsail uí éallaiḡ.

Aod mac donnchaó ui éallaiḡ do mparba lá maoleaclaun mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ.

Concobar mac taícc caoió uí éallaiḡ do ḡabail a meabail lá taícc mac maoleaclaun uí éallaiḡ.

Catal dub mac domnall mic eoḡan ui concobar do mparba lá ḡoiḡelbachaib iari ndol ari cpeic forpa ἡ α bpaíar ele an calbaó caoió do hpsit na cpeice ḡo háitíraó iari.

Domnall ua concobar do ḡol ari ionnpaḡiḡ for lútip mic Pílip, ἡ bpipeaó dóib ari dpeim dá muinip ḡup mparbat ann da mac domnall mic briain mec donnchaó ἡ mórian dá nuairib ἡ dá muinip apéna.

Brian ruad, mac tiḡearnaíam, mic taíḡ mic tiḡearnaíam uí Ruairc tanaire bpeipne do mparbaó dupcór do paḡit la mac uí ruairc, Eoḡan mac feilim mic donnchaó mic tiḡearnaíam óicc. Ua domnall .i. Aod ruadn do ḡol trép an mparbaó rin ipin mbpeipne, ἡ ruíde do α ppoplongpope fá baile uí Ruairc .i. caiplen an caipte, ἡ α ḡabail iari ἡ tríúri do muinip uí ruairc do mparbaó ἡ briain mac catal mic tiḡearnaíam uí Ruairc do mparbaó lá ḡoppaó mac aeda ḡallda uí domnall dupcór peléip. An caiplen do bpipeaó lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish *Raé Caela*, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the *Annals of Ulster* this event is recorded as follows:

“A. D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,



Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally<sup>g</sup>, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rathgaela<sup>h</sup>, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philip<sup>i</sup>, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe<sup>k</sup>, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda<sup>l</sup> O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

<sup>i</sup> *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' éaptha*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castletcar.

<sup>l</sup> *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

νδομναλλ ιαρ ριν, γ ο ρυαιρς ρελιμ νιομναρβαδ αρ α θυτχαῖς ηι ρρεαραιβ  
 μαναδ λά ηυα νδομναλλ. Υα νδομναλλ νιορῖδιρῖ νο λείγειαν υί Ρυαιρς ινα  
 θυτχαῖς, γ ρῖδ νο θεναν ειτιρ ρῖραιβ βρεῖρνε, γ α ταβαιρ αρ ιν τῖρ αν εαρλέν  
 νο αιθθεναν.

Μαολρυσαναδ μαε ταιδεε μεε νιαρμαδα νο γαβαι α μεαβαι αρ οίλέν  
 να τρινόδε λα τομαλταδ μαε Ρυαιδῖρῖ μεε νιαρμαδα, γ μαε βριαμ μεε  
 νιαρμαδα νο ιναρβαδ ανη.

Αλαρτρανν μαε colla nua τοιρρδεαλβαις, γ θρεαμ νο μαῖριβ α γαλλόεελαδ  
 νο ιναρβαδ αραιον ριρ λά ελομν Ρυαιδῖρῖ μεε νιαρμαδα.

Σταν μαε αν αιρῖεμνῖς εῖνν α ῖνε ῖέμ ρεαρ τιγε αιοῖδῖ εοιτεμν, γ αιρ-  
 ῖεμδεαδ Ραδραιεε ι ναλ ριμν νέεε.

Αοδ μαε Ριλιρ ρυαδ μεε κονμαρα ρῖρ ερῖοα εοεεταδ νέεε.

Σταν ναδ μαε γοιρδελβαις τιγεαρνα ρλεβε λυγα νέεε, γ νά τιγεαρνα ινα  
 ιοναδ, .i. uilliam mac emann αν μααῖρς α ὀῖρβραταρ ῖέν γ Σιύρταν μαε  
 Ριλιρ μεε γοιρδελβαις.

Σταν μαε κονεοβαιρ μεε αεδαεαιν ολλαμ ελομνε ριοεαιρδ, γ Αοδ μαε  
 βριαμ μῖε-ρεαργαλ ρυαδ υί νιεεμν νέεε.

Caṯaoṡr mṯḡ coḗlám νο μαρβαδ ηι ρῖοιλλ λά μαε α ὀῖρβραταρ ρῖνḡμ  
 ρυαδ.

Emann μαε Ριοεαιρδ α βυρς νο γαβαι α μεαβαι λά βαῖρεδααῖβ, γ α  
 ταβαδ γο ηάιτεαραδ νια βραιῖριβ ῖέν.

Σλόιγεαδ λά ηυα νδομναλλ ι μβρεῖρνε υί ρυαιρς, ὀά ηέ ροεανν αν εῖρλόιγῖδ  
 ριν, ο ρυαιρς ρελιμ μαε νοννεχαιδ μῖε τιγεαρναῖν, γ α βαελε νο γαβαι α

<sup>m</sup> *By the shot of a ball*, *νυρῖορ ρελῖρ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, *νυρῖορ νο γῖννα*, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

“ This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century” [sentry], “ bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Connor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball<sup>m</sup>. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Island<sup>n</sup>, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh<sup>o</sup>, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav<sup>p</sup> of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

“Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521” [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—ED.], “when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris” [Monasteroris], “where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair.”

<sup>n</sup> *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies “son of the Erenagh,” is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffy, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenry and Nerhenry. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

πρὶν ἰά α βραιτέρη πέμ, ἡ γαρ πῶλ υἱ δόμναλλ δὸν βρεῖνε πορλονγπορτ  
 δὸ δεναῖ δὸ ἰμον ἠβαίλε, .i. καπλέν ἀν ἐαίρτε, ἡ ἀν βαίλε δὸ ἡαβαίλ λειρ πο  
 δειῶ γαρ ἠβήτ ἀθαῖδ ἡα τιμῆεαλλ, ἡ τιῆεαρῆαν δὸνβ μακ δονῆχαῖδ με  
 τιῆεαρῆαν ὅτε δὸ ἡαβῆαδ ἰά ἡα δὸμναλλ δὸν ἐπ ριν, ἡ ο ρυαίρ πελῖν  
 ὠράεεβαίλ δὸα δόμναλλ ἡ εαπλέν ἡ ἐαίρτε γαρ ρίῶδῆεαδ πεαρ ἡβρεῖνε  
 πρῖα ποίλε. Ο Ρυαίρ δὸ ἡῖρῆαδ εἰορῶ εορῶτα δὸα δόμναλλ ἡρῖ ἡβρεῖνε  
 ἡ ὠρῖ α ἰονῶδ ἡα δὸαδῖ.

Τιῆεαρῆαν ὅτε ο ρυαίρ ταναιρ βρεῖνε δὸ ἡαβῆαδ ἰά εἰονν Μαῶλ-  
 ρυαναιῖ μεῖραῖναλλ, ἡ ἰά εἰονν Ρυαῖρ μεκ διαρῆαδῶ ἡ νῦτ ἡα νῆγαδ.

Σλόεεαδ ἰά ἡαδ ρυαδ ἡα δὸμναλλ ἡ μαῖῖ λῖρτε δὸα πο ἡῖλ ἀρῆανδῶ  
 ἡ δὸα πο λῖρτε βαίτε καπλέν ἰονῶδ. Ρο λῖρτε ἡ Ρο βρῖρ καπλέν εἰοννε  
 Ρυαῖρ μεκ διαρῆαδῶ, .i. βαίλε ἡα ἡαῖα. Ο δόμναλλ πεῖν εὐ ἡορῶμα  
 δὸα ρῖαῖ δὸ ἀρεῖανῖ εὐ ἡῖνῆεῖτε ἡρ ἡ οῖῆε ἀρ α λονγπορτ εὐ ἡεαρῆα  
 ερεῶα μῶρα ἡ ἡοίρ εῖα. Πεῖδῖνῖ ρῖον ἡα εονεῶαρ (.i. μακ ταῖεε  
 μεκ τοῖρῖεαλῖαῖ ρυαδ) δὸ ὅλ ἡ εεῖν υἱ δόμναλλ δὸν ἐπ ριν, ἡ ρίτ  
 ρῖτῖν δὸ δεναῖ ὁδ πρῖρ. Ρυαῖρ ἀν ὀίρ μεκ μῖρῖῖρα μεκ αῶα μεκ  
 διαρῆαδῶ βαῖ ἡ ρῶρῶδ υἱ δόμναλλ ἀρ ἀν ρλόεεαδ ριν δὸ ῖάρῖεαδ ἡα  
 εαλλῖραῖῖ ἡαλλῖῖ, ἡ ἑῶα μῶρα δὸ ἡῖτ εῖρτε, ἡ ὁ δόμναλλ δὸ ἐαβαῖρ  
 ὁῖαῖρτε δὸ ῖαῖαρταῖ ἀν τῖρῖαλλ πο ῖάρῖεαδ ἀν.

Σλόεεαδ ἰα μακ ἡῖῖῖ εἰοννε ρῖοεαῖρ (.i. ἡῖεεε μακ ἡῖῖεε ἀν  
 ρῖον) ἡ νῦβ ἡαῖε δὸα πο βρῖρεαδ λῖρ βαδῖδῖν ἀτῶ ἡαεε ἡαῖονεεα, Ἀρ-  
 ἡανῶ ἡ βαίτε ἰονῶδ δὸ ἡῖῖεαδ ὁδ ἡ νῦβ ἡαῖε, ἡ ἡ μαεαῖρ εῖοναετ.

<sup>1</sup> *Protection-tribute*, εἰορ εορῶτα.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

<sup>2</sup> *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>3</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úmaic in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

<sup>4</sup> *Doire-Cua*, now Derryeuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

<sup>5</sup> *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute<sup>a</sup> upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh<sup>r</sup>.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha<sup>s</sup>. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua<sup>t</sup>. Felim Finn O'Connor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi<sup>u</sup>, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution<sup>w</sup> to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan<sup>x</sup>, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

<sup>w</sup> *Full restitution*, óḡairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “ 7 hua domnaill do ariḡ na néada do raḡairuib in cḡmpaill po rapaigḡ ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

<sup>x</sup> *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reverence, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been induced with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac feidlimið finn do mairbaid dæon upcor raiðde la ðruing don tþluað. Clann feilm fin u concobair .i. aod, toirpðealbaid, 7 concobair, do ðol tairra co baile tobair bñgde. A lopead 7 a arðain doid. Diarmait mac doinnall mic toirpðealbaid doill uí concobair do mairbaid doid .i. að Rop comair, hi luirce an tþluað. A lñmair doid arfin hi cclonn conñmair, 7 eic do bñn don tþluað ceona. Ba for tairmair uí concobair duinn, .i. aod mac aod mic toirpðealbaid duinn, do ronað an þluaccead fin. Sið ril muirðeaid do ðenair doid buððein iar nduirtad a dñmair ar comairle a ceairte.

Craida meabla do ðenair do Ruairi ua concobair ar feilm fin. Craida auba ma dioðair rñde la feilm þfin ua cconcobair for rñct taidð ðig.

Sið ril Muirðeaid do naðm doirðir, 7 tigeairnar þeacta corbmair u bñn 7 lñt baile an clair, 7 coice baile ðinn corad do ðuð ronna toirpðealbaid ðice, do mairfin dñ rñct ðpeidlin ua concobair. Bað do clonn caðair mic muirðeaid do baí aðair ðamirir illair clonne maolruair do tabairt ðpeidlimið fin u cconcobair.

Tigeairnair caprað mac tigeairnair mic taidð mic tigeairnair uí ruairc, rñadad mac ðair mic toirpðealbaid mēgair, 7 doinnall mac duinn mic doinnall mic airt mēgair do mairbaid hi muirir eolair lá clonn Ruairi mec diarmaita 7 lá mac mec diarmaita ruair, 7 doinnall beairad mac rñairadair do mairbaid doñ ður fin.

O doinnall, .i. aod do ðol hi mair 7 luirce ir in þroðair do rñnairad.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague. These verses, the prophetic truth of which we see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth preserving, and run as follows :

“ báidídear ailiag  
 doidídear loé glinne  
 baíð glinice 'na párað  
 'r cluam álar ðan dume.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,  
 Lough Glinn shall be burned,  
 Glinsk shall be waste,  
 And Clonalis without a man.”

<sup>y</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, now Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>z</sup> *It was at the instance.*—This should have been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which this incursion of Mac William against Felim Finn O'Conor is much more satisfactorily described as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick), at the instance of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chomnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Connor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>7</sup>, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Connor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance<sup>2</sup> of O'Connor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Connor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair<sup>a</sup>, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh<sup>b</sup>, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Connor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Machruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Connor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Coreachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Connor."

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath.

Τιγε ιονδα γ αρβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ γ εσμπαλλ υρομα conaille δο λορρεαδ αν ταν ριν λα ρηζαλ εαρραε mac doinnail mic ταδεε υί ρυαιρε ζαν εστ ουα doinnail, γ ο ναε ρυεε ο doinnail αρ ρεαρζαλ εαρραε δο διοζαλ αν ινιζμοια ριν ραιρ, δο ραδ mac τιγεαρναιν να buannaide δο ελεριεδ αν εσμπαλλ α ηγιολλ ρυιρ αν λορρεαδ ριν.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1488.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιle, εσπερε ced, οετμοζατ, α hoετ.

Ab ατα τρυιμ δεεε.

Πλαζ μιορ ρορ μαεαιρε εονναετ δια ρο εεε Catál mac ειουζιν biocair εσμπαλλ Ρατεραιεε, γ εαναναε coραδ ι νοιρρην, Αονγυρ ua ρεαεταδαν coμαρβα ρυννέιμ ηι ecluan eρsina Διαρμαιδ mac conεαζαδ ραζαιρ τοζαδε, γ αν biocair boδαρ ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

<sup>e</sup> *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

<sup>f</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had



many houses and much corn ; and the church of Druim-Conaille<sup>c</sup> was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke ; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid<sup>d</sup> to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge<sup>e</sup> for that burning<sup>f</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-eight.*

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin ; Aengus O'Reachtadhain<sup>g</sup>, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha<sup>h</sup> ; Dermot Mac Conchagaidh<sup>i</sup>, a select priest ; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor ; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond ; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooneraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Chlain-Coirpthe the same as Clooneraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Caéal puad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí conócobair décc don plaig cedna. Domnall mac brian uí binn, diarmait mac domnaill mic brian. Domnall mac feargal, 7 corbmacc mac domnaill éananaig uí binn décc ní beor.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill gairb uí domnaill do gabáil la cloinn aoda galla mic neill gairb, 7 a maíad ar na mairiac amail do puillriot a mignoma.

Ua ceallaig (Maileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn léiráite iar ngabail tigeapna, 7 conócobair a brátair do gabáil a ionad.

Maí aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, 7 a dearbbrátair (Aod) doirínead ma ionad.

Emann mac tomair meguir baí ma tigeapna hi pfráib manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meguir décc.

O plannaccan tuaithe raía toirpdeibac mac giolla iora décc.

O tuatáil (Eman) do mairbad a ppuill la cloinn taidce uí briom.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeapna ua pfráilmé, Maígaíam mac taidce do mairbad a ppuill la donnacó .i. mac tigeapna ua ccinnpelaig mac airt mic donnachad.

Diarmad mac Sían luirec mic toirpdeibac an fíona uí domnaill décc.

Brian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do galair breac.

Taidce mac maileclainn mic tigeapnaíu uí puairc, 7 Maí paignaill conócobair mac murchad do phioct Maileclainn décc, 7 Maí paignaill do denam ma ionad do maileclainn mac uilliam don phioct cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, 7 Maguiri Sían mac Páip mic tomair do dol go teag uí domnaill 7 pto éapánaic éapóimail do denamh dua neill 7 dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Sio do denam dua neill 7 do cloinn trfán buide uí neill iar ná léiccín ar a mbraíóghar.

<sup>k</sup> As his misdeeds deserved, amail do puillriot a mignoma. The verb puillriot, i. e. po éuill pto, is an ancient form of do éuilleadap, the third person plural of the past indicative of éuillim, I deserve.

<sup>l</sup> O'Murchadha, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murrougho, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felmy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

<sup>m</sup> Galair-breac, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

<sup>n</sup> O'Neill.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved<sup>k</sup>.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac<sup>m</sup>.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about  
 “ O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained

Domnall mac neill uí neill do mairbadh in pponntaimnac lá Ruðraige mac airt, ⁊ lá cloinn néill mic airt uí neill.

O feargail do gairm do conmac mac Sfain mic domnaill ⁊ naðhað Ruðraige mic caðail uí fírgail.

Maorleaclann mac með plannehað do mairbadh la cloinn tauðec mic caðail mic tiðearnann óicc uí Ruairc.

Eoghan mac IR meðpaðhaill do mairbadh la a ðearbpaðair fein .i. uilliam mac IR, ⁊ lá a mac ⁊ la Maðnur mac IR.

Toirpðealbac mac tauðec mec maðgairna fear lán do pað ⁊ do tiððnacal ecena ón Spiorat naom tiððnacææac fêð ⁊ maðíne ðecc iar mbpíð huadā ó ðomian ⁊ ó ðíñian.

Ruairðri mac uí concobair ðimn ðécc.

Cúulad mac Sfain ðuðe uí neill do mairbadh lá haric mac enpí mic eoghan.

Airt mac neill éarriað mic muirceairiað óicc uí neill do mairbadh la cloinn enpí mic enpí mic eoghan uí neill ar gpeirp oðce.

Eoghan mac uí Ruairc, feilim mac ðonnehad mic tiðearnann óicc mic tiðearnann mór do mairbadh ar oppad le heoghan ele mac uí ruairc .i. mac tiðíñann mic tauðec mic tiðearnann mór.

Eoghan mac maolmorðā uí paðallað tiðearnna mullað laoiðill ðécc.

Donnchað dubríleac ua concobair .i. ua concobair ruad, ðécc iar ccian aóir ⁊ iar nðíðbæð, ⁊ peiðlimð pionn ua concobair ðoirðnead ina ionad lá hua nðomnaill, lá mac uilliam ⁊ la mac nðairmaðā .i. concobair peið ar ðiongmala po gairpad tiðearnna ðaon poime pé hacðhað ⁊ a ðpoc ðo éop paip do mac ðairmaðā.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

<sup>o</sup> *Finntamhuach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word *taimnac*, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called *Taimnac na naom*, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

<sup>q</sup> *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

<sup>r</sup> *Full of grace*, lán do pað.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word *pað* is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuir *Paðraic* a gím píum ⁊ do luið pað in Spípaða naumb for a eplaðra,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamlmach<sup>o</sup>, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac<sup>p</sup>, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

McLaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir<sup>a</sup>, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace<sup>r</sup>, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke<sup>s</sup>, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill<sup>t</sup>, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life ; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated ; and his shoe<sup>u</sup> was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniory more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

<sup>s</sup> *The son of O'Rourke*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

<sup>t</sup> *Mullagh-Laoighill*.—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laoighell*, now anglicised Lyle, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

<sup>u</sup> *His shoe*.—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Síð do ðenaim̃ dua doimnaill ppi mac uilliam búrc. Ua concóbar 7 mac ðiarmata hi ccopaiḡeēt, 7 hi plánaib ftoppa.

Forbairi lá hua ndoimnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmata .i. concóbar, ap capraice loća cé baí ag cloinn Ruaid̃ri mec ðiarmata. Aðrianna an típe do milleað 7 do caifiñ dóib. Ua domnaill ðimteaēt iar ppeim̃deað̃ ðol fuppi. Forlongpope mec ðiarmata do ḡabáil dia ḡallocklaćaib fém iar na fagbał for a ccomairce, 7 aḡpaiḡe an loća uile do bñit̃ doib for an capraice.

Uilliam mac aóða mec brianam̃ taoipeaē corcaclann décc 1 noēt februi iar mbuað naifpiḡe 7 a aónacal 1 noilpinn.

Sf̃an mannaē fear uplaim̃ar maib̃ta iarla d̃f̃m̃m̃ian do baruccaā lá Muirp mac an iarla. Iarla do ḡairm̃ do muirp mac an iarla.

Leanab ionḡnaēaē do ḡinfiñian 1 naē cliaē ma mbátar a fiacla acca bñit̃. Ro far méað aóbał ann iar na ḡinfiñian naē clor a commor hi leanab ó am̃p̃ na ceupāð.

Síðe ḡaoit̃e do ðol po m̃it̃il m̃óna baí 1 t̃tuam̃ mona, 7 ðuine doib̃ do maib̃að, aḡt̃e an loēta uile do aē, 7 c̃f̃erap̃ ele do maib̃að ðon ḡaoit̃ ceona hi maēape connāēt.

Emann mac Riocarp̃ a bupe poḡa ḡallmacaom̃ connāēt décc.

Sf̃an ócc ua h̃ḡra 7 a mac do maib̃að hi puill lá cloinn uí eaḡra, .i. Ruaid̃ri, 7 aēð (clann a ðearbpaētar fém) dia doimnaḡ do f̃onnpaā 1 manp̃ar an bñū f̃oða.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

<sup>w</sup> *Having failed*, iar ppeim̃deað̃.—The word ppeim̃deað̃ is explained *duilteaē*, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

<sup>x</sup> *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *A whirlwind*, p̃iðe ḡaoit̃e.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a p̃iðe ḡaoit̃e passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

<sup>a</sup> *Tuain-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Connor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed<sup>w</sup> to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock<sup>x</sup>, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. • He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes<sup>y</sup>.

A whirlwind<sup>z</sup> attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona<sup>a</sup>, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada<sup>b</sup>.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Connor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Connor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Connor Roe since the distinction between O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona.*" The place is still called in Irish *Tuaim móna*, but the *món*, or bog, is nearly cut out.

<sup>b</sup> *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac maéḡaimna tigearna corca bairenn do écc, ⁊ dá mac maéḡaimna ina ionaṣ, .i. brian a mac péin ⁊ taðḡ ruad mac toirpḡealbhaḡ meḡ maéḡaimna.

Fíḡal mac an riuagair decc. baí an fearḡal rin píce bliadán aḡ caiteaín a éoda amail ḡac aon, ⁊ ní ḡeachaíð oimṑealcead a cúipp fíir an pé rin.

Ruaíðri na concobair .i. mac peidlimíð, fear lé raiḡe ruil na rocaíde do ḡabail comairbair a aṑar decc i mbaile tobair briḡde a mí auguir.

Creaḡluacéad lá hiarla cille dapa hi ccenel ríachaḡ mic neill dia ro bhir caiplen bile raṑa for cloinn muirceairtaḡ meḡ eoḡaccáin iar tṑabairt oirḡanaḡ éince.

Maolacḡlainn mac Ruaíðri meḡ diarmada, ⁊ Muirḡir mac aoda meḡ diarmada decc.

Taðḡ mac aeḡa mic toirpḡealbhaḡ uí concobair ced roḡa macaeín pleḡta brian luḡniḡ decc, aḡde capce do ronnaíð.

Diarmad mac taídecc uí concobair, tanaḡri tigearna a éneoil, fear ar mó ler éuit dia bioḡbaḡaib dá lainn baí i neirinn ina amirir decc do ḡalar ruail iar tṑeablaṑ roda.

Concobair mac dubṑaḡ uí ḡuibḡeannáin do baḡaḡ ar loḡ bradaín a muntir eolair.

Maolconaire mac toḡna uí maolconaire decc do ḡalar aṑḡearr hi ccluan na hoíde.

Maolmaire mac taídecc óicc uí uicinn oíde epeann le dán, ⁊ Mac an baíro oirḡiall decc.

<sup>c</sup> *The evacuation of his body*, oimṑealcead a cúipp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

<sup>d</sup> *Ordnance*, oirḡanaḡ.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the oirḡanaḡ. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>e</sup> *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>g</sup> *Chuin-na-hoidche*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of



Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body<sup>c</sup> during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance<sup>d</sup> to it.

Melaghlilin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough<sup>e</sup> O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan<sup>f</sup>, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Chlain-na-hoidhche<sup>g</sup>.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died<sup>h</sup>.

Clooncraff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loč na horóce*.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

"A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

"Henry O'Sealbhaigh" [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], "the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

"A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

"The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirre céu, oétmoḡaτ, a naói.

Nioclap ua caṭapaṡḡ biocapre daṁṁiri póp loó eirne [7] Taðec ua maĩ-  
gen, Manać do manchaĩb na buille décc.

O neill, .i. enri mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac ḡiollapaττapaic Seppaió  
tiḡearna opṛaiḡe, ua ceapṽaill Sfan tiḡearna éle, O baḡill τoirpṽealṽać,  
Maḡnar mac aoḡa puaió mic puṽpaiḡe inéḡ maṭḡaĩna, 7 Concobap mac  
ḡlaipne ui Raḡallaĩḡ décc.

Pláḡ inóri ip in mbliaðan pi dia po éccapaτ ile. baĩ da haĩbble co na  
paḡṽaióir ṽaoĩne a naṽnacal paćnón epeann.

Remann mac uaĩene mic peapḡail mic tomaip mic maṭḡaĩna mic ḡiolla  
ioṛa puaió uĩ paḡallaĩḡ décc ói.

Peĩḡlimiḡ ócc mac peĩḡlimiḡ mic peapḡail mic τoináip mic maṭḡaĩna  
mic ḡiolla ioṛa puaió ui paḡallaĩḡ, doĩnnall mac toṛna uĩ maolconapre aṽbaip  
ollaĩan pil muĩpṽoḡaiḡ, Doĩnnall cananać mac τaiðec uĩ ḡipn, Copbmac  
ua conallaó ceann ḡallocclac culcoĩmeda uĩ concobap an inḡean ṽub inḡn  
ĩ concobap, .i. donnchaó ṽubṽuileac, Aoḡ buĩde 7 doĩnnall caoć ṽa mac  
uĩ aĩliḡi, Ruṽpaiḡe ḡlap mac Ruaiópi mic aoḡa, Mac donnchaó piabaiḡ.  
.i. aoḡ, 7 piomḡuaia inḡn mec ṽiapṛmata puaió décc don plaiḡ uile.

Maolcaclainn mac muĩpceapṽaiḡ mic eoḡain uĩ neill do maṛṽaó la  
cloinn ḡpian na coilleaó mic eoḡain uĩ neill.

Ruṽpaiḡe mac ṽaḡiḡ uĩ inóriḡa τanaip iaiḡipi décc.

Rop mac uaĩene uĩ moṛḡa do maṛṽaó lá caṭaop mac laoiḡpiḡ mic  
caṭaóip uĩ diomupaiḡ.

O neill, .i. conn mac enri do ḡol i noĩpeacćτ uĩ caṭain. Millte moṛa do  
ḡenaĩ ḡó, 7 a mbṛaiḡḡe do ṽaḡaipτ laiṛ.

O doĩnnall, .i. aoḡ puaió mac neill ḡaĩṽ do ṽol pluaḡ i τṽpian conḡail  
ip in pṽoḡmaip do ponnaĩaó. Cpeacá móṛa 7 aĩccće aĩḡble do ḡenaĩ do ip

of Scotland himself, together with many of the  
noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle  
the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, be-  
cause he would not give up to his son the people  
who had administered the poison to his mother.

“The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy  
O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged  
by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen)  
a short time before Michaelmas.”

<sup>i</sup> Did not bury the dead, co na paḡṽaióir

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-nine.*

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Turrough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead<sup>1</sup> throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Ilanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille<sup>k</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey<sup>m</sup>.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

osome a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

<sup>k</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

<sup>l</sup> *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

<sup>m</sup> *Cahir*, the son of *Laoighseach O'Dempsey*.

in púta ap mac uíóilín, 7 gan díogbail do denaíu dó acé conn a mac do gúin. Dóel dó iar rin co bel fúirpde, 7 cairlén beóil feirpde do gabail 7 do bpipeaó laip, 7 teaéet plan dia tíg co neóalaib aibbli.

O paǵallaig Sfan mac toirpóealbais mic Sfan, 7 ó fearǵail conñiac mac Sfan mic doínnall do denaíu cpeice hi maig breaghmaíne, 7 donnchaó mac bpiain éaioic mic doínnall buíde uí fearǵail do maíbaó don turur rin.

Tomalteaó mac bpiain mec donnchaó do maíbaó la haó mac doínnall éam mec donnchaó, 7 lá a cloinn.

Aó mac feilim pinn (i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn uí éallais.

Toirpóealbá mac feilim pinn ui concobair (mac tigeapna a aopa ap fearp taimc dia éenel pe haíhaó daimpir) do maíbaó la cloinn puaióir mic feidlimió 7 lá mac mec diaíματα, la pñioét uí concobair puaió, 7 lá mac aóda mic puaióir ip in cairlén maíbaó.

Coméocbail coccaó for ua cconcóbaip la Ruaióir mac feilim, la pñioét taíog óicc 7 taíoc puaió, 7 lá pñioét Ruaióir mec diaíματα. Comíonnraicéid doib fair co haró an éoilín, 7 Mac caíail puaió uí concóbaip do leccaó 7 do bualaó leo 7 a maípeíluas fén dá bñin amaó co háíeíraó. Ua concóbaip fén co na maípeíluas 7 co na gallóccelaí do bñit forpa, 7 gabála do gabpaíar don éaopaígeaéet do bñin díob. A lñmian apuíde co tuillpe 7 donnchaó clípeaó mac taíoc mec diaíματα do maíbaó lá hua cconcóbaip. Cíó píl ann tra acé a gallóccelaía pñin do feall 7 do impáó for ua concóbaip, 7 a maímuccaó leo 7 mac concóbaip buíde mic copbmaic do maíbaó uaó co rocaíuib oile, 7 blaó da éaopaígeaéet do buain de, 7 mteaeéet áíeíraó aíteéeta eipíomail do denaíu dua concóbaip, 7 a éaopaígeaeéet do bñit lñir i nuíð manne.

Eoccan mac pñíolímíó. i. feidlimió mac eoǵain mic doínnall mic muípeapteaig ui concobair mac tígíína caippe, 7 dá mác muípeapteaig mic Eoǵain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Breaghlhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrúle.—See note under the year 1476.

<sup>c</sup> *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlereá, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Rosecommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlereá after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *Ard-an-choillín*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakillín, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine<sup>a</sup>. Donough, the son of Brian Caeach, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhadh, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Connor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Connor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin<sup>b</sup>, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Connor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Connor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Connor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Connor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note <sup>b</sup>, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. μινρεαρταῖς ὅςς γ ῥσαν) δο ἡαρβαῖ α μεαβαίλ λαρ an calbaῖ ccaṑc mac doṡnnaíll mic eṡḡain, γ Ua doṡnnaíll baí α ῥlánaíḃ ḡorpa doṡccain γ do ṡílleaṑ cairppe α ndioḡail α mighníoṡ, γ epé nṡncṡmáíll α ῥlán γ α ḡor.

Colmáin mac aipe mic coṡbmaic baílaíḡ uí ṡaílecláinn do ἡαρβαῖ lá conn mac aipe mic cuinn mic coṡbmaic baílaíḡ uí ṡaílecláinn.

An calbaῖ mac aḡḡa (.i. aṡḡ ῥuaṑ) mic neíll ḡaṡṡ uí doṡnnaíll décc.

Murcḡaṑ mac Ruaiḡṡi mec ῥuibne do ἡαρβαῖ lá ḡaṡṡa ḡṡṡmuṡan (Μυρριρ mac τομάρι) i néile uí ḡearbaíll, γ α ḡearṡṡaṡaṡi maṡlmuṡe mac ῥuibne do ḡaḡáíll leṡ ḡeṡṡ.

Mac méḡ caṡṡaíḡ ḡiaṡmaíḡ mac caíḡcc mic doṡnnaíll ṡicc do ἡαρβαῖ λαρ an iaṡṡa cḡḡna.

Tomar buiṡléṡi mac Rṡṡṡeṡṡ do ἡαρβαῖ lá Seaan mac emáinn mic Rṡṡṡeṡṡ buiṡléṡi.

Rṡṡṡṡṡ mac ῡeílim mic ῡearḡaíll Uí ṡaḡaílaíḡ do ἡαρβαῖ lá mac Seṡn ṡicc ṡloíngcḡḡ.

ṡaṡṡṡicín mac an Rṡṡeṡ ḡiaṡṡaíḡe do ἡαρβαῖ la máḡ caṡṡaíḡ mṡṡi (caṡḡ mac doṡnnaíll ṡiḡ).

Cṡeaṑ do ḡenaíṡ la ṡaíll γ la ḡaṡṡ ḡá ṡac cuinn mec aṡḡa buíḡe mic ḡṡiaíṡ baílaíḡ uí neíll aṡ enṡí mac enṡi mic eṡḡain uí neíll, γ caṡaṡíṡ ua con-ḡḡaṡ do ἡαρβαῖ don cuṡ ῡin.

Mac uíḡilín, .i. Seṡnicin ῥuaṑ mac Rṡṡṡṡṡ do ἡαρβαῖ α ῡṡṡṡ lá ualṡar mac coṡbmaic mic Sṡnicín mec uíḡilín.

Mac an buíbaíḡ ṡiḡeaṡṡa cuíḡe buíbaṑ α cḡoṡṡ beaṡḡa décc.

O ḡobánn, .i. Maṡḡaṡmaíṡ mac ṡoṡṡṡeíḡaíḡ décc.

ḡiaṡmaíḡ mac ḡṡiaíṡ ḡuib uí conḡḡaṡ do ἡαρβαῖ lá ḡaṡḡ mac conḡḡaṡ γ lá clóinn Ruaiḡṡi mec ḡiaṡmaíḡa i naṑ ṡṡime na ḡṡṡe, γ aḡḡ ῡṡṡṡ do

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailie, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year.”

Buailie, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation :

“A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen ; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll ; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard<sup>a</sup> was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Phunkett.

Patricin<sup>r</sup>, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre<sup>u</sup>, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

<sup>r</sup> *Patricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seáin," i. e. son of John.

<sup>s</sup> *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

<sup>u</sup> *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ḡuim ḡo mór lá diaimoiu, ḡ ḡrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid  
paoí éanairi do mairbad ina díoḡail ren la taöcc mbuidé mac catail ruaid  
uí concobair hi maig murchada.

Conn mac toirprealbaiḡ ruaid uí concobair décc.

Coccaö mór eitpir an dá ua cconcobair, ḡ Sluaicéaö lá hua cconcobair  
ruaid co baile tobair briḡde dia po briḡ baöböün an baile, ḡ tanḡatḡar  
taoíricé pleéḡa taöcc öicc ina éaé co po ḡiallrat dö, .i. ua ploinn, Mac  
cúirḡnaiḡ, ḡ ua maóilbrenainn.

Sluaicéaö la hua cconcobair ḡo beol coilleaö dia po ḡḡr an bealaé, ḡ  
dia tuccerat luét aḡticḡh briḡde dö.

ḡreap maíöm for cloinn uí concobair ip in tSḡair la cloinn Ruaidri  
mec diaḡmata.

Slóicéaö lá hua cconcobair for cloinn uilliam ui éallaiḡ dia po loircc,  
ḡ dia po ḡeapp bealaé an cluainín, dia po ḡeapp ḡ dia po mull aḡbanna  
iomöa. Dioḡbala iomöa do denaín do cloinn uilliam uí éallaiḡ for ua maol-  
conaire co na briatḡriö ina díoḡail riöe.

Öoö mac ui concobair, ḡ eoccan do ḡabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí  
éallaiḡ, ḡ dubéaé ua maolconaire do ḡabail ina poéair, ḡ a éop i nḡeimel.

Concobair mac diaḡmata do ḡabail la toirprealbaé ua cconcobair.

Coccaö mór eitpir aḡḡalaéaiö péin. Creaca ḡ uile iomöa do dénaín döiö  
for aḡoile co ndearna an lurtir ríé tḡorra ḡ co po pann an taoíricéé eitpir  
inac rḡain ḡ mac catail.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

<sup>x</sup> The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keberny in the district now called Clann-Keberny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Basliek.

<sup>y</sup> *Bel-coille*, now Ballagheullia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy :

“*Öel coille mo öónapḡr ina ḡfuilim aḡ  
leiḡeaö an leabaḡr po anoéḡ, Nou. 13.  
mööclxxv. Bel-coille, my habitation, in which  
I am reading this book this night, the 13th of  
Nov. 1775.*”

Charles O'Connor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition



severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha<sup>w</sup>.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn<sup>x</sup>, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille<sup>y</sup>, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlicus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin<sup>z</sup>, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry<sup>a</sup> and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement<sup>b</sup>.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice<sup>c</sup> made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancathill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

<sup>z</sup> *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooncraft, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

<sup>b</sup> *In confinement*, *ingenimel*.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.

Ἐρεὰς εἰσὶνὰ εὐαίρειρετ νὰ ριοννὰ λὰ ρλιοῦτ λαοῖγριξ μὶε Ρορρα, ἡ ερεὰς  
ἀνέστρας δο ὀναιῖν νὰ οἰοῖται ἡ ἐπὶ λεινὸν λὰ μυντιρ ἀνλῖξι ρορ ρλιοῦτ λοῖγριξ.

Μαιὸμ ριοῦα ετιρ ἀν δά υα ῥῆγαι, ἡ ερεὰς μὶορ δο ὀναιῖν λὰ μαε δῖαιν  
ρορ μαε κατὰν μὶε τομαρ.

Μαε βρανάιν δο γαιρμ δο δῖαν μαε βρανάιν λὰ ἡυα concobair ἡ λὰ  
μαε διαρμαδα ἡ δο μαιε ῥέ ἀν λὰ ριν λῖε μαρρε βαλε ἀν βελαῖξ δο εἰοινν  
υῖ μαιολέοναιρε βαί ἀε ρορ α ἰοναιδ ρορρα λέ ἡαιρμρ ἰμῖεῖν.

Μαελεῖλαινν μαε λοῖλαινν υῖ μαιολέοναιρε δέεε ρορ α εὐαιρε εἰεεῖρ λὰ  
μυμῖαιν.

Σίλε ἰνγεαν διαρματα ἀν δύναιδ μεξ καῖταιξ βῆν τοιρρδεαλβαῖξ υῖ βῖαιν  
οἷοι εαιρλ δο ρίοῖταιν δέεε.

Ἐαιοῖρε νὰ μῖδε α εομῖρῶραιδ ραιρρεε ὁ ἀτ εἰατ εο ὀρποῖετ, ἅτα δο  
ὅολ ἡ ἰν μυρ δαιμῶεοιν α ναιοῖαιρῖδ ἡ γαν α τεαετ ρορ εἰῦλα.

Ὁ ριαλάν δέεε.

## ΑἴΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟΣΤ, 1490.

Ἀοιρ Ἐριορτ, μίλε, εεῖτε εἰδ, νοῦατ.

Ματὰ μαε conaincc biocairε λῖε ρατὰ, ῤῥεεῦρ μαε εἰν μὶε ματὰ  
ανκοιρε ἰνρ εαοῖν, Ἀν εανανὰς μαε τιεῖρῖνάνν δο ῥῖνὰδ ὀρμα λῖεαν, ἡ  
ῤῖολλα εῖρετ μαε ἀν ῥῖρλεῖγῖνν ραεαιρε ὅεε βαί ἡ εἰῦαιν ἡρ ῥῖοιναδῖραιε  
δέεε.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

<sup>e</sup> *Tir-Liein*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrulle, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialain's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Chuain-tuaiseirt-na-Sinna<sup>d</sup>; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin<sup>e</sup> upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Melaghlín, son of Loughlín O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain<sup>g</sup> died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.*

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoín; the Canon Mac Tiernán of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighín, a young priest, who belonged to Chuain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

“Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mae Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

“Mae Gillapatrik, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mae Gillapatrik, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

“Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

“Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mae Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

“Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Creac la hua cconcóbaip i tair maine pop Ruaióip mac toiprdealbais i tuplac na mbruigeol. Creac ele lá hua cconcóbaip pop cloinn Ruaióip buíde hi mune ppaochnat, 7 hi nōpuim taplac, 7 hi ccluan gamnac. Clann Ruaióip mec diarmata 7 a mbaos na acchao dā cimo pēin cona ngallócc-lachais do bñt ap a cionnar mais na cpuacna 7 tacar aggarb ainnin do tabairt dōib da poile co po cuimngriot a pñ polta 7 a nuapolta da ceile, ap batap daone ainnrde i naçao apoile lap po marbað aitre 7 braitre a ceile. Cio tra acē po ppaoneao lá hua concobair poppa annin, 7 do marbað ann tomaltac mac Ruaióip mec diarmata tanair maisge luirg, 7 corbmec mac tairg mic Ruaióip buíde. Ro gabadh ann donnehao mac toipr-dealbais mec dubgall, 7 pocaoe da ngallóccelaicb 7 dā cclitipn.

O concóbaip peilim pionn mac taircc mic toiprdealbais puao uí cōncóbaip peap cpoða cocctac pñ po òing a oñan pop çac tip ma timceall, 7 peap po paóipst pñol muipfohaiç do cōp connacē lé ceile decc luan capcc i tairg mecc oipeachtarig, 7 a aōnacal i notaplicce a pñupip hi pop comain.

Toiprdealbac mac toiprdealbais uí baigill do tapaccpað dia eoc a ccomling pop iomairc murbaig 7 a eēc ap a lop.

Ua çapmfohaiç muipceapac mac enpi mic concobair, 7 Concobair puao mac çollapacraicc meguidip decc.

Ruaióip mac Pilip mic conconnacē do marbað lá cloinn briain mic concobair óicc meguidip 7 la pñocē concobair apcna.

Ua caçain çlan mac aibne mic diarmata do çabail la luing tairg a himber Air.

Aoð mac maolmorpa mic Seacain uí Raçallais do çabail la cloinn çlairne mic concobair uí paçallais iar nopccain baile tomair mic çlairne lñp.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

<sup>b</sup> *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Muine-Fraechuat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

*Gamhnach*.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Rosecommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh. —See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

<sup>i</sup> *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-nam-Bruigheol<sup>b</sup>, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Conor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnach<sup>i</sup>. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Conor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Conor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name<sup>1</sup> through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach<sup>k</sup>, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kane, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air<sup>l</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

<sup>k</sup> *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

<sup>l</sup> *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber ap, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“*Hua Caethan .i. Seadan mac aibne mic diarmada hui Caethan do aipreir la luing taimic a halpam, no a humber ap ammi ium ipin blia dcan ri.*”

Sémur ócc Sabaoir do mairbad la cloinn an trionarccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac ríðraige mic arðgal meḡ maḡamna do mairbad lá rlióct conulað mic neill móir uí neill.

Feilim mac Ruðraige mic Símicín mec uíðilín do mairbad i naenðruim lá cloinn ðriam mic aóða.

Cairlén éðain duðcarrpce, .i. cairlén neill mic cuinn mec aóða buíðe do ḡabál ḡ do ðripeað lá feilim mac mic neill buíðe, ḡ cpeaá mópa la feilim mac mic uí neill buíðe ar cloinn cuinn mec aéða buíðe, ḡ ḡorpaíð ua maol-epaíðe do mairbad leirp.

Cpeaá ḡ oirpne do ðenom la hað óḡ mac aóða puat uí ðomhnaill ar cloinn ðomhnaíð mic aéða meḡuðir, ḡ a mbriúe laip co haé rñhaiḡ ḡ a mairbad ann uile, .i. cñēpe ééd bó, naip eucpat barðaða an baile (clann aóða ḡallða uí ðomhnaill) cairlén aá rñhaiḡ ðaóð ócc ḡan comairléccáð dua ðomhnaill.

O ðomhnaill ḡ ó neill do bñt i ndíð pcoraíð for aineac apoile ó Shamañ ḡo noblaicc, O ðomhnaill i nðruim bó ḡ ó neill ipin ccarrpccín, ḡ ní ðearpapat ríð na orpað, coccáð, na comēuaáð ppur an pé rin.

<sup>m</sup> *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*mð oenrpumia*.” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>n</sup> *Edan-dubh-cairrye*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarriek in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdieu’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

<sup>o</sup> *O’Mulcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

<sup>p</sup> *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim<sup>m</sup>, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge<sup>o</sup>, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe<sup>o</sup>.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up<sup>p</sup> the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face<sup>q</sup> in two camps<sup>r</sup> from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo<sup>s</sup>, and O'Neill at Cairrgin<sup>t</sup>,

(Hugh Roe):

“*Ḳapdo an capteoil .i. clann Oeōo gallda i domnaill do ēabaurt in capteoil o aeō dam-beom i domnaill (aeō puasō).*”

<sup>q</sup> *Face to face*, *for ameaē apoile*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *for enec upaili*, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word *enec* is glossed by *αἶψα*, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

<sup>r</sup> *In two camps*, *i noib pcpaib*, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral *da*, or *di*, *two*, to agree with *pcpaib*, in the ablative plural. The word *pcop*, or *r̥cop*, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote *a tent*, and in the plural, *a camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, *do b̥adap na moige da gac leic do'n poo lán do pcpaib loclann*, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “*Et viæ omnes Moniam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur.*”—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, *b, b*: “*for puapap po pluagab na n̄gr̥eac 7 fo ceip̄o up m̄or forpu co po muib̄o dib co pcpaib 7 co longpor̄paib*, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

<sup>s</sup> *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Ua dálaiz breipne, Sfan mac uilliam mic aodá paoí lé dán, Ruaidrí γ αοδῷ μάξ ερατῷ δα ἡνὰς δοῖνναλλ mic αοδῷ δόεε δά πρῖοῖνῖαοί ελοῖννε ερατῷ, Τομάρ ua lorcáin αοδῷ ολλαῖνua ua μαθαδῷ, γ Ρῖοῖν ua hanḡluinn πρῖν ἔῖομπράνὰς ερεανν δέεε.

Ua huiccinn Sfan mac pḡizail δόεε πρῖοῖν ῖαοί ερεανν lé dán δέεε.

Ua cairide cúile, γ καταρίονα ἡḡḡḡ ἔονκοβαῖρ mic caṡail meḡ paḡnaill bḡn ταιḡεε mic τοῖρρḡεαλβαῖḡ μέḡυῖδῖρ δέεε.

Donnchaḡ mac maoleacḡlann ἔαοῖς uí bῖρn co na ḡῖρ mac, pḡr ḡῖοḡ α εοῖοῖν α ῖεαṡṡ mbliḡḡan do μαρḡαḡ α meḡbail lápan ccuḡ oile do πῖοṡṡ εοῖbmaic uí bῖρn.

Caṡal mac donnchaḡ mic αοδῷ do μαρḡαḡ la conn εῖοταṡ mac αοδῷ mic εοḡan, γ la muḡḡḡḡr concobaῖρ mic διαρματα ι τῡῖρ bῖrḡḡn na πῖοḡna.

Slíoṡṡ ταιḡεε uí concobaῖρ co na ccaopaiḡeaṡṡ do ṡeaṡṡ α huḡḡ mane, γ pḡḡḡe δῖοḡ ι nuṡṡ an ḡláir, γ ταιḡεε pḡaḡ mac cairpḡe uí concobaῖρ do ḡaḡail leó. Ἰοῖραιḡḡ lá ελοῖν Ruaidrí meḡ διαρματα pḡ na ccaopaiḡeaṡṡ πῖοḡ in αḡḡaḡḡ πῖn pḡḡ, γ Ruaidrí mac εοῖbmaic meḡ διαρματα do μαρḡαḡ lar an ἰοḡḡḡḡḡḡ πῖn.

Ruaidrí mac pḡilim uí concobaῖρ doῖρḡneḡḡ in ἰοḡaḡ pḡḡḡḡ πῖn.

Ua doḡnnaill do ṡeaṡṡ lá πῖοṡṡ ταιḡεε uí concobaῖρ co tuḡḡḡe, γ an cairḡén ḡḡeḡḡḡḡ δῖοḡ.

Cḡeaṡ lá πῖοṡṡ ταιḡεε uí ἔονκοβαῖρ pḡr ua cconcobaῖρ, γ pḡr ελοῖνν πḡaḡḡḡ meḡ διαρματα ι mbḡṡar liaṡ baḡḡice.

Slíoṡṡ ταιḡεε uí concobaῖρ, γ ταιḡḡ pḡaḡ do ḡol co na ccaopaiḡeaṡṡ ι maḡḡ luḡḡe, γ α ḡḡḡḡ do ḡeaḡḡaḡ γ α nullḡuccaḡ δῖοḡ pḡḡ anḡ, γ α ḡaḡḡḡe pḡḡ do ḡῖοṡḡr apḡ.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Con Kittagh*, *conn cṡotaṡ*, i. e. Con the left-handed.

<sup>x</sup> *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglacised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordinance map, sheet 28, 29.

<sup>y</sup> *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note :



during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet ; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath ; Thomas O'Lorcan<sup>u</sup>, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clú<sup>x</sup> ; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac<sup>y</sup>.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

"Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhugh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Slóicéad lá plioét taidé uí concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc por plioét brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ccaiplén do gabail, 7 iad péin do díbir ar a ndútaig.

Craic lá físgur mac emann mic laoirig por feargur mac catail mic tomair 7 por cloinn amlaib. Craic ele lair por ua maileclainn. Craic ele lair ipin cuipín connacéac por cloinn giolla na naoim mic doinnail.

Eman dub mac Ropra tigearna calad na hanraile décc, 7 peidlimio mac giolla na naoim mic doinnail do gabail a ionaid.

Diarmait buide mac uí anlixi do marbad lá físcur mac emann i coill na cloice, 7 ua hanlixi a átair, .i. tadg mac giolla na naoim do ballad dia cuimad. Ua hanlixi do gearm do muirceapac mac uaitne uí anlixi na ionad.

Siubán ingín Murchad mic taidé glai bean doinnail meg cormáin décc.

Maileclainn mac uilliam uí ceallai 7 do gabail a meabail lá tadé mac donnchad uí ceallai 7 mac uí manmín do marbad na ríadnair 7 Maileclainn do léiccean iar ttrioll.

Eman díolmáin tigearna macáir cuipne décc.

Órian mac taidé (.i. Mag raighaill) mic catail óicc megraighaill do marbad a meabail i laetpuim lá plioét a reanacair fíin (.i. tadg mac concobair 7 ua mac maileclainn) bai ina ndaltuib agá átair.

<sup>1</sup> *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoo and Killishee, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

<sup>2</sup> *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near at hias b-Finn, on the Shannon.

<sup>3</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

<sup>4</sup> *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnaelloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

<sup>5</sup> *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

<sup>6</sup> *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Conor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe<sup>z</sup>. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh<sup>a</sup>, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>b</sup>, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche<sup>c</sup>; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place<sup>d</sup>.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac<sup>e</sup>, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman<sup>f</sup>, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin<sup>g</sup>, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated<sup>h</sup>.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuirene<sup>i</sup>, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim<sup>k</sup> by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

<sup>h</sup> *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

“A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom.”

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire Chuirene*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>k</sup> *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill.

Cairlén liaṭopoma do ḡabail la hoibḡrḡ mac tairḡ mḡḡ raḡnaill, ḡ lá rḡioḡt tomaltairḡ mec diaimata, Catál mac maíleclainn meḡraḡnaill do maḡbaḡ ip m ccairlen la hoibepḡ a ndioḡail a ḡearḡbraṭar. Cairlén liaṭopoma do ḡabail deoḡan ua Ruairc iarrin.

Cairlen ata luain do ḡabail don diolmaineac.

ḡḡralt mac dúnlairḡ uí ḡrain tigherna branaḡ décc ḡ Catáoir ua bḡoin ma ionac.

Eoin ócc mac eoin mḡir aḡile do maḡbaḡ a mebaill lá fear tḡḡ ultac bai ma ḡraḡaib rḡin diaimait maḡ cairpḡpe, ḡ boill do ḡenam de fear ma éionac.

Fionnḡuala mḡḡh Ruairḡi meḡ conmara bḡh tairḡpḡdealtairḡ mic mupchaḡ uí bḡrain décc.

Conn mac doinnail uí concoḡair corcmoḡruac do maḡbaḡ la catál mac uí concoḡair.

Maíom talman do tḡḡbrucṭacḡ hi pleib ḡaḡn dia ro mucchaḡ ceo do ḡaomib im mac maḡmura cḡoraḡ uí fḡra, ḡ lár ro maḡbaḡ capail ḡ bú ionḡa, ḡ iarcc bḡén ionḡa do tḡḡt amac ar ḡ loḡ ma nḡabar iarcc do fear ma ionac.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

<sup>1</sup> *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

<sup>n</sup> *Harper*, fear tḡḡ, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, fear tḡḡ is explained clairpeop, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own clairpeop, who cut his throat with a long knife.

<sup>o</sup> *One of his own servants*, bai ma ḡraḡaib fearm. — O'Brien explains ḡiolla ḡraḡ as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tighearna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon<sup>1</sup>.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs<sup>m</sup>, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harper<sup>a</sup>, who was one of his own servants<sup>o</sup>; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Connor.

There was an earthquake<sup>p</sup> at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught<sup>q</sup>, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlaimaigh, who was afterwards burned."

<sup>p</sup> *An earthquake*, *maðm talman*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tiriacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternit, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-lara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maíom-loé*, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

<sup>q</sup> *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loé na ngabap rapce*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loé* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *na*, in which, and *ngabap rapce*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

## AOIS CRIOST, 1491.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceitpe ced nócat, a haon.

Eoğan mac muirceartaigh mic neill ócc uí néill muirceartaic mac airt  
eoğain uí neill, ⁊ Sían puad mac Ruaidrí mezuídiu décc.

O caétain, .i. Sían mac aibne mic diarmata do léiccean ar a briaighdenur  
⁊ a éapraigéct do bín dó do cloinn magnura uí caétain puil do fídiu neac  
dia tír fein a legean amach.

Feidlimíð mac aóda mic eoğain uí neill do marbad la brian mac Ru-  
paigne mic emainn meğ matğamna, ⁊ airt ua neill deapbraetair feidlimíð do  
denaíñ crieice ⁊ teallac ngeallaccain ina díoğail. Daoine iomda do lopeac, ⁊  
do marbad leir.

Coccað anbál etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, ⁊ ua doínnail .i. aod puad  
mac neill gairb co na po fédað a rioðuccað co ndécraτ aiaon do raicéið  
an luptír iarla cille dapa, ⁊ a τοιδεéτ uad fori cula gan rið gan orpað.  
brian mac aóda gallua mic neill uí doínnail do marbad ar an ccoccað rin  
lá henrí mac enri uí neill. Ro comiéu ⁊ Ro imofgal an tenri ceuna an tír  
a ecín po baói ó neill hi τιγ gall.

Eacímíð mac mégaongura .i. mac aóda mic airt, do marbad ina τιγ fein  
ar gpeir oíde la cloinn Maileclainn mic muirceartaigh mic eoğain uí neill.

Ua rağallaiğ (Sían mac τοιρρδεalbaiğ mic Síain) macaomíðc aoiðeaðac  
deaplaicteað deağeinig do ecc hi peiméur a paeta, ⁊ a aónacail ⁊ maunirir  
an cabain, ⁊ ua rağallaiğ do gairm do Shían mac caétail mic eoğain.

Caétail mac τοιρρδεalbaiğ uí rağallaiğ do éappaing iarla cille dapa ar  
ua Rağallaiğ ócc co na briaérib ⁊ διοğbala mópa apda, ⁊ imle, ⁊ airneiri  
do denaíñ lap an pluag ngall don tír, ⁊ Mac mec balpona do gabáil ón  
trluag gall lá cloinn caétail, ⁊ mac emainn mic tomair mic feidlim uí Rağal-  
laiğ do marbad lár an pluag hirin.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iapcað is older  
than this date.

<sup>1</sup> *Were taken by him*, do bein dó.—The An-  
nals of Ulster give this passage as follows :

“A. D. 1491. Hua caétain .i. Seán mac  
aibne mic diarmata hui caetain do legen ar

a tamdecur an bliadain ri, ⁊ a coepraigéct  
do bein do clainn magnura hui caétain lap  
puil do fídiu nech daetir fein a legen.”

<sup>2</sup> *Teallach-Gealagain*.—This was a district in  
the county of Monaghan. There is a townland  
of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-one.*

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him<sup>r</sup> from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain<sup>s</sup>, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war<sup>r</sup> [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house<sup>u</sup>.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anbfoill .i. po móp."—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

<sup>r</sup> A great war, coccað anbail.—"anbail .i.

<sup>u</sup> The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was

Χρεάα μόρα λαρ αν ιαπλα (Semur mac tomáir) ap cloinn glairne mic concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ.

Μαḡ crait̃ hi τεαρινανν do denam̃ do Ruaiōri mac διαρματα mic μαρ-  
cair.

Αεὸ ἡ Ruaiōri ua mac domnaill mic αὐδα ὀεε mic αὐδα mic Raḡnaill  
mic donnchaḡ a laim̃ mēḡ crait̃ décc.

Murchaḡ mac eogain mēḡ crait̃ décc.

Ἡανρι mac hoibḡr̃ mic Semair diolm̃ain do m̃arbaḡ a αἶαρ pḡrim̃ hobḡr̃  
do ḡr̃cōri do ḡrim̃ ἡ ἔ pḡm̃ do dol do cum na poim̃a ap a lop.

Flucḡoinm̃m̃ m̃ōri hi paḡraḡ na bliad̃na pa ἡ ip̃ in poḡm̃ar ap c̃iño ḡo  
inba paḡm̃aḡa pḡri ḡilim̃ ḡo po m̃f̃c̃ arḡanna na hepenn.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1492.

Αοίρ Crioστ, mile, ceḡre c̃eḡ, noḡat, a ḡó.

Αη τοιρ̃icel ὁ duib̃iōri .i. αὐδ̃ décc.

Ruaiōri (.i. ua concobair p̃uaḡ) mac p̃eib̃lim̃iḡ uí concobair, pḡri p̃ona p̃e  
p̃iḡ, p̃ear c̃roḡa p̃é cōccaḡ décc iap̃ p̃ḡḡataiḡ toccaḡiḡe ἡ a αḡnacal hi  
τευillp̃ce.

Ο h̃aiñliḡ ḡiolla na naem̃ mac dom̃naill ταιοίρεαḡ cenél doḡḡa do m̃arbaḡ  
la a cenel p̃eip̃in.

Cōccaḡ αḡbal m̃ōri etip̃ ua Raḡallaiḡ ὀεε .i. Sḡan mac caḡail mic eogain  
ἡ caḡail mac τοιρ̃p̃ḡealḡaiḡ mic Sḡain mic eogain, do p̃ónaḡ c̃reac̃a moḡa la  
caḡail p̃op̃ ua ḡoḡann. Ο ḡoḡann dia l̃m̃m̃ain, ἡ a écc̃ p̃uwl do imp̃aiḡ.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be recon-  
ciled with O'Donnell.

<sup>w</sup> *The Earl*.—This is a mistake of the Four  
Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy  
of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1491. Great depredations this year  
by James, the son of Thomas the Earl, upon  
the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly."

<sup>x</sup> *Of Tearmann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in  
the parish of Templecarn, in the south of the  
county of Donegal. In the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster the entry is given as follows :

"Coarb and Kennfiné was made in this year  
of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the  
son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath."

<sup>y</sup> *Donough Alainn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

<sup>z</sup> *Much wet*.—This entry is given as follows  
in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1491. Great rain during nearly all  
the Summer of this year, and the like in the  
Autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it  
was not seen since the deluge came upon the



Great depredations were also committed by the Earl<sup>w</sup> (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann<sup>x</sup>.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn<sup>y</sup> Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet<sup>z</sup> and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.*

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Conor Roe, son of Felim O'Conor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan<sup>b</sup> ; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermagh, was destroyed."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

"A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd<sup>c</sup> [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

<sup>b</sup> *O'Gowan*, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Σεφραῖο, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Σίε γ οραδ δο δαναί ειπιι να νοοιναίλλ γ ο νείλλ γο βελταίinne.

Conn mac airt mic cunn uí conóðar do mārðað lá muintir iarla cille  
ðara tre upðor cuaille tucc pé ar puccað ar an iarla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Caves, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest<sup>c</sup> thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, “*má'p ; íop,*” “if it be true ;” and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Málmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

“Sir John O'Reily sett downe the limites of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

“Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

“Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

“Item, by the said” [auncient] “custom it was lawfull for Orelly to ccess upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearely one foteman upon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

“Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessione of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.”

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that “John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the townes and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghduhlen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage.” This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí doínnaiill do gheimhucéad lá a aítar.

Sían mac cairppe uí neill do marbhad lá cloinn hui anluain ḡ lá cloinn pemaínn uí anluain hi ttraigbaile dúime dealccan.

Peiðlimið mac toiprðealbaid mic aeða uí neill do marbhad lá henri mac briam na coillead mic eoḡain uí neill.

Corpmac mac aeða mic Pílip meḡuðir décc.

Colla mac domhchad mec doínnaiill do marbhad ma tigh fín do éaoir éínead ḡ an tíg do loicead, ḡ tpiúr nó cétar do lftmarbhad ann don éaoir ceona.

Órian mac emainn mec doínnaiill, ḡ a mac do marbhad lá cloinn méḡ matḡamna ḡ lá cloinn tSían buide meḡ matḡamna.

Aibne mac aibne uí catáin, ḡorpaíð, ḡ Sían ḡallua, dá mac Shíain (i. ó catáin) mic aibne mic diaimada do marbhad lá ualtar mac uðilín ḡ la heóm catánaé mac eóm mic doínnaiill ballaidḡ, ḡ lá tomair ua catáin briatair a natar uair ar ar a tairraing tanḡatetar do denaí an marbda hírin.

Mac ḡillepinnéin i. toiprðealbaid mac briam mic enrí éroraig, ḡ peiðlimið puad mac domhchad mec ḡillepinnéin décc.

Más crait (i. comarba tómpaill daeócc) diaimait mac marcar mic muirir mic mocoil mic anðriara décc.

Pílip mac uilliam meḡuðir do marbhad lá hua ccatalán i mbaile Rir-  
nóirí mic an Rívepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moyalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnaecunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim, the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille<sup>d</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain<sup>e</sup>, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle<sup>f</sup> the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradn House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

<sup>e</sup> *In jest*, or puccpaó, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

<sup>d</sup> *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

<sup>f</sup> *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

Τοιρρῶεalbác ballac mac uí conócobair failge .i. mac cuinn mic an éalbais, 7 mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Sflain mec conmapa décc.

Αν calbác mac uí conócobair failge .i. mac catáoir mic cuinn mic an éalbais do mapbác lá cuib do muinir mic iarla upmuin (Semur mac Sflain mic Semair buirilep) .i. le maigirir garp, 7 maigirir garp péin do gabail fócedóir la iarla cille dapa.

Créacá mópa la catál mac τοιρρῶεalbais 7 paǵallais, 7 le cloinn mécc mátgainna (.i. Rémann) glairne 7 brian, 7 le giolla pattraice mac aoda ócc mécc mátgainna (ap tarraing catál uí paigillis) ap ua paǵallais .i. ap Seaan mac catál mic eoǵain, 7 ap a braitrib ap éna.

Créacá mópa ele la hua paǵallis ap cloinn glairne uí paigillis, 7 mac Sflain buide mecc mátgainna .i. eoǵan do mapbác a tóraigect na creacá rin lá cloinn glairne, 7 gearóid mac émainn mic tomair mic feilim uí paigillis do gabail ap in tóraigect cedna.

Sflain buide mac eocain mic Ruðraige mic apogail meǵ mátgainna décc hi pfeil tigeaprais.

Domnall mac enri mic eocain, 7 giolla pattraice mac catmaoil do gabail 7 mac catmaoil (.i. eniann) do mapbác la cloinn Remann mégmátgainna .i. glairne 7 brian. Ro mapbác, 7 po gabác poǵaíde oile don éur poin cennoṡatpíde. Domnall tra do eluṡ ap carlén Muineacáin hi ceionn tpectmancie iar na gabail.

Ua cléiricch taṡcc cam ollam uí domnall i neicci hi piliṡeacṡ 7 a pñeup pñi tige aoiṡñ coitén do épénais 7 do tpuaccáibh décc iar mbpñé buada ó ṡmān 7 ó ṡñmān.

Pláig ionǵṡnátac irin mīde .i. pláig ceteopa nuair piéṡt, 7 ṡac aen tñeclñ tar an pē rin nó téapnac, 7 ní gabác naoiṡin nó leimb bícca.

<sup>s</sup> *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

<sup>h</sup> *St. Tighearnach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart ; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly ; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys ; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach<sup>b</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry<sup>i</sup>, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners ; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan<sup>k</sup> a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague<sup>l</sup> [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration ; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

<sup>k</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>l</sup> *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *plagú alluap*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Μας ιαπλά υπμυήαν το τεαάτ ι νερίνη ιαρ μβήτ αθηαδ ποδα ηι ραα-  
 παιβ. Σλουάεαδ λαίριδε, λά ηυα μβριαν εο να βραιέριβ, γ λα μας υλλιαμ  
 ελονμε Ριοεαυδ ι νουτχαιγ βυιτιεραδ γ μιηλα βυιτιεραδ το έαδαε το μας  
 αν ιαπλά γ γαιοιδιλ λαγειαν το γαβαιλ λεό. Αν μιθε το μιλλεαδ λαρ αν ποεραυε  
 ρην. Σπαίο να εαοραδ ι νάε ελιατ το λορεαδ ον ιυρτιρ. Σίν το όεναμ ιαρρην  
 έτορρα γ αν ιυρτιρ [ι. ετιρ μας ιαπλά υπμυήαν γ ιαπλά ελλε θαρα], ι. ιοναδ  
 α αταρ πέιν αγ γαε αση διοδ γ ιοναδ αν ρίγ ι νερίνη, ι. αν ελοιδεαμ γ  
 γαε αρ βήν λαρ το εορ ι νορλανμ αιρβέρρυεε ατα ελιατ νό γο ρήδιγδ αν  
 ρί έτορρα γ εο εσυρεαδ αρ αν εόραδ ιαττ. Δά ήε ποεανν αρ αρ λείεε  
 ιαπλά ελλε θαρα α οριε, ι. αν ιυρτιρεετ δε, γ επέρ αρ έριγ α βαράντυρ  
 γαλλ μιθε πό όάγ νά ρο εόγανμιοτ λαρ ι ναεάαδ μιε ιαπλά υπμυήαν,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

<sup>m</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *The street of the sheep,* now corruptly Ship-street; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepe-street. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

<sup>o</sup> *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for



The son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup> came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep<sup>a</sup> in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place<sup>c</sup>, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office<sup>p</sup> of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations:

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Ταῖς αὐτῶν υἱοῖς ἰοῦδα δὸ ḡallaib̄ tpeim̄tpeide uair po cpechað, ⁊ po loipeceað ḡo coitc̄fn̄ iate ar ḡac̄ aip̄o ina tpeim̄ceall lá ḡaoidealaib̄ iar na tpeicec̄fn̄ don iarla.

hoib̄f̄ro mac maolpuanaid̄ meḡpaḡnaill aðbar toir̄ḡ conmaicne p̄ein na b̄p̄om̄pac̄ ⁊ p̄e p̄ir̄ d̄eccc̄ map̄aon p̄ir̄ do m̄arḡað, ⁊ do loipecað ⁊ t̄c̄m̄pall cille tpean̄in p̄or̄ b̄ru p̄ionna lá p̄lioct̄ caṡail̄ oicc̄ m̄eccc̄ paḡnaill, ⁊ lá muin̄-tir̄ c̄earḡballán.

Cpeac̄ lá heoḡan ua Ruairc̄ ⁊ nuib̄ b̄riúin na p̄ionna dia po m̄arḡað mac uí b̄ir̄n caṡail̄ mac muir̄c̄f̄it̄aḡ mic t̄aioḡ mic c̄orb̄maic̄.

P̄or̄b̄air̄ la conc̄obar̄ mac diaḡmata t̄iḡearna maḡḡe luip̄ce p̄or̄ c̄ar̄-paice loṡa c̄e, ⁊ ua doim̄naill̄ da c̄or̄i d̄i do d̄ruim̄ p̄ioḡa.

Cairl̄én baile na huam̄að do aṡḡdenaib̄ lá p̄lioct̄ aḡḡa mec̄ diaḡmata.

Conc̄obar̄ occc̄ mac conc̄obar̄ mic caṡail̄ oicc̄ meḡpaḡnaill̄ do m̄arḡað lá p̄lioct̄ Maoilecl̄ann meḡpaḡnaill̄.

Slóic̄ceað lá hua ndom̄naill̄, la hua Ruairc̄ ⁊ lá heoccam̄ ua Ruairc̄ hi muin̄tir̄ eolair̄ do ṡaḡac̄ t̄iḡearnaip̄ uí puairc̄ a cloinn̄ maoilecl̄ann, ⁊ a b̄f̄im̄ḡf̄o uime ⁊ an t̄ir̄ do m̄illeað̄ eit̄ip̄ arḡbar̄ ⁊ p̄oip̄cecn̄. Maḡpaḡnaill̄ do ḡair̄m̄ d̄oib̄ duilliam̄ mac IR̄ ⁊ nacchað Maoilecl̄ann mic uilliam̄ baí aṡhað̄ p̄oḡa ip̄in̄ t̄aioir̄ḡeccc̄ ina aenar̄.

Muir̄ceap̄tað mac maṡḡam̄na uí b̄riain̄ do éccc̄ da ḡonaib̄ ⁊ t̄euaðmuim̄ain iar na loṡ ar an p̄luac̄ic̄eað̄ p̄eim̄paicē .i. p̄loic̄ic̄eað̄ mic iarla up̄muim̄an.

Anluan mac maṡḡam̄na uí b̄riain̄ do m̄arḡað la p̄lioct̄ don̄nchað̄ uí b̄riain̄.

Aḡḡ mac p̄lannchaḡḡa ollan̄ t̄euaðmuim̄an ⁊ p̄p̄eínsc̄hup̄, ⁊ a m̄b̄riṡc̄f̄innar̄ d̄eccc̄.

T̄aioccc̄ mac ḡlann̄ mic t̄aioccc̄ mec̄ don̄nchað̄, ⁊ c̄orb̄maic̄ mac conc̄obar̄

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

<sup>a</sup> *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

<sup>s</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

<sup>t</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach<sup>a</sup>, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain', on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan<sup>s</sup>.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha' was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muintir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain<sup>u</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>w</sup>.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahooovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghlan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnall cainn do éomtuirtim lé apoile ap an nḡaeбай, 7 apoile doib do éomrbað a éile an míoib do epna dib.

Ḃrian mac neill ḡallba 7 eimeap a mac do ḡabail a mebail lá ḡallab cappḡe fḡḡḡḡḡ, 7 a éioḡnacal do éloinn éuinn mec aeḡa buide.

Mac muḡraḡe mec uioilín co rochaide móip do troiḡeaéab amaille fḡḡḡḡ do marbað lá hua ccaétán.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1493.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirpe éeð, noéat, a epí.

Αn τοipicel ua lucapén, (eoḡan,) paoi cléipḡ ḡécc.

O Néill, .i. conn mac enpi mic eocean laim éioḡnaicte péð 7 maóine pεap epoða coccéac do marbað i meabail lá a ḡeapbpaétap péin Enpi ócc.

Ua doimnall do ḡol i epip eocean ap tappainḡ doimnall mic enpi mic eoḡan, 7 ua neill do ḡairim do doimnall, 7 bpaḡe an típe do ḡabail do cen mo éá ó caétan, 7 o meallán. O neill eile do ḡairim ḡenpi ócc (i nacchaib doimnall) lá hua ccaétán 7 lá hua meallan, 7 nḡ bó teéta uap bá hé doimnall an pḡḡḡḡḡ.

Doimnall mac eoḡan mic eoḡan mic neill óicc uí neill do marbað la ḡpoinḡ do muipip apḡ mic cuinn mic epí uí neill.

Ua moḡba conall mac ḡauib do marbað pa éapléen baile na mbaélaé hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

\* *Guelbach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ's head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazareus rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

“ The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

“ Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

“ A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years” [have elapsed] “ since the last hot summer.

“ Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

“ The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “ and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach<sup>x</sup>; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane<sup>y</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.*

The Official O'Luchairen<sup>z</sup> (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels<sup>a</sup> and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously<sup>b</sup> killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

<sup>z</sup> *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an zoifficel hua lučapen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

<sup>a</sup> *Bestower of jewels*, lam̃ zioónaicéé réo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts." \*

<sup>b</sup> *Treacherously*, i meabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice*" for the i meabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."

cepié bulbaé la dheim do munuir iapla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomai  
in mórda 7 ua mórda do denaí do niall mac doinnall.

O hanluain, .i. emann ruad mac murchad do marbad la cloinn aoda mic  
eogain uí neill.

Mac arptám Paetpacc mac aoda ruad décc.

Fiomhnaíla mǵh uí concobair paulge, .i. an calbaé mac murchad bñ  
i doinnall, mall garb mac toirprealbaig an piona, 7 po ba bñ iapam daod  
buidé mac briam ballaig, bñ do conneio a febdaé iap nécc na ndeigfeap  
pín ppi ré naoí mbliadhna cēpacaétt go hionnraic onopaé cpaibdeé caonduē-  
páéttáé décc an 25. Iul.

Caitríona mǵh aoda ruad még matganna (bñ pñe uí Raǵallaiǵ, .i.  
toirprealbaig mic Sñam mic eogain) décc.

Niall mac Sñam buide uí neill décc ma bpaigdhap.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac enpi mic eogain), .i. doinnall 7 enpi ócc do  
toéap ppi apoile aǵ an nglaipdomann, 7 bpipead ap doinnall co na munuir.  
Mac doinnall (.i. Raǵnall) conrapal gallócclaé uí néill do na triup mac,  
Somaple, Ruadpí, 7 tuatál, 7 emann mac mec doinnall mópí, .i. Mac colla  
mic toirprealbaig mic giollaípuice, Mac Ruadpí mic aoda ballaig mic  
doinnall, dubgall 7 donnchaó ócc dá mac donnchaó még doinnall, Emann  
mac Sñam buide uí neill, aon bpipeaé mac Sñam mic aipt, Ua haoda. .i.  
pñidopda mac an ballaig uí aoda 7 dponǵ mopí ele do marbad ann cen mo

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the shepherds. This castle was situated in the parish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were seated in this territory, but who are long extinct.—See note under the year 1489, from which it will be seen that their territory lay along the Barrow. It was the name of a district on the east side of the Barrow, between Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry, near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in a poem describing the martial achievements of O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as plundered by him :

“Cill beapa at diaó a noíe epuó,  
‘Sa baile nua a mbíod bulbuig,  
Ní tap teioe ón dá baile,  
Ǵlap Eile pan Umapoe.

“Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,  
And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,  
Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,  
Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach<sup>c</sup>, in Crioch-Bulbach<sup>d</sup>, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More<sup>e</sup> [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv. son of Turlough-an-Flhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood<sup>f</sup> for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn<sup>g</sup>, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglass, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha<sup>h</sup> (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

<sup>c</sup> *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More.”

The mistake lies in inserting *ui mópda*, i. e. the genitive case of *ua mópda*, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

<sup>f</sup> *Her widowhood*, *α πεδωαετ*.—This should be *α πεδωαετ*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *πεωδ*, a widow.

<sup>g</sup> *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrumnond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

τάτ. Ro γαβαδ ann mall mac Sfam buide uí neill, aed mac domnall mic enni í neill, γ domnchaδ mac caímaoil co poéaδib oile.

O domnall, .i. aod puad co na élonn conn, γ aod do δol nópi pluaγ zo maéib ioétair connaét im ua Ruairc féilim mac domnchaδ mic tiγearnann óig im eoγan mac tiγearnán mic ταιδce adbar tiγearna bpeirne an tan pin im domnall mac eoγan uí conéobair tiγearna ioétair connaét, γ iar na ττιονól co na poépaiδe zo haonbaile, tucc ua domnall a acchanδ pop éoiccead ulaδ ποip γac nóipeac co páimce ττιan conγail, appiδe ι lft caíail, appiδe ι nuib eaéδac, γ appiδe ι noipτearaib. Ro hoipccδ γ po cpeachaδ lft caíail laip don éup pin γ γac típ ττιep a ndeachanδ dá mbaoí ι néccpaiττε ppup. An ceem ττιa boí ποim pop an tuyp pin po tíonol ua neill, .i. enpi ócc mac enni mic eoγan a poépaiττε im macc maéγanna, .i. aod ócc mac aod a puad mic puδpaiγe, im maγ aonγupa, aod mac aip mic aod a co-lion a poépaiδe, γ co pluaγ diaipimide cen mo táτ piδe. Ruccpat an pluaγ ioimδa pin pop ua domnall ι mbeanδaib hoipce co po iaδpat ποimē γ na diaδ. Ro puilngfoib γ po hionépaδ an tanpoplann pin lá hua ndomnall co cobpaδ comnapc co pangatτai a pluaγa laip ma momláine ττιap doδaing na conape. laip poétain do na maéib ceétairδa zo haon maγin po opuaγpft γ po éopaiγpoc a poépaiδe aγhaδ mδ aγhaδ. Ro pcpaδ comllng piocδa amiaipua, γ ioaipcecc ainnup aicmeil ftoppa. Ro éumimγ cíc díob a pínγom, γ a nua pola dia poile. Acé cína po mēbaδ maδm po deóid pop ua neill co na poépaiτe. Ro mapbaδ m tan pin lá hua ndomnall, Sfan puad mac domnchaδ mécc maéγanna co poéaδib ele, γ ní po léicc doipcata dñipδ an laoi γ éopaiγ ιa hoíδce do pluaγ uí domnall an maδm do lñman ainnal po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

<sup>1</sup> *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

<sup>1</sup> *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Oggia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the *Dimsenchus*, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view



number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior<sup>j</sup>; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rory, and by Magemis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche<sup>j</sup>, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully<sup>k</sup>, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass<sup>l</sup>. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night<sup>m</sup>, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce l

<sup>k</sup> *Firmly and powerfully*, co cobraoib coimnapte.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is gu calma cobraio, i. e. bravely and firmly.

<sup>l</sup> *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

<sup>m</sup> *Beginning of the night*, &c., that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

" 7 muna beic foigri na hoioi doib po baó ppaenmaioim poim hua nooinaill, i. e.

lann leó conid fí do rígenpat forlongpóire na hoidee rin do gabail bail in po rraínre an maíom rin beinne boirde. Ro arceanáttar dia ttiḡib iar ná mairac iar mbriúe buada ḡ corccair ḡac tíre ḡur a pangattar.

ḡurpacó for ua ceoncobair pfaillḡe (.i. caḡaoir mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ) lá Maḡ eoḡaccam (Semur mac Comla mic aḡda buide) ḡ mac uí concobair Taḡḡ mac caḡaoir, Mac toirpḡealbaiḡ ballaiḡ uí concobair, Mac arpe uí concobair, ḡ da mac aḡda uí maonaiḡ do ḡabail ann, ḡ ceḡre píciḡ eac do buam díob.

Toirpḡealbaí mac taiḡḡ in concobair, ḡ caḡal mac muirceḡtaiḡ mic peilim uí concobair do cpochaḡ lá hua ceoncobair pfaillḡe caḡaoir mac cuinn, et cetera.

Corbmac mac diaimatta mec diaimatta tanairi maḡe luirce do mairbaḡ lá clom Ruaiḡri mec diaimatta.

Cpeac la clom Ruaiḡri mec diaimatta for phioḡt taiḡḡ in concobair, ḡ com mac peiḡlimiḡ rin uí concobair, ḡ tomaltaí óce mac tomaltaicé an euiḡ mec diaimatta do mairbaḡ leo.

Mac conimide, .i. taiḡḡ mac concobair ruaiḡ mic eacmarcaḡ raiḡ piri ḡana ḡ poḡlainnteac do mairbaḡ lá moḡaiḡ dia munipir pín, .i. mac uí clu-mán.

Concobair mac uí ḡalaiḡ brieḡne déce.

Comtae cille ḡara ḡ ceall ḡara péim do loḡccaḡ lá mac iapla upmu-mian.

Semur maḡeoḡaccán taiḡíreac cenél pīachaí mic néill déce, ḡ laiḡneac a ḡraḡair do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

" *O'Macnaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Macnaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

" *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceḡre píciḡ eac do buam díob, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

" *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Connor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Connor, the son of Art O'Connor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh<sup>a</sup>, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses<sup>o</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Connor, were hanged by O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Connor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people. i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>p</sup>.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place<sup>q</sup>.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlín, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1494.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, Μιλε, ceitpe céo, nocat, a cftair.

Αν ινḡfnoub ινḡfn uí doínnail (aoð Ruao) bfn neill mic cuinn mec aoða bunðe uí neill décc.

Cuulað mac aoða mic eoccam mic neill óicc í neill, Eoḡan mac doínnail ballaḡ méḡuoir, brian mac diaimata í dubða ḡ O fñḡail conmac mac Sfean mic doínnail mic Sfean mic doínnail an dapa taoíreað do baí an tan-pin ipin anḡaile décc.

Ḥiollapaττραιcc mac mec maḡmupa meḡuoir décc, ḡ a aðnacal i nðún na nḡall an tpeap lá iapτtain.

Doínnail mac eoḡan u concobaip tiḡeapna pliccḡ, fñ aḡmāp ionnpaḡ-teo pēap aḡá paibe ó coipppiað co bun dubðe ma linn lām ḡ ma tobaḡ tēct do māpbað ḡ do loḡccað a meabail ap ḡpeip i mbaðbðún m capleim hi mbun pinne la cloinn Ruaoip mic toipḡdealbāḡ cappaḡ (Sfean ḡ brian), ḡ Ruaoip mac toipḡdelbāḡ cappaḡ do ḡabail a ionaio.

Tuaḡal mac toipḡdealbāḡ na mapτ uí neill, ḡ tpi pin décc dia mūmτip m mupchað ua loḡcām do mapbað lá cloinn éana, ḡ lá cloinn brian na coilleað mic eoḡan uí neill.

Toipḡdealbāc mac donnchaio mic tomaip meḡ paipḡaðam do māpbað la cloinn eoccam mic tomaip, ḡ lá pēapḡal mac tomaip mic tomaip meḡ paipḡaðam dupcōp paḡḡde.

Eom bñmach mac maolmūpe mec iuibne co nūpuḡ dia ḡallóḡlaeāb do māpbað lá taðcc mac cuinn mic doínnail mic eoḡan uí neill, ḡ lá haoð puao mac ḡlaipne mic pēmann mic Ruḡpaḡḡe meḡ maḡḡamna, ḡ a naðnacal i naḡmaeā.

<sup>1</sup> *Bunduff*, bunduibe, i.e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i.e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Shgo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

<sup>5</sup> *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the f, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down-Survey this townland is called Carroweaslane (i. e. Castle-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-four.*

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curlicu Mountains to Bunduff<sup>r</sup>, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne<sup>s</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh<sup>t</sup>, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart<sup>u</sup> O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana<sup>w</sup>, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh<sup>x</sup>, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

<sup>r</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

<sup>u</sup> *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

<sup>w</sup> *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

Μαϊὸν πορ γάλλανβ λά Μάγ ματζαμίνα (αὐὸ ὅεσ μαε αὐὸα πιαὸ) ἡ λά  
 हुआ पाङ्गलाङ (Sfain mac caíuil, mic eoḡain mic Sfain) δὺ in πο μαρβὰδ ἐπὶ  
 πρίετ δυαπλὲβ γάλλ, ἡ in πο γὰβὰδ βραιζὲε ιομὸα.

Semur mac mec maḡnupa do mārβὰδ dupcor do παἰζιτ λά cloinn cōrbmaic  
 meḡ paīmπαὸάιν. Emann mac cōrbmaic mic maḡnupa πο τέιλεε an τυρέορ.

Slioct eoḡain mic doīmnaill mic muirceapταιḡ do ὅολ hi ccaipλέn plicciḡ.

Iapla cille ὕαρα do γὰβαν ι naé eliaé .i. la paχαιβ, ἡ α cōp ταπιρ ḡο  
 paχοιβ.

Doīmnaill mac maōileacélainn méγpaḡnaill aḡbaρ τιḡeapna πορ α ὀυτῃαἰḡ  
 péin do mārβὰδ ὕασον upcōp παἰζὲε λά cloinn Peiblimō mic ḡiolla na naōm  
 mic doīmnaill mic muirceapταιḡ mīdiḡ ι mbaile na capαὸ.

Semur (βραέταρ iapla cille ὕαρα) do mīlleaḡ na mīde an ccein do baí  
 an ταπλα hi ττιḡ an πἰḡ.

Iapla cille ὕαρα, .i. ḡeapóid mac tomaip, ἡ mac iapla upmuīmān, .i. Semur  
 mac Sfain mic Senaip buiḡilep do τοιδεέτ ὁ τιḡ πἰḡ paχαn iap nḡénaīm píoḡa  
 étoppa, ἡ eḡuaρḡ Pōnḡuill Riḡipe Saχαnac do téaéτ leó ina iupτίρ ι nepinn.

Ο doīmnaill αὐὸ πιαὸ co na ποέpaiḡe do ὅολ pa ccaiplen Slicciḡ ἡ α bñé  
 blaḡ mōp don blaḡḡain pi hi ppoplongpopit ina timcéall, ἡ ὁαóine ιομὸα do  
 μαρβὰδ αὐὸ don cūp pin pa mac mec uilliam bípc (uilliam mac piocaip  
 mic emann mic tomaip) pa uilliam mac uí ḡalleubap, .i. Emann mac doon-  
 chaḡ mic loélainn, ἡ pa eoccan mac cōrbmaic cappaiḡ uí ḡalleubap, ἡ pa  
 doīmnaill apannach, ceann pḡḡna albanac do bí hi ppoéaip uí doīmnaill. Ro  
 μαρβὰδ beop ὀpōḡ ele cen mo éát pīde la uapḡaib an ccaiplein, .i. le bpian  
 caéé mac ταḡḡe mic eoccan, láp an ccaibac ccaoch mac doīmnaill mic  
 eoccan, ἡ λά muinḡip aipε ipin paīmπαὸ do pónaḡ muipin.

<sup>y</sup> *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

<sup>z</sup> *Poyneil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Poyneill. He was Sir Edward Poynings, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, “as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council.” It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Connor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John<sup>y</sup>, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil<sup>z</sup>, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt<sup>a</sup>. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts.

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Αλαχανδαίρ mac gille eppuicc mec doínnall, .i. fíri ionaít mec doínnall do mairbáð lá héóm catanað mac eoin mic doínnall ballaig hi ppuð ío october.

Sían mac Eocchain ui doínnall do cpochað le Cono mac Aóda puatú uí doínnall.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1495.

Αοίρ Cριοςτ, míle cñtpe céo, nócat, a cúicc.

Sían μαγυιόρ mac píaρaίρ mic μυιρμ, pñpún ðoίpe máoλaín, 7 aίpéí-neatá éλaοíμμηpí pεaίρ tίge aοíðfð coitécínn, 7 aί pεaίpún ua híaóða pάθpαicc décc.

Ruaðpí mac τοίppðealβαίγ éαppaίγ uí cóncobair tίgeαpna cαpppíe ðpoma éλað décc. Ro pár ímpípáín eítup pλíoét doínnall ím tίgeαpny aί tίpe, .i. eíðpí pεíðlímíð mac μαgñny p mic bpaín, 7 Ruaðpí ócc mac Ruaðpí ballaίγ, Mupceapταc cαó mac μαgñny uí concobair, Ruaðpí ócc, 7 τοίpp-ðealβαc mac Ruaðpí mic bpaín do tuitím pé pοίle í ðpupm éλað hi pppíót-gum. Aί tίp ðaínnáín aγ pñðlímíð ðe pín.

Copbmac (.i. μαg cαpécαίγ) mac τaíðcc mic copbmaic tίgeαpna mupcc-paίge do mairbáð lá a ðñpbaécαίρ pñm eoγaín mac τaíðcc co na éλómm, pñp mέαóαíγctε 7 onopαíγctε na heccαίpí, 7 céo púndúpí máíμpτpe cille cpeíðe pεaίρ pío opðαίγ pαóίpe aί ðoínnαίγ ðo cóngbaίl ína tίp péín aμαίl pío ba tεcécα, décc, 7 eoccan mac τaíðcc ðo γaíbaίl a íonaíð.

Μαgñny mac eoγaín puatú mec μαgñny tίgeαpna tίpe tαaécαíl μαoίl-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

" Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

<sup>c</sup> *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

" A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *uiº. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

<sup>d</sup> *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called " Sir Patrick."



Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-five.*

John Maguire<sup>c</sup>, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick<sup>d</sup>), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe<sup>e</sup>, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fermuagh.



Aengus<sup>s</sup>, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland<sup>b</sup>, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichit<sup>i</sup>, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite<sup>k</sup>. And now, when they had their weapons of valour<sup>l</sup> ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him<sup>m</sup>. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

τιρε δυα δονναλλ τυεερατ να πλόιό εῖςταρῶα ταέαρ τυλλῶορβ τιμνερναέ  
 δια ποιλε αέτ ατά νί εῖνα δο μαδμαγεαδ αν πλυαζ ανῶρ λά hua νδονναλλ  
 αῖναλ βα μῖνιε λειρ ὄρυνι α ναῖματ πριρ. Ro μαρβαδ δον εῦρ ριν ταδὲε  
 mac brian mec donnehaδ τιγεαρνα ua nailella, εοζαν εαοέ mac Rnaδῶρ  
 í dubda τιγεαρνα ua ppiacpác μυαῖθε, ὅριαν εαοέ mac ταδὲε mic εοζαν, γ  
 ταδῆ mac δονναλλ mic εοζαν, γ εian mac brian uí γαδῶα. Ua γαδῶα ρεμ  
 .i. διαρματ mac εοζαν δο γαβάλ ανι. Ro μαρβαδ, Ro βαῖτεαδ γ πο γαβὰδ  
 ποχαῖθε δο ῥαορῆλανῶαῖβ γ ὡαορῆλανῶαῖβ connaét cen μοῦατ ρῖδε ιρ ιι  
 μαδῶι ριν θεοιλ αν ὄροιέτ. Mac uí ὡιγῖλλ, ταδῆ mac néill mic τοιρρῖδεαλ-  
 βαῖζ δο μαρβαδ ι ρριότῆυν ιρ ιι μαδῶι ριν. Hua δονναλλ δο ιονηραδ γ δο  
 ορζαν α ἔεερατ uile ιρην εερῖα ι εεοιτενιε co mbaτari μαραιῖτε δό.

Ταδῆ mac δονναλλ εανιιι δο γαβάλ τοιρῖγεαχτα ua nailealla.

Mac william clonne ριόεαρῶ, .i. Ριόεαρτ ὅεε δο ἑαέτ ι μοῦατari con-  
 naét, γ αν ἡεῖο νάρ ἡῖλλ ua δονναλλ δον τίρ ποῖιε ριν δο ἡῖλλεαδ λαρ.

O neill (.i. δονναλλ) δο δεναῖν ερεῖε αρ ua neill ele (ενρι), γ ὄριονζ δο  
 μαρβαδ εατορρα.

O Neill (ενρι), Μαζ αονγυρα (αοδ mac απτ mic αοδα), O hanluam  
 (Μαοιεῆλανν mac ρεῖλνιῖδ), γ mac μέζ μαῖζαῖινα (γιollaπαρραice mac  
 αοδα ὡζ mic αοδα ρυαῖδ) δο ὅλ ρλυαζ ι ρρεαριῖβ μαναέ, γ baile mec γιolla-  
 ρυαῖδ uile δο ὀρεαδ λέό. Ro τιρῖαλλρατ απῖθε διονηραῖῖδ ἡεζυῖδρι, γ πο  
 ῖεαλλρατ μῖνα βραδῶαῖρ ρῖτ ὁ Μαζυῖδρι co ἡῖλλῖδρι α ἑῖρ uile co baile  
 uí ρλαμναῖῖαν. Αρ α αῖ νί hanlaid δο ραλα δῶῖβ αέτ βατταρ ὡα οῖδὲε δον

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to  
 oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully  
 and prosperously. The following were slain on  
 the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of  
 Owen O'Connor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son  
 of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige,  
 the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough;  
 O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Caech, son of Rory  
 O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son  
 of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy per-  
 sons were lost both by killing and capturing. On  
 O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e.  
 the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was  
 slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the  
 son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the in-  
 stance of Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell,  
 son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle  
 of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and  
 Mac William plundered all that he found to  
 adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and  
 he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son  
 of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen  
 persons both men and women were smothered  
 by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful  
 young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of  
 Donnell Cam, was smothered."

<sup>a</sup> *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies<sup>a</sup> turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed<sup>b</sup> was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrik, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh<sup>c</sup>. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain<sup>d</sup>. Things did not turn

phrase. thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

<sup>a</sup> *Had not destroyed*.—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmaesaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.



out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach', and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige<sup>s</sup> of Caill-an-nhuillinn<sup>t</sup> ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr<sup>u</sup> (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigeman of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>w</sup>, a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tircconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins<sup>x</sup>, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin<sup>y</sup> had the finest

<sup>w</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>x</sup> *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóan aon ba dhírcecaigte bñh, each (.i. dub a coite),  
 7 cú baí ina comhoccuip. Ro fanóruim teóta riar an tan rin do éuingiò an  
 eic. Ro hépaò eipruim imon eoch, iar na éingeallaò do Chonn daon dia  
 muinip. Ní po hairipeaò lairruim co raimce tar doócaing gaé conaie baoi  
 poime co riacét co na fñóan mbice móir gan rabaò gan raúaccaò ipm  
 aóhaig go tech Meic Eóan 7 epgaótar Mac Eóan lair po céoóir, 7 baóí  
 a bñh, a eac, 7 a éñ co na uile maítear ap cumar Cuinn, uap fpié an tech  
 7 pe heich décc amalle ppa ip in mbaile don éur rin. Ro cpeachaò na  
 glinne uile la muinip Chunn apabarach. Do bñit iapañ ógaipécc a maime  
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mhñic Eóan, 7 po lícc a pñr a geimel  
 éuice iar poétain tar banna riar, 7 do bñit an teach go ceipécaib 7 co  
 nédaiaib aóble lair co riacét típ Aóda, 7 po fupail na epícha do léccan por  
 a pérgopraib. Do éafó iapañ po céoóir co na muinip dhírbóilip fñh, 7 gur  
 an lín pluaig por caínnaccaip doneoc bai poñámur a aéar í doínnall, 7 ní po  
 hairipeaò lair co riacét tar Sionann, iapañ ipm muñain co po lírcepeachaò

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glins of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

<sup>z</sup> *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glins should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

<sup>a</sup> *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “*Acá go leop bpeug 7 uaé ápaon po*—‘There is enough of lies and horror here!’”

<sup>b</sup> *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congail, or O'Conall, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveagh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveagh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Faihbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony



wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised<sup>z</sup> by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound<sup>a</sup>, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirlugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn<sup>b</sup>, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcadiubhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Corc, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 386.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Concls were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynelow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

λαρ μαζή ὁ εἰσμεχινὸς ἰ δουτῆαζ μὲζ κάριταζ. Ρο ρυί ιαριανῖ μα ρριζιηζ  
 εο νοιρενιβ, εδαλαιβ, ἡ ερῖεαιβ ιομβανῖ λαρ εο ράνιεε ιαρ ιμβυαὶὸ ταρ εἰρνε  
 ζο δύν να ηζαλλ. Ρο πανναὶὸ λαρριυμῖ ἀνηρῖν ἰ ναῖν λο acc Αῖρὸ να τινῖ  
 αοίλ να ερῖεχα ρῖν τυεε α δουτῆαζ Μὲζ καριταζ ραν μυμῖαν, ἡ ερῖεχα Μῖησι  
 Εοαν να ηγλιννῖ α χαριτέρῖ υλαὶ. Λα ρέ εἰεεε ρεαέτμῖαινε δέεε δο ροναίττ  
 ιηρῖν λα Κομ μαε Αῖοδα ρυαὶὸ ἰ δομνῖαλλ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1496.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μῖλε, εείτρε ἐεδ, νοάτ, α Σέ.

Ἢλαρνε μαε ρεμῖανν μῖε Ρυὶορῖε μὲζματῖαμῖνα δο ιαριβῶ μα εἰζ  
 ράν ιι μῖννεαῖάν λά ἡιolla πατρεαεε μαε μὲζματῖαμῖνα ἡ λα α δῖρβραταρ  
 ele Ρυὶορῖε. Clann μεζ ματῖαμῖνα, .i. αοὶ ὅεε μαε αοὶδα ρυαὶὸ μῖε Ρυὶορῖε  
 ιαορῖδε, ἡ μί εταηαταρ αέτ ρε ρζολόεεα δέεε λέο δο υεναμῖ ἀν μαριβῶ ρῖν  
 ιρ ιι οἰὶδε. Ρο ζαβαὶὸ Ρορῖα μαε μαζηαπα μῖε αοὶδα ρυαὶὸ μεζ ιατῖαμῖνα  
 λέο ιρ ιι εἰζ ρῖν. Ὑριαν μαε Ρεμῖανν μεζ ματῖαμῖνα, ἡ clann ἡλαρνε μῖε  
 Ρεμῖανν μεζ ματῖαμῖνα δο δολ ἀρ ερῖεῖ ἀρ μαζ ματῖαμῖνα (.i. αοὶ ὅεε) εο  
 να ἐλομνῖ α εειομνῖ τρεαέτμῖαινε ιαρ μαριβῶ ἡλαρνε, ἡ ἀν ἐρεαῖ δο βῖρῖε λέο.  
 ἡ υῖρεαμῖ δο ιαριβῶ υαῖτα εῖεταρμαε. Ὑαῖλε μεζ ματῖαμῖνα (.i. αοὶ ὅεε)  
 δο λορρεαὶὸ ιαρ ρῖν λα βῖριαν νῖε Ρεμῖανν μῖε Ρυὶορῖε.

Ἢιolla πατρεαεε μαε μὲζ ματῖαμῖνα (αοὶ ὅεε μαε αοὶδα ρυαὶὸ, μῖε

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

<sup>c</sup> *In the space of*, λα ρέ, i. e. le ρέ, *per spatium*.

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1495. John Chuasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

" Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

" Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrrough Mac Brady.

" Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

" Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4<sup>a</sup>*, by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aóil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of<sup>c</sup> fifteen weeks<sup>d</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.*

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen *sgologes*<sup>e</sup> had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Mamus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creahts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuíte.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

<sup>e</sup> *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

πύοραιγε) do mairbas hi ppuill lá hua nanluain (Μαοιλεάεινν mac peilim) γ lá α δφρβαταρ αρδγαλ, γ α δεαρβραταρ emir do gabail an lá céona. Mas maégaínná co na éapraiéaéτ γ clann maégnura még maégaínná do dól hi cclm hui paéallaé γ gall iar ndenain an mairbta pin porpa. Brian mac remann γ clann élaipne mic Remann do dól co na ccaopeaigéτ hi ppeapmnaé hi ppeapann meé maégaínná γ éiolla paépaice.

Ο δομναλλ (αοδ πυαδ mac neill éapb) do dól ι νορηγιάλλαib do éongnam lé brian mac Remann még maégaínná, γ α ndol apuóde illmáian még maégaínná ι mbeipne uí paéallaé, γ an mío po mteigpé don típ éur an ccahan, γ cuio uí Raéallaé don cabán péim do lopecaó leó. Cpeaéa, γ oipce, Millte, γ móipeaála do éenain lá hua ndomnaill don éur pin ap gallóaéτ macáipe aipéail, γ ap pann még maégaínná aé poaó dó ma épitéing.

Μαé maégaínná (αοδ όcc mac αοδá πυαδ) décc iar mbééτ dail átaó poime pin, γ Brian mac Remann meé maégaínná do gabail α ιοναδ.

Ο Brian tíccéina tuacómuían (concóbar mac toiprdealbáig) décc, γ α δεαρβραταρ an éiollaaué doipóneao ina ιοναδ.

Ο maégaínná an puinn iaréapraig (pinéin) péicéain coitéionn áaonnaéτα γ emig iaréar muían paó eccnaóde illaóin γ ι mbepla décc.

Ο doéapraig (brian mac domnaill) décc, γ ο domnaill (αοδ πυαδ) do éapm tíéapna ma ιοναδ do éhlan ua ndoéapraig.

Mac éubne típe bóéane, ι. Μαοlmuire décc, γ α áónacal ι ndún na ngall.

<sup>f</sup> *Craeghts*, caepuóeaéτ.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meuloqs* with which they were always armed.

<sup>g</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughly and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughly.

<sup>h</sup> *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “γ α noul le céile ap pin α leanmuí meé maégaínná α mbeipne hui Raéillig, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

<sup>i</sup> *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts<sup>f</sup> and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh<sup>g</sup>, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both<sup>h</sup>] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself<sup>i</sup>. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained<sup>j</sup>, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach<sup>k</sup> (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine<sup>l</sup>, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

<sup>j</sup> *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

<sup>k</sup> *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

Ο δубда uilliam mac domhnall ballaig décc, γ ο δубда do gairm ma onad do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

Ο flannaccán tuairte paéa décc .i. gillibepte mac corbmaic mic giolla-íora.

Εἰσμεαρ mac brian mic neill galla uí neill do mairbad hi ppuill, γ α deapbpaéaip eile eoghan do pccathaó an lá ceðna lá a ndiar deapbpaéaip péin, conn puadó γ peilim.

Τιζεарνán mac cobéaig mic arpe uí puairc do mairbad hi puill lá peargal mac caéaí ballaig, γ lá cloinn uairne mic caéaí ballaig uí puairc.

Cauplén aéa pñhaig do gabaí ar barbaib uí domhnall lá haó mac uí domhnall.

Σίτ do dénaíi dua domhnall eip cairppeaéaib, γ peiðlimið mac maðnuipa mic brian i ttiζεарнур porpa, aét nama cauplén phceig do bñé acc an ceal-baé ceaoé mac domhnall mic eoecan uí éonóobair.

Conn mac uí domhnall do gabaí porbairi pa éauplén aéa pñhaig, γ Mag uídiр Sían mac Philip mic tomaip do teét ap tappraing aóda mic uí domhnall do éup cumm on mbale, γ conn do éup co haimeonaé dó uaóa. Aoó, γ Mag-uídiр dá lñman iapetcan go dún na ngall, γ blaó don baile do lopceao leó a tpuí laí. Conn co poépaide típe conaíll, mñpi heoðan, γ daipraiðe meg plannchaó do iompúó a ttopraiðeét ap aóó, γ ap máguídiр, γ a lñman go tñmanu daðeoce. Máð epaé puaiópi mac diaipmaða mic maipcaip comarba an tñmanu ceðna do éoét ma ceñu, γ a pocepa dó do éonn γ do conalléoið gan a éomaipe pñn no comaipe an tcapmanu do íapúceao ap máguídiр. Níp paómpaé poíi pin aét po lñpaé Maguídiр baí að mteaeét ap eiccin a lop a laíia. Ro gáð conn cona poépaide an éonaiр coiécñn porpa gup bo heiccn dóiðh ionnpaicehið móna γ epiaéraið baí pópi a ceionn dú in po páccaðpreat deic neic ap ééó, γ in po ppaóíneaó por muiñtiр méguídiр, γ in po gabaó é

<sup>m</sup> *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglieised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tíreonnell.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

<sup>n</sup> *Laid siege*, do gabaí porbairi.—The word porbairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

<sup>o</sup> *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termions had.—See note <sup>r</sup>, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda<sup>m</sup> O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siege<sup>n</sup> to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon<sup>c</sup>, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass<sup>p</sup> which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

<sup>p</sup> *Morass*, *επιστρας*.—This word, which is derived from *επιστρα*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note <sup>d</sup>.

buóém, γ m po mapbað dá fear óéc do ðağðaoínib go roáaib oile im brian mağuidir (.i. mac brian mic Pílip).

Ο πρίγκις (Ríðraíge mac caíail) décc.

Μαğ paupaðán doinnall beapnac ταιοpeac τεallağ eacðac do mapbað a meabail ağ an altóip ι τεampaλλ an puipε lá taðcc mac aóða mic eoğan meğ paupaðam, γ aτάð na builleaða do buaileað éuicce hi ccoppaib na halτόpa.

Μαğuidir (Sfan) do legeað amac do éonn iarι πcιονol do τεapιmannaécab an éuiccið éuicce dia éabac γ dia éuιγιð paip.

Ο κυpινί Ruaiðp, γ eoğan ócc mac eoğan mic aóða uí ðalaiz décc.

Sfan mac eoğan uí doinnall do bápuccað lá conn mac aóða puaið.

<sup>a</sup> *Teampall-an-pluirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

<sup>c</sup> *Was set at liberty*, do legeað amac.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: "Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him."

<sup>d</sup> *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

"The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours."

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son



chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirt<sup>a</sup>, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty<sup>r</sup> by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners<sup>s</sup> of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe<sup>t</sup>.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horse-men, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chief-tain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1497.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cñtpe céo, noóat, a peóτ.

Μαμπριτ na mbpaτap hi ceapriace pñceupa do gñoúcéaó on poiñ tpe  
mpide neill mic cumm mec aóða buíde uí neill do cum na mbpaτap mionúr  
de obrepuantiae, 7 pe bpaτpe décc do coimtionól úúin na ngall do óol  
na peill a uicil na céo péle muirpe ran pógñap iap cop bpeíte leó.

Concóðap mac copbmaic mic tomaltaíð tígearna maíge luipce do máp-  
baó a meabail la cloinn Ruaiópi mec diaρματα, Concóðap 7 ταύδ, 7 ταύcc  
mac Ruaiópi do gáðail a ionaio gam pñpáðpa.

Eicneacái mac neacéain mic toiprdealbáið an pñona uí doínnail do  
mápbaó hi ppoplongopce ui doínnail (.i. aóð puao) lá a óalta conn mac  
aóða puao, lá gcapale mac doínnail mic peiólmio uí doóaptauíð, 7 la brian  
mac með plannchaó, etceteri. Topcpaτap apaoñ lá heicneacái, Eoccan  
mac toiprdealbáið galla uí doínnail, Mac aóða mic toiprdealbáið galla,  
Eoccan mac aóða mic donnchaó na coilleaó uí doínnail, Peiólmio mac an  
giolla óuib, 7 toiprdealbáið mac caéail mic an giolla óuib uí gallcoðap,  
Donnchaó balb ó pñpñil, 7 poóaiðe ele naó aipmíteap.

Sít do óenañ don óá ua neill (Doínnail, 7 Enpí ócc) a ndñpeaó an fñpauí  
7 mac doínnail (aóð) do léiccfñ amac gam puapceiaó, 7 comaoða mópa  
deachaið 7 déioó do tabapce lé héñpí ócc do doínnail ðap cfññ amma tíg-  
earna do líiccfñ de.

O doínnail aóð puao do éup a tígearnap de an peóτmaó calaunn lunn  
(.i. dia haone) acc tñnpall capna i tceapmonn tpe fñpaoñta a éloinne pñia  
poile, 7 o doínnail do gapiñ ða mac do conn dia mapce ma óeaóhaó.

Uaτέp mac Riocapó a búpe do óol coðlaó do congñañ lá hua ndoínnail  
ócc conn mac aóða puao i naðhaó a ðeapbpaτap ele aóð ócc. Iap ttoóτ  
hi ttip óóib, 7 iap ndol do conn ma ccfññ pñaoíñteap poρpa oíðlñib la haóð,  
7 po beanaó epñop a napm, a néioeaó, 7 a lóin oíð. Aóð péin do gáðail lá

<sup>u</sup> *Cerrickfergus*.—Ware states that this mo-  
nastery was originally founded for Friars Minor  
in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who  
was himself buried in the abbey church in the  
year 1242. He adds, “that the Friars Minor

of the Observance were here introduced in the  
year 1497.”

<sup>v</sup> *O’Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised  
Freel, without the prefix O’.

<sup>w</sup> *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.*

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus<sup>a</sup> was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiá, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egnehgan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian Mac Clancy, &c. There were slain along with Egnehgan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil<sup>v</sup>, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon<sup>w</sup>, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "I ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated.

hua ndomnaill (conn) a ceionn dá lá iar ym, 7 a cor i láim hi cconnaétab lá uátep mac Riocaird a bupe go comhacene éúile.

Sluaécead lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarmata muicche luirec, i. Tadóe mac Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ní tangattar ma éoiréftal do cconnaétab cen mo tá uathad an tan ym, i. peidlimið mac maðnupa uí concobair tigeapna cairppe, 7 eoðan ua Ruairc tanairi breipne co na roéraithe. Do ponað toicéftal aubal la mac ndiarmata for a ceionn ipin tðíðar uair tangattar an dá ua cconcobair co na ttauatáib 7 co na ttauíreacbaib ma éóir 7 ma éionól. Do cóidrioste blað móri do plóg uí domnaill ar eiccin i mbealac buíde an éoirpíleibí im Mhac maðnupa uí concobair 7 im eoðan ua ruairc, 7 im mall ngarb ua ndomnaill. Catál ua Ruairc do mairbad uata co roéraithe oile ip in mbealac buíde don éur ym. Mórpluað píl muiríthaið do eirge hi míðon an tpluaíð, 7 maðmuicéad for ua ndomnaill. Peidlimið na concobair tigeapna cairppe do gabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, i. Mac ruibne fanat Ruaidrí, Mac ruibne cconnaétab (i. mac ruibne baðameac) Eoðan, Donnchað na norðoe mac uí domnaill, da mac tuatál uí galléubair eoin 7 toirpðealbáð, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill óce, da mac mec Suibne baðameið, Niall, 7 eoðan ruad, Gearalt mac domnaill mic péilim uí doéarptaið, pípicið í domnaill, mac eoccam ultaið. Ro beamað beóir an éatac colaim éille amac, 7 do mairbad a maor (i. mað probarptaið). Ro gabad dha 7 ro mairbad roéraithe oile ipin maíðm ym cen moéat yíde. Eoðan ua ruairc do mteét ðan gabail ðan mairbad ar in maíðm ym.

in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.

\* *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealac and bóéap being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

† *Mac Sweeney Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

‡ *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

§ *U'lach*, now Donlevy.

¶ *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlious], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe<sup>x</sup> of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog<sup>z</sup>, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach<sup>a</sup>. The Cathach<sup>b</sup> of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat<sup>c</sup>.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

"Et *cathach*, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Munry*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

<sup>c</sup> *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat "9<sup>o</sup>. Kal. Octobris."

Conn mac cumm mic neill uí doimnall décc.

Ο neill ἐνῆν ὅcc mac ἐνῆν mic eoccan do dól puaḡ móp i τῆρ conuill ἡ μόρῳ do mīllecā dōib hī pḡmaice ap tḡp. Ο doimnall ὅcc (.i. Conn) veipge don tḡpuaḡ iar bḡḡḡḡḡḡl pḡnaice dōib aḡ bḡl aḡa daire aḡ lḡnaim. Maídm do ḡpḡaíneāḡ pḡp ua ndoimnall (.i. conn), ἡ é pḡm do mḡpḡaḡ ann (.i. an 19. october) co noḡt pḡicic dia pḡḡraide apḡon pḡp, ἡ a diaḡ bḡaḡap (mīall ḡapḡ ἡ doimnall) do ḡaḡaḡ. Mac mec Suibne deop, ἡ Sé pḡp décc cénnoiceat pḡm. Aḡiaḡ na daḡḡaíne pḡ mḡpḡaḡ a bḡapḡiaḡ éuim an tan pḡn doimnall mac maḡnupa puaḡ mic neill uí doimnall, Emann mac pḡḡlīmḡ puaḡaḡ mic neill ḡapḡ, ḡpḡan mac uí buíḡill .i. toipḡḡealḡaḡ mac neill, doimnall mac tḡaḡaḡ uí ḡallcḡbaip, emann mac donnchaḡ mic tomaḡaḡ uí ḡallcḡbaip, concḡbaip mac Sḡam mic concḡbaip uí doimnall. Nīall mac concḡbaip mic pḡlīm puaḡaḡ í doimnall, Concḡbaip mac aḡa mic concḡbaip na laimie uí buíḡill, Concḡbaip mac mḡpḡchaḡ mec puaḡne dḡeapḡib pḡnaice, ἡ uilliam mac an epḡuice uí ḡallcḡbaip, et ceteri. Dia maip do ḡonḡpḡaḡ an 14. calaim do nouember pḡ pḡaíneāḡ an maídm pḡm. Acc puaḡ dḡa néill ma pḡḡḡice, Ro ḡaḡaḡ caipḡén na dḡḡice laip, ἡ pḡ pḡḡaḡbḡ é aḡ mīall ua neill. Ramice dia éicḡh iarḡm co cḡpḡap ἡ co néḡalaib. Ro ḡaḡ aḡ puaḡ a éḡeapḡur doḡḡḡḡ do tḡil dé ἡ daíne.

Μac uí doimnall, .i. aḡ mac aḡa puaḡ do léicḡh ap a bḡaḡḡḡur (.i. an pḡḡḡḡḡḡ íḡ nouember), ἡ uḡḡḡ a bḡḡ do tḡaḡḡ lḡp i τῆρ conuill. Tapḡcaḡ ua doimnall aḡ puaḡ an tḡḡeapḡur dḡ mḡc aḡ ὅcc [.i. aḡ dḡb] ἡ noḡap ḡaḡ pḡm pḡn uaḡa, ἡ iar na pḡmḡḡḡḡ dḡ pḡ ḡaḡḡat apḡon acc pḡllam-

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-utha-laíre*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

<sup>e</sup> *Leannán*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuesday*, δια μαipḡ.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “δια oapḡam, xiiii. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daire<sup>d</sup>, on [the River] Leanainn<sup>e</sup>; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe<sup>f</sup> O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday<sup>g</sup>, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg<sup>h</sup>, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh<sup>i</sup>, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it<sup>j</sup>; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written ouḃ, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

<sup>j</sup> *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [rap na féimḡḃó

ḃó] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb féimḡḃó, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of oultaḃó, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nuccaó a bplaitir ag cinnpuccáó a ccomarran 7 a coicepió po triallpat  
dol a nanuimla opra tria éogaó cloinn uí doinnaill fua poile.

Feilim mac muircearptaiḡ puaió mic brian ballaig uí néill do mairbaó  
lé doinnall mac aóda óig mec aóda buide mic brian ballaig hi pop earcáin.  
Doinnall féin do mairbaó lá phloct doinnail éaoil í neill a meabail.

Brian mac conulaó mic aóda mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muircearptac mac aóda óicc mec aóda buide í neill do mairbaó lá cloinn  
púðlimiú mic muircearptaiḡ puaió mic brian ballaig uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enpí mic eocca n décc.

Elinora ingén tomaiḡ (.i. iapla cille dapa) mic Slain eam bfn uí neill  
(Conn mac enpi mic eoccaín) déḡ.

Maíom do éabairt ap ua ppearḡail cédaó mac tomaiḡ mic caṡail mic  
tomaiḡ 7 ap a bpiatirib lá Slain puaió mac cairprie mic laoiḡriḡ dú nap  
marbaó cédaó féin, a mac laoiḡreac, Doinnall mac Slain mic brian tig-  
earna cloinne hamlaoiḡ, ḡearalt mac aóda óicc tigearna maḡe treaḡa, 7  
rocaide ele.

ḡlaipne mac Slain uí anluain do mairbaó la cloinn í brian.

Murcheaó mac commaic mic Slain uí fíḡail do mairbaó lá brian buide  
mac púðraiḡe mic Slain uí fíḡail.

Aó buide mac uí puaiḡe (púðlimiú mac douncha ó mic tigearnaín óicc)  
do mairbaó lá cloinn taócc mic caṡail mic tigearnaín uí puaiḡe.

Eimear 7 tuatál da mac meḡ maḡḡaíma (.i. aó ócc mac aóda puaió)  
do mairbaó lá hoipṡearaiḡ 7 cfiṡpe fip décc dia muinṡir amalle ppú. Maḡ-  
nur piabaó 7 Maḡnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccair doipṡearaiḡ do éuitim  
leóiom.

Doinnall mac popa mic tomáir óicc mic tomáir méḡuioḡ décc.

<sup>k</sup> *Borderers*, coicepió.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, contreraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coicepió as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

<sup>l</sup> *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

<sup>m</sup> *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kileonway, and county of Antrim.

<sup>n</sup> *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin



their neighbours and borderers<sup>k</sup>, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests<sup>l</sup> of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain<sup>m</sup>, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himself<sup>n</sup> was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died<sup>o</sup>.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>p</sup>; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhal-lowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

<sup>o</sup> *Died*.—The Annals of Ulster add, "14<sup>o</sup>. *Novembris*."

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Treagha*.—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255. p. 354, and note <sup>u</sup>, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Mac donnchaó an éorann, brian mac maolpuanaíó mic tomaltaiḡ décc.

Domnall mac maoleclainn uí brian tobair peile ua mbriúin na rionna, ḡ taócc puat mac cairppe uí conóobair décc.

Taócc mac maoleclainn meḡ raḡnaill do mairbaó lá mac murchaóda meḡ raḡnaill amail po óhḡ.

An ḡiolla dub mac peiðlimið buíde do mairbaó hi celuan Placáin lá rliocht taócc uí conóobair.

An calbaó mac cairppe uí conóobair do mairbaó hi ccairccair daon uréor raḡde.

Taócc ua poðaéáin comarba caillín rḡi nácar urupa tuarurccbál a mairḡra do éabairt ar arpo ar a méo, ḡ ar a haíðble, décc ma éicch buó déin.

Ḥorpa aóbal i neḡinn uile ip in mbliáðain ri, ḡ ip in mbliáðain na deaóaió co mḡóir na daóine biaóda naó alainn ré a ninnipin, ḡ naó clor do poóctain mair naótonna puat.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Placain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckann, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *O'Rodaighan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary tennor, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>6</sup> *Human dishes*, maipa daonna.—An English writer would say, "never heard of as having been introduced at table before." This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1497. Flann Mae Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa" [O'Farrell].

"The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mae Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

"The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg" [Lough Derg] "was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne" [i. e. Cathal Maguire] "by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it."

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlín O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briúin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Connor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlín Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain<sup>a</sup>, by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Connor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan<sup>r</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes<sup>s</sup>.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

“ It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored.”—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

“ Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpassos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant.”—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1498.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, uile, cñrpe ééð, nocar, a hoct.

Mac maġnupa an tSeanad, .i. caṡal ócc mac caṡail mic caṡail mic ġiollaparrance mic maṡa, ḡḡa. Fear ticee aoiðfð coitcinn, 7 biaṡaḡ hi pñad mec maġnupa, cananaḡ coraḡ i napomaḡa, 7 in eppcoroitect

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Setfin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Setfin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earls of Kildare much annoyance.

<sup>1</sup> *Seanadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballynacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note<sup>r</sup>, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The Annals of Ulster, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Connor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster :

“Anno domini m<sup>o</sup>. cccc<sup>o</sup>. xc<sup>o</sup>. 8<sup>o</sup>. Scél mop ind Epinn uile ip bliadain pì, .i. po pìr Mac maġnupa meġuoir oo éġ in bliadain pì .i. caṡal óġ mac caṡail mic caṡail mic ġilla-parranz mic maṡa ḡḡa. neaḡ buí ina biaṡaḡ for pcanad 7 ina éananaḡ coraḡ i n-apomaḡa, 7 i n-eppcoroitect cloḡair, 7 ina deġánaḡ for loḡ Epne, 7 ina peppun i n-inip caem loḡa héirne, 7 oo buí a ndeganzaḡt loḡa heirne, ina fear maio eppcor ppi u. Bliadna déc pia na eirpecht. In leac loġmur imorro 7 in ġem ġloime, 7 in peṡla folurta 7 cipe i taircḡa mo ecna, 7 cpaeb enuaraiz na canoine, 7 copur na deḡepci 7 na cñnra, 7 na hailġine, 7 in éolum ap ġloime cpiðe, 7 in turpuir ap enoca, 7 in nfc dap buiðġi daia 7 deopaḡa 7 deib-lein boḡta eirñm, 7 in neaḡ buí lán oo paḡ 7 oo ecna in ġaḡ uile ealaḡam co haimpìr a eirpeḡta eoir bliġeð 7 diaġaḡt, pìrġeḡt 7 peallpaim 7 ealaḡam ġaeiðlġi aipena, ocup

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.*

Mac Manus of Seanadh<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po émbaigh 7 po teiglaím 7 po éinóil an leabur ra a leabairib ilimba eile, 7 a éig don galur breac m. x. maó kl. oo mī appil dia hame ap aī laetī un. mainī l<sup>o</sup>. aetacur pue ; 7 eabpaó gac neé dia léigra mo lebur ra, 7 dia foigena a beannaíet for an anmairin mic maghura.

“*Anno Domini 1498.* A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following : Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity ; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful ; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences ; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*” [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, l<sup>o</sup> *anno aetatis sue*. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris’s edition of Ware’s Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs :

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq ; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an. 444*, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498 ; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intitled, *Aengusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Aengus enlarged ; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Aengus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholæ*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh :

cloóair. Peapprún mhuirí caoín, deaganaic loáa hépne, 7 fíri ionait eppcoib hí cloóair fhuir pé cúice mbliádan décc nua na eitreéct. Coimhpair coimheata eccna, 7 ealaóan a tpe buddéin. Craob enuapraig na canóine, Tópar dé-  
 fepice 7 trocáire fhuir boótaib, 7 aóilcneacáib in coimhead. Bá heipde po  
 églaim 7 po éionól leabair aipirín ionda ar po repioad leabair aipirín  
 baile mec mašnupa óó buddéin, 7 a écc don galair épeac an. 10. Calann  
 Appil dia haoíne do fionnrad ip in peapceatmaó bliádan a aoíri.

O neill, Enrí ócc mac enri mic eoccan, ticéfhina énel eoccan do mhap-  
 baó i tzig airt mic aóda mic eoccan uí neill i tpuat eacáda lé dá mac  
 cumm mic enri mic eoccan toirpvelbaó 7 conn clann ingine an iapla, a  
 ndioáil a naéar (conn) po mapbaó la hénri peéct piam.

Domnall mac enrí mic eoccan uí neill (dia po gairéó ó neill poimie rin)  
 do éionól a éapatt 7 a élmnaó go hénionad, .i. phioéct Rémaino mezmá-  
 gáinna, 7 ionnpaiccóó dóib co dún nshann. Baéttar peal imón ccapléen, 7  
 aóraig ar in ccroir ccabófhraig. Feilim mac don ua néill rin (.i. enri óg  
 mac enri) do éapaince neill mic airt uí neill go líon a poépaíde oppa ip  
 in maidin dia maip 7 a ppaáil ina ccólaó, 7 puapórpcaó namat do  
 éabairt pópia, co po ppaóimie iat, 7 pochaíde móri do mnaethib an cúicéó do  
 mapbaó an tan rin. Bá díbhíde hénri mac in domnall peimráiti, Mac caé-  
 maóil giollapapraice, feilim mac Remann mecc máégaína dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became  
 Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2. Gilla-Isa.   | 2. Manus, <i>a quo</i> Mac Manus.  |
| 3. Donnell.   | 3. Gilla-Patrick.  |
| 4. Don.   | 4. Matthew.  |
| 5. Flaherty.  | 5. Gilla-Patrick.  |
| 6. Hugh Roe.  | 6. Cathal.   |
| 7. Philip na Tuaighe.   | 7. Cathal Oge, compiler  |
| 8. Thomas More, ances-<br>tor of the Baron<br>of Enniskillen, and<br>of the Maguires of<br>Tempo. | of the Annals of Ul-<br>ster. He had sever-<br>al legitimate sons,<br>though apparently<br>in Holy Orders. |

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the undoubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Alic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoin<sup>u</sup>, Déacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of galar breac [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha<sup>v</sup>, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions<sup>x</sup>, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh<sup>y</sup>. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

<sup>v</sup> *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mae Hugh mae Neale mae Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. r.*

<sup>x</sup> *Connexions*, *clúinn*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

<sup>y</sup> *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *cros caibdeanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eoάα móiri még maṭḡaíṇna, ἡ maíleacáíṇn mac féilim puatō, mic cuinn, mic cuinn még maṭḡaíṇna co ndruing móiri doipeacṭ ἡ daor ḡraōa pleṭta Rémaíṇn inég maṭḡaíṇna. Ro ḡabāō ann dṇa aod mac mécc maṭḡaíṇna, .i. bṛían mac Rémaíṇn ἡ po bṇaō díob porccla a neac ἡ a neídeāō uile. An tí lár a nderṇaō an tarrainḡ rín (Féilim) Ro ḡonaō ríde maí cionn dporḡoṇ do ḡae ἡ aṭbaṭ a ccionn a nomaiḡe.

Conn mac muirceaptauḡ mic eocean uí neill do maṛbaō lá cloinn bṛían bacauḡ mic emainn puatō uí anluam.

Níall (.i. niall ḡarḃ) mac aodā puatō mic neill ḡarḃ í doíṇnaill décc ma bṛaicéḡṇur.

Doíṇnaill mac neacṭain mic toirpḡealbauḡ mic néill ḡarḃ í doíṇnaill déḡ don ḡalar bṛec.

Inḡraicéḡ do denaíṇ dṇa doíṇnaill (.i. aod puatō) ap cloinn airt i neill. Clann airt ἡ éreín do ṭócar pṛí apoile. Bṛípeaō por cloinn airt, ἡ maíleacáíṇn mac neill mic airt do maṛbaō la hua ndoíṇnaill, a lṇmaíṇ iapoíṇ ḡur an ccaírlén maol. An Cailén do ḡabail, ἡ peacṭ mbṇíṛte décc éídeāō do buain ap, ἡ cúicc bṛaicḡḡe décc do ḡabail ann im da mac enṛí bacauḡ (.i. féilim ἡ aod) mic Ruaiḡṛí mic eocean uí néill, im neacṭain mac eoḡain uí doíṇnaill, ἡ im maíc éíḡneacáín uí doíṇnaill.

O caṭáín Sṭan mac aibne décc, ἡ tomár a deapḡbaṭauṛ do ḡabail a ionaíṭ.

Cailén dúíḡḡṇaíṇn do ḡabáil la fṇí ionaíḡ mḡ ṛaxan i neṛíṇn íapla cílle dapa ḡeapoíḡ mac tomaṛ tanaícc ap tarrainḡ uí doíṇnaill aodā puatō, ἡ toirpḡealbauḡ mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéḡuṛíḡ Sṭan mac Pílip, ἡ doíṇnaill uí néill co na cloinn ἡ co na cáipḡíḡ. Báṭtauṛ dṇa epíḡṛ ḡaoíḡeal an cúiccíḡ amaílle pṛíú a taimcéll an baile co po ḡabṛaṭ é po déoíḡ le ḡonaḡaíḡ móṛia,

<sup>a</sup> *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uneouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Dungannon*, dṇn ḡṇaíṇn, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geanann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

<sup>c</sup> *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles







among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con<sup>e</sup>, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill<sup>f</sup>.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan<sup>g</sup>.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plague<sup>i</sup>.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

<sup>h</sup> *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"*Anno Domini 1498. Comar Mopzel do bpeith an bliadain ri, 7 diarmuid Sibpuan do munnair ceanna rúile do marbú an bliadain ri ar cumuic; 7 tri hópelaige do buan do bod émann mopzla, a. a. éarip zomair mopzla.*"

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mίle, ceṛpe cṛeḃ, noṛat, a naoi.

Loṛlainn mac giollaácalma biocairpe cṛíle maine, clepeaiḥ ecceṛnaiḥe, cpaib-  
neḥ décc.

O brian an giolla dub diar bó hannm toirpḃealbaḥ mac toirpḃealbaḡ  
uí brian tiḡearna tuadḡinnḡan décc, ḡ toirpḃealbaḥ mac taiḥce uí brian  
do ḡabail a ionaḥ.

Taiḥce mac diarmatta (i. mac puaiḥri) tiḡearna muicḥe luirce fear  
aḡḡiar ionpraiḡteaḥ, ḡ fear mo dṛiḡ a oḡan for ḡaḥ tír ma tímḥeall décc  
for capraḥce loḥa cṛe iar mbreitḥ buaḥa ó ḥḡḡan ḡ o ḥoḡan, ḡ corbmac mac  
Ruaiḥri meḥ diarmata do ḡabail a ionaḥ.

O doḡḡnaill aoḥ puaiḥ do ḥol ar ḡallbaḥt hi cceann fear ionaitt piḡ paḡan.

Mac doḡḡnaill cloimie ceallaiḡ corbmac mac airt fear deḡiaḥ deḡiḡ  
eḡḡ décc, ḡ a aḥlacḥ hi celuan eoaḡ.

Ḥrian mac meḡuiḥri (Sḡan mac Pḡlip) do ḡabail lé cloimn brian méḡuiḥri.

Doḡḡhaḥ mac concḥaḡr meḥ aoḥa meḡuiḥri do maḡbaḥ le fearaiḥ luirce,  
i. la cloimn toirpḃealbaḡ uí maeleḥḡḡ.

Maḡḡar mac ḡorpaḥa ḥice mic ḡorpaḥa puaiḥ méḡuiḥri do maḡbaḥ la  
teallaḥ eaiḥaḥ.

Caḡlén bona ḡroḃaḡri do ḡabail lá mac uí doḡḡnaill (i. doḡḡhaḥ na  
noḡḥḡ mac aoḥa puaiḥ) ar ḡarḡaiḥ i doḡḡnaill. O doḡḡnaill féin co na mac

o'oróir do ḡḡḡna aḡḡa cumuḡc cṛḥna pm, ḡ  
tuille ar fichḡ co cloimn do bḡeḥ óó na  
ḥaiḡ pm.

"A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc  
anno; et Diernitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis  
Kinsalia occisus est in prelio; et Edmundus  
Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel" [supradicti],  
"amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in  
eodem prælio, ictu pilæ bombardæ emissæ; et  
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

"The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died  
this year, *quadagesimali tempore*.

"Cormac Mac Cosery, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

"Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop  
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a  
learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quiescit*.

"Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip  
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach  
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond  
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,  
and traversed the country as far as Snaḡḡ na  
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they  
returned homewards without seizing upon any  
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-  
tains of the territory, but the others turned

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.*

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma. Vicar of Cuil-Maine<sup>k</sup>, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died ; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world ; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy<sup>l</sup>.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders ; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

<sup>k</sup> *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

<sup>l</sup> *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

αοῦ ὅτε τοῦτο ἰμον ἐκαπλέν. Μαγυῖδι γ Πίλιρ μαε τοιρρῶεαλβαιζ μέγυῖδι τοῦτο ἔτε ἰ νῶόεῖν ἰ δοῖναι. γ α μὲ αἶρ ἰ μβατταρ. Δοῖναι ἡ νορῶόε γ Πίλιρ τοῦτο ἔταρ πρὶ ἀπολε εὐ πο ἔταρρε εἰς α ἔελε διοῦ. Ρο μαρβαῖ ὅνα εἰς δοῖναι, γ πο τραρρεαῖ εἰς πρὶν ὅ πο ἡαῖ εἰς ἡ Πίλιρ αἶ μ λατταρ πρὶ, γ ὅρ μαε ὅνα δοῖναι πο ἐδοῖ. Ρο ἡαῖ τρα ἀν βαλε ιαρταμ ἡ μ ἡ ἐδοῖ. Τυε ἡ δοῖναι δοῖναι ὅρῶδι τοῦτο μάγυῖδι εὐ ποεε λειρ ὅνα εἰς ὅνα ἐοῖναι ἰ ἡγῶναι. Ὅρῶ ἡ δοῖναι ιαρῶν ἐπὶ πρὶε βό τοῦτο μαε τοιρρῶεαλβαιζ α ἡεε α ἐορρεαρ.

Μαοῖεαῖεαμ μαε μῦρῶε μὲ ταῖε μέγ πᾶγῶν τοῦτο ἡαῖ ἡ ἐοῖναι μαε ταῖε μὲ τιγῶρῶν ἡ Ρῶα, γ ἡ Σῶα μαε τιγῶρῶν ἡ πῶα α ἐταρτε ἡ ἡ μὲ οἰε πορ ἡ ἐ μεε νέν. Ρῶαγε μαε τοιρρῶεαλβαιζ μέγυῖδι διοῖναι ἀν ἡ ἡ πορ, γ ἀν ὅ ἡ πρὶ ἡ Ρῶα τοῦτο ἡαῖ λειρ, γ μαε ἀν ἐοῖε μέγ πᾶγῶν εὐ ἡ μαε, γ Μαοῖεαῖεαμ μαε μῦρῶε τοῦτο ἐταρτε ἡ ὅνα εἰς. Ὁ δοῖναι αοῦ πῶα ὅ πᾶγῶν ἡαῖ ιαρταμ γ ἐκαπλέν ἡαῖεαμ τοῦτο ἐταρτε ὅνα ὅδοῖναι ἀπὸ ὅ μαε μῦρῶε (ἡ. μαοῖεαῖεαμ).

Σῶαεαῖε ἡ ἡαῖ ἐλλε ὅα (ἡ. ἡαῖε μαε τοῦτο μὲ πᾶγῶν ἐοῖναι) ἡαῖ ἡ ἡαῖ ἡ ἐοῖναι, γ ἀεῖε μαεαῖε τοῦτο ἡαῖ ὅ πορ ἐοῖναι ἡαῖ ἡ ἐαῖ, γ α ἐταρτε τοῦτο ἐοῖναι αοῦ μαε ἡαῖ. ἡαῖ ἡαῖ ἡ ἐαῖ διοῖναι ὅα πῶα πᾶγ. ἡαῖ ἐοῖναι τοῦτο ἡαῖ ὅνα ἐοῖε πρὶ ἡ πορ πρὶε πεῖναι (ἡ. πεῖναι ἐοῖε), γ α ἡαῖε τοῦτο ἐταρτε ὅ ὅα ἡ ἐοῖε ὅνα τιγῶρῶν βαί πορ πρὶ μῦρῶν. ἡαῖ Ρῶα ἐοῖναι, γ ἀν ἡαῖ πᾶγῶν ἐοῖ τοῦτο ἡαῖ ἡαῖ.

Αοῦ ἡ ἐοῖε τοῦτο διοῖναι ἀν α ὅτα ἡ μαε ὅα, γ ἡ ἐοῖναι πρὶ Μῦρῶν ταρ πρὶναι πᾶγ.

Μαε ἡαῖ ὅ ἐοῖναι ὅνα ἐοῖε, γ τοῦτο ἐοῖναι ἡαῖ ἡ ἐαῖ. ἡαῖ ἀεῖ ἡαε τοῦτο ἡαῖ ὅ, γ α ἐταρτε τοῦτο ἐοῖναι ἡαῖ

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Oelta*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called *Iny Aóda*, anglicè *Inishee*, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

<sup>n</sup> *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Macnean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath liag-Maenagoin*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta<sup>m</sup>, an island on Lough-Mac-Neu<sup>n</sup>. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain<sup>o</sup> from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felin Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards<sup>p</sup> across the Shamon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and castle here referred to now to be seen.

<sup>p</sup> *Westwards*, *prop.*—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for *prop*, i. e. eastwards.

uí ceallaiḡ, 7 concóbar ua ceallaiḡ an dapa tigeapna baol for uib maine do ḡabáil and, 7 a tábairt do maoíleaclainn mac taircc mic donnchaid amaille lé braitḡuib oirriḡ ua maine, 7 láintigeapnur ua maine do ḡabáil do don éur rin.

Cairlén tuillpe do ḡabáil lá mac uilliam, 7 lá hua cconcóbari, Mac cairppe mic briann do mairbad ann durbóir do péilér, 7 braitḡoe pleácta peidlinnib, 7 a ccairlén do tairbirt dua concóbari. Síð uí concóbari 7 Mhúe diarmada do dénan lá mac uilliam, 7 braitḡoe uaeta diblinib lá comall dia poile, .i. eoḡan mac uí concóbari, 7 cairppe mac uí concóbari.

Ο δομναλλ Αοδ ρυαδ do dol ρλυαḡ ap mac ndiarmada corpbmac mac Ruaidri 7 ní po airir co paimic co corppriaḡ. Iar ná for rin do mac diarmada po tionoil riðe roépaiðe maiḡe luippe, 7 tuata connáct do éorpan corppleibe ppa hua ndomnaill. Iar ná airiuccáð rin dua domnaill po ḡab timcéall ḡo muintri eólaip, 7 tamicc tap pionaann aḡ cairlén liaḡðopoma ḡo paimicc maḡ luippe. Rucc ap cpeachaiḡ 7 ap éðalaiḡ iomðaiḡ 7 po ḡab for opccain an típe. Iar na cluinrin rin do Mac ndiarmada tamic hi ccfm ní domnaill, 7 do rinne píct ruḡain ppi, 7 po ioc a éiopeáin ḡo huinál ppa hua ndomnaill. Do pað dó an éatac, 7 na braitḡoe do bí hi maiḡ luippe ó maðm an bealaiḡ buiðe co rin.

Creaca mópa lá briann mac domnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ap mac domnaill cloinne cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollapaðpaucc.

<sup>9</sup> *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

<sup>†</sup> *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

<sup>s</sup> *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathaeh, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward."

<sup>c</sup> *Cathaeh*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>u</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>w</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-



up to the sons of William O'Kelly; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship<sup>a</sup> of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliou mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Comaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curlious against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg<sup>s</sup>. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach<sup>t</sup>, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe<sup>u</sup> to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly<sup>w</sup>, i. e. Gillapatrik<sup>x</sup>.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

\* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μίλε, cúicc céo.

Doimnall ua pollaínan eppcop doipe, bpaṭair ionúρ de obrepuaíria do bí go paṭṭiáć ari puḃ epeann acc ppoicṣṣṣ ἡ acc pṛínnóir ppi pé tpiocáṭ bliáḃan pia pin uécc .i. do galair meḃóin, ἡ α ἀḃmacal i náć tpiuim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac domnchaḃ mic tiḡearpínán) do écc ἡ eoccan mac tiḡearpínán mic tairḃcc do ḡabail α ionaḃ.

Tairḃcc ócc mac tairḃcc mic tiḡearpínán uí Ruairc uécc.

Ḃriam caoć mac neill mic Sṡann buiḃe mic eoccan uí néill do mairḃaḃ lá doimnall mac Sṡann buiḃe uí neill, ἡ lá muimtip aḃḃa i ndoipar cairplén éimḃ aipḃ.

Tomar mac aḃḃa mic ḃriam mic Piliρ na tuiáḡe meḡmḃir do mairḃaḃ la taḃḡ mac tomair mic tomair óicc meḡmḃir ἡ la muimtip mṡucaḃem.

Slóiccéaḃ lá hua ndomnaill aḃḃ puáḃ i tṡíp neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill uínn uḡḡiaim, ἡ co po ḃriar an pṛíccairplén, ἡ co po loipcc epaínnóḡ loća laoḡairpe, ἡ α imṡúḃ imṡlán dia tiḡ ḡan ppiṭḃearṣ ppiρ don éur pin.

Slóiccéaḃ lár an iurṡíp ḡearpóit mac tomáir, iarla éille ḃara i tṡíp neoccan ἡ Slóiccéaḃ ele lá hua ndomnaill aḃḃ puáḃ co na pḃépaḃe co com-paíic ppiρ an iurṡíp aḡ cairplén cloimne Sṡann buiḃe uí néill, .i. cairplén éimḃ aipḃ ἡ baṡar hi pṛopḃairpi pair ḡo po ḡabaḃ leó é. Tucaḃ an baile iaromḃ do éoirpḃealḃać mac cuim uí néill. Do deaćaṡṡar na maíte pin dia tṡiḡib iarain. Iar pḃaḃ ḃua doimnaill don tuiuip pin po ḡluair ḡo nṡimlṡcc nṡípa-ḃal hi tṡíp nailealla ḡo po cpeaćaḃ leiρ pḃioćṡ ḃriam mec domnchaḃ baí i nṡraoṡṡa ppiρ, ἡ tairiicc dia tṡíp iaromḃ.

An tairpḃealḃać péimṡáite (dia tṡarḃ an iurṡíp cairplén éimḃ aipḃ) po ḡabaḃ pṛḃe lá hua neill (doimnall) hi ccairplén hui neill péin hi ccionn lṡṡráíte iarṡṡam. Ro bíḡaḃ α éaopaiḡećṡ de co po pár coccaḃ móρ hi tṡíp neoc-can ḃeipḃe.

\* *Ccann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.*

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidheim.

An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann árd was a name given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο περζαίλ Ρυδραίγε mac IRíail do mairbad la rémur mac Ruaidrí mic caítil mic uilliam uí fearzaíl i nínir móir loca gairna.

Ο βραιν λαίγε καταοίρ mac dúnlaiḡ do mairbad lá cuib dia bratáirib féin.

Ρήραδác mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir meḡuīdír, ἡ βριαν mac δσαν mic doinnall ballaḡ meḡuīdír do mairbad lá cloinn cuinn uí neill i mbeól áta na marclaí.

Σιolla cript mac eóin finn mec cápa do mairbad ar zpeir oídce ma tiz pín lá haod mac δσαν buide méz matḡairna, ἡ cpeaca an baile do óenamh lair.

Οα mac donnchaíð óicc mic donnchaíð móir mic αοδα meḡuīdír (Semur ἡ Remann) do mairbad lá heóccan mac donnchaíð móir mic αοδα cédna.

Slíocét duinn mic concónnaét meḡuīdír do dól ar ionnpaiccíð ar baile meic siolla puaid, ἡ an siolla dub mac concobaír mic tomaír meḡuīdír do mairbad leó, ἡ doinnall caoí mac siollapuaid co na mac, ἡ Ruaidrí mac doinnall ziip mec siollapuaid co rocaíðib ele.

Εόccan mac fearaðhaiḡ bailb mic fearaðhaiḡ mic duinn mic concónnaét meḡuīdír do mairbad lá gofpaíð mac siollapuaid i ndioḡail na dpuinge rém-páite.

Caipléen do éionnpccnaíð lá Pílip mac briann mic Pílip ar cappaice loca an tairb.

Σιollapadpaice mac plaitbeaptauḡ mic tomaír óicc meḡuīdír do mairbad lá mall mac airt uí neill ἡ lá α cloinn, ἡ cpeaca moira do bríct leó ó cloinib plaitbeaptauicb.

Soipca mḡín pílip mic tomaír (.i. an siolla dub) mézuidír, ἡ gofpaíð ócc mac gofpaíð puaid meḡuīdír décc.

Αν βαρπαí móir do mairbad lé na bratáir féin lá dauid barpa, .i. aip-éideoíam cluana, ἡ copcaḡe. Dauid do mairbad le tomaír α barpa, ἡ lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-mor-Locha-Gairna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gairna, now Inishmore, in Lough Gairna, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>a</sup>, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach<sup>a</sup>.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy<sup>b</sup>, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh<sup>c</sup>, by Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha<sup>d</sup>, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

<sup>b</sup> *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

muntpi ceallaacán. Iapla dŕmumán do tóccbál éurp óáunō a ceionn piéte lá 7 a lōpceāō rapōm.

Ἀν πιοννάς muntpi τὰδcccáin (cairppe) do mārḃāō lá conō mac arpt mic cumm uí maoleacáinn.

*Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 min 7 lucē do dénum de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inelement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it<sup>e</sup>.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin<sup>f</sup>.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

“The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est*.

“Melaghlin Bradagh” [i. e. the thievish], “the son of Teige, son of Manus O’Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered.”







60012



**University of California Library  
Los Angeles**

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

---

315

University of California Los Angeles



L 007 115 954 5

